"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, colder to-day; fair to-morrow; high west wind.

VOL. LIX...NO. 19,035. * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1910.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT, In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PREDICT 150,000 STRIKING TO-DAY

Philadelphia Labor Leaders Declare General Walkout Is Fast Spreading—Police Flout Figures

DANGER IN OTHER CITIES

Word Received That Newark Unions May Go Out—Nationwide Conflict Prophesied.

RIOTS FOLLOW A QUIET DAY

Woman Is Shot Dead and Others Are Wounded by Police When Mobs Attack Night Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—A day of hustling activity among union labor men here ended to-night with another outbreak of rioting and the assertion by the strike leaders that 150,000 men and women had pledged themselves to join the general strike and not to go to work in the morning. Whether the number will prove to be so large remains for to-morrow to tell. Conservative estimates put the number at not more than 30,000. On every hand, however, there is intense anxiety for what the next twenty-four hours may bring forth. This is shared alike by the employers and union leaders, for past experience has taught the labor men that the pledges from the workers are often broken.

That the situation is one of the most serious of the kind which has ever faced the business interests of a large city in America is admitted by all concerned. The men who are leading the union forces say that the general strike will not only paralyze the industrial life of Philadelphia in a few days, but that sympathetic strikes will be called in other cities. In support of this assertion they exhibited to-night a message from the officers of the Central Labor Union in Newark, N. J., saying that unless the differences between the striking carmen and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company were settled by midnight Tuesday a large proportion of the organized labor of that city would go out in sympathy.

Police Head Flouts the Strike.

The figures quoted by the labor leaders are laughed at by Director of Public Safety Clay, who says less than 30,000 workers have really declared their intention of not reporting for work in the morning. The Director said to-night that he had made a canvass of the largest industrial plants in the city since Saturday morning and that out of 43,000 men employed 39,000 have refused to strike. He says there are about 50,000 textile workers in all in the Kensington district, and that only 10,000 of these are affiliated with unions. Employers there told him that 30,000 out of the 50,000 went on strike yesterday morning, but many of these will probably return to-morrow.

When the strike leaders heard of this they announced that they would gladly conduct the Director through the Kensington district to-morrow and show him more than 30,000 strikers who had responded to the call. It is generally admitted by all concerned that the real heart of the strike is located in the Kensington district of textile plants, and that should the strike prove a failure there the backbone of the so-called general strike may be broken. Even a partial strike, however, should it be continued during the week, will cause great financial loss to the textile interests, for most of the plants have contracts which must be filled at once or not at all, and without a full operating force many of the mills will have to shut down.

German Workers in Line.

A hundred or more meetings of workers were held in various parts of the city to-day, and at all of them there was much excitement and bitter denunciations of the rapid transit company, the police, and the Mayor. One of the largest meetings of the day was that of the allied German trades, and 7,000 Germans voted to join the strikers and stay away from work a while at least. In the textile district another large gathering further strengthened the union forces there. It is in the textile districts where unionism is strongest, and hundreds of mills are expected to be idle to-morrow.

The strike leaders say that 50,000 or more non-union workers have pledged to join the strike, and to-day twelve organizations which are not affiliated with the Central Union joined the striking forces. Yet Philadelphians will not have to worry yet a while about getting their milk and ice and other necessities of life.

Word has gone out from the strike headquarters that all unions whose members are engaged in serving the general public with such necessities will not be expected to take part in the strike as yet, but can hold themselves in readiness for a later call. This exempts a dozen or more unions. The milk wagon drivers, bakers, grocery clerks, and drivers of bread wagons will remain at work, as will the brewery workers also.

Efforts of the union leaders to-morrow will be directed on the big power houses of the Rapid Transit Company from which they expect to draw the firemen and other employes, and so cripple the system that no cars can be operated. The traction officials do not fear such a result.

Night Cars Cause Rioting.

There were fewer cars on the streets to-day than had been expected. The company announced last night that at least 1,100 cars would be run until dark to-night. Less than 800 were in service. The company to-night started 400 cars out from its barns in spite of threats that rioting would ensue, and the result was much disorder.

The most serious rioting was in the southern section of the city. Four cars were halted and stoned. A riot call was sent, and in a few minutes several patrol

Continued on Page 3.

MAY CALL FEDERAL TROOPS.

Government Prepared to Protect Its Property in Philadelphia.

Word came from Washington yesterday to Major Gen. Wood, in charge of the Army of the East at Governors Island, to hold troops in readiness to be rushed to Philadelphia in case Federal property there should be endangered because of riots growing out of the general strike. It was said that the War Department feared that the United States Mint might be endangered, and no unnecessary risk was to be taken.

No one in authority at the army headquarters would go into details regarding the order, but it was reported that two companies of the Twenty-ninth Infantry had received notice to be ready to move to Philadelphia at a moment's notice.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 6.—Orders have been received at Fort Dupont to have troops ready to go to Philadelphia to guard the Mint and other Government property in case of serious disorders.

BREWERS THREATEN TAFT.

Say They Will Support Harmon if Ohio Legislature Antagonizes Them.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 6.—The publication of President Taft's letter to Hy Davis, which is generally considered a virtual repudiation of Wade H. Ellis as the President's virtual representative in charge of Republican affairs in Ohio, has brought out the fact that Carl J. Hoster, the leading brewer of Columbus, and Otto J. Renner of Cincinnati, attorney for the Liquor League, paid a visit to Washington over a week ago and had a conference with Senators Burton and Dick, to whom they delivered an ultimatum with much emphasis.

They told the Senators that, as President Taft had constituted himself the moral sponsor for the Republican Party in Ohio, they wished to serve notice that unless the Legislature passed the bill allowing municipalities to vote alone on the question of liquor selling, the Liquor League would support the Democratic candidate for Governor at the coming election. The league had elected Gov. Harmon, they said, and would repeat its work by re-electing him.

They pointed out that Republican defeat in Ohio this Fall would be taken as a repudiation of President Taft in his own State. While Messrs. Hoster and Renner did not see the President, the purport of their remarks was laid before him. A remarkable coincidence is that soon after the departure of the two gentlemen from Washington came the President's letter to Hy Davis disavowing responsibility for the selection of Ellis as Executive Chairman.

James R. Garfield is growing as a Republican Gubernatorial possibility, even though he is Pinchot's counselor and the Administration could hardly be expected to favor him. Since he took his stand in the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy his stock is higher than ever.

GRAND JURY HAS BEEF CASE.

All Evidence Against Trust Is in Its Hands, Say Government Lawyers.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—"It is now for the Federal Grand Jury to decide whether a probable case has been made out against the so-called Beef Trust or not, and the Government officials will not attempt by any unfair or unusual means to influence the jury's action one way or the other. The case is in their hands, and the responsibility is with them."

This statement, in effect, was made at the Department of Justice to-day, at the conclusion of a conference on the beef packers' case, in which Wade H. Ellis, recently assistant to the Attorney General, in charge of trust cases; United States Attorney Sims of Chicago, his chief aid, James H. Wilkerson, and Oliver E. Pagan of the Department of Justice took part. The whole case, including the law points involved, the evidence submitted to the Grand Jury, and questions of policy, was thoroughly considered, and the statement was made that the conference was in every way satisfactory.

One of the participants in the conference emphasized the fact that practically every bit of evidence the law officers of the Government have been able to secure from any source had been presented to the Grand Jury. Witnesses had been brought from all parts of the country, and every material fact that it was possible to obtain was in the jury's possession.

The jury, it was believed, would be able to make its report within the next few days.

POSTAL NIGHT LETTERS ALSO.

Western Union Rival Enters the New Field as a Competitor.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company announced yesterday that beginning to-night, at the same time that the Western Union puts into effect its night letter service, it also will render similar service between all offices on its own telegraph lines and the lines of its direct connections in the United States. Messages of the new class will be known as night letter-telegrams. They will be accepted at Postal Telegraph offices over the counter or by telephone in the usual way.

The charge will be the regular day rate for ten words, and one-fifth of this rate will be charged for each additional ten words or less. They must be written in plain English. Code or cipher will not be permitted. They will be accepted for transmission at night and delivery at destination on the morning of the next ensuing business day by mail or messenger, at the option of the company.

The company coupled with its announcement a repetition of the statement recently made by President Clarence H. Mackay that it has always been independent and has no intention of entering into any combination with the Western Union and Bell Telephone Companies.

AVIATOR FLIES OUT TO SEA.

Rougier Goes Mile and Half from Land—Mix Not to Defend Cup.

BEAUSOLEIL, France, March 6.—M. Rougier made a fine flight of about a mile and a half out to sea at a height of nearly 1,000 feet to-day. On the return trip he flew over the Rock of Monaco and made a landing close to the aeroplane shed.

PARIS, March 6.—Edgar W. Mix, the aeronaut, of Columbus, Ohio, who won the international balloon race last year, has written to Cortlandt F. Bishop, President of the Aero Club of America, that he is obliged to decline the honor of defending the cup this year, on account of business engagements. Mr. Mix will leave for New York on Wednesday by the steamer Oceanic.

M. Barthou, Minister of Justice, speaking before the members of the Aero Club of France to-day, reviewed the progress of aviation. He said that while Frenchmen had accomplished much, great credit must be given to foreigners, especially the Wright brothers, for their remarkable achievements.

SOCIALISTS SABRED AND SHOT IN BERLIN

Many Injured by Police and Gendarmes After Great Suffrage Demonstration.

PARADERS NUMBER 120,000

Affair Entirely Peaceful in Most Quarters—Provincial Gendarmes Blamed—Swords Used in Solingen.

BERLIN, March 6.—Serious conflicts between the police and Socialists, involving a long list of wounded, were the outcome of great open-air demonstrations against the Suffrage bill in Berlin and the other cities of Prussia to-day. It is estimated that in Berlin alone 120,000 persons took part in what was called a "demonstrative stroll" in various parts of the city.

The Chief of Police of Berlin, fearing danger from the assemblage of so many thousands in the popular park of Treptow, the place chosen by the Socialists, forbade a demonstration of any kind there. The Socialist newspaper, Vorwaerts, however, announced that the manifestation would be held in spite of the prohibition. This caused the concentration of a powerful force of armed police and gendarmerie in Treptow Park, which left the remainder of the city virtually unguarded.

This morning the Socialist leaders, observing that their plan had been frustrated, quietly and quickly passed the word to their followers to proceed to the other end of the city. These instructions were obeyed by 30,000 manifestants, who succeeded in accomplishing the "stroll" almost undisturbed, while the others, who had remained around Treptow Park, came into severe collision with the gendarmerie and police, with serious consequences. The police, however, in the majority of cases acted with the utmost moderation, under orders to avoid as far as possible using their arms. These orders were issued by Chief Von Jagow, who has been much criticised recently for his severity. It was the provincial gendarmerie that came into the most serious conflict with the crowds.

From a very early hour the approaches to Treptow Park were barred by double and triple cordons of foot and mounted police and gendarmerie, whose helmets, carbines, sabres, and revolvers glistened in the brilliant sunshine.

Troops Held in Readiness.

Every policeman of the Berlin force was on duty, while large numbers of the provincial gendarmerie were concentrated in the suburbs. In Unter Den Linden and the streets leading to the palace police cordons were drawn up every few yards. Throughout the day all the troops in the Berlin garrison, numbering 28,000, were confined to barracks under arms in readiness to march out at any moment.

In the morning thousands of people thronged the neighborhood of Treptow Park. The residents of this section were permitted to utilize the park without interference, and it was suddenly discovered that the numbers inside the inclosure were being augmented rapidly. The Socialists had duped the police, rowing across the River Spree in small boats. This manoeuvre was soon foiled. The police commandeered a flotilla of boats and intercepted the intruders.

In the meantime, one great company of Socialists, estimated at between 30,000 and 40,000, silently proceeded to the fashionable Tiergarten, at the west end of the city, which had been left almost entirely without protection. On arriving there they carried out a most peaceable "demonstrative stroll" with little interference. They inflicted no damage, and confined their manifestation to cheers for universal suffrage and the singing of the workingmen's Marseillaise. Small red banners, however, were displayed, and cards bearing the words, "Cheer for Suffrage Reform.'" They passed through the famous Sieges-Alloe, or Avenue of Victory, which runs from the Königsplatz between the double row of statues of Prussian rulers.

Mounted police made their appearance and tried to disperse the crowds. Several arrests were made, when a man mounted one of the royal monuments and tried to deliver a speech. Some of the leading Socialists succeeded in making short speeches. One of them stood on the steps of the Reichstag building and addressed a crowd of many thousands for a few minutes, at the same time unfurling a red flag on a walking stick.

The police, being few in this district, could not cope with the vast crowds, which, however, dispersed peacefully at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. When the Emperor and Empress drove through the Tiergarten in their automobile a little later the place was virtually deserted.

Crowd Starts Across City.

The elevated trains and street cars in the meantime brought additional manifestants to Treptow Park, where thousands moved about in a harmless manner until 3:30 o'clock, when a message came that a successful "stroll" was going on in the Tiergarten. Thereupon with one accord about 50,000 set out westward, streaming through the streets in a long line toward the Tiergarten, five miles distant, without attempting an organized procession.

When they had covered about a quarter of the distance a company of provincial gendarmes, without a word of warning, attacked the people fiercely with their sabres, cutting right and left. Five persons were dangerously wounded and hundreds received serious wounds and bruises, while more than 100 arrests were made.

The crowds continued their way across the city in small groups, which were dispersed before they reached their destination. Some of the more determined demonstrators then made an endeavor to break through the cordon of police and force their way into the park, but they met with a sharp repulse, the police using their sabres, and some of them their revolvers. Here a considerable number of persons were wounded.

Another body, composed of many thousands of manifestants, strolled through Charlottenburg, a suburb, to Grünwald Forest without encountering the police.

Until a late hour to-night all the streets leading to the palace, the Imperial Chancellor's residence, and the Prussian Parliament Building were guarded by cordons of armed police, but no demonstrators appeared.

Reports from the provinces show that in most cases the demonstrations by many thousands passed off peacefully. In Solingen, however, Socialists, bearing red flags, came into collision with the police in front of the Town Hall. Sabres were freely used and one person was severely wounded, while many received slight hurts.

At Cologne 15,000 men met in the Sports Ground and listened to speeches in favor of suffrage reform, afterward dispersing without trouble with the police.

The Standard Railway of the South. Atlantic Coast Line. Superior Roadway, Equipment, Service. 4 Limited Trains Daily, 9:55 A. M., 1:25, 3:25, 9:25 P. M. 1218 B'way. —Adv.

The Easter Number of The Sunday Times will be published on Sunday next, March 13. It will be beautifully illustrated and have many remarkable and interesting features. Orders for this number should be placed early.

DELAYS CHARTERING ROCKEFELLER FUND

Congress Committee Decides to Hold Hearing Before Creating Huge Charity Foundation.

MOVED BY CRITICS' DOUBTS

Especially What Was Said by John Bigelow and Dr. Eliot—Congressional Opinion, However, Seems Favorable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Adverse comment on the proposal now pending before Congress to charter under the name of the Rockefeller Foundation an institution for the advancement of human happiness in all directions has had the effect of deciding the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, to which the bill was referred, to postpone action until a hearing on the matter can be had. It had been expected that the bill, which on its face is in the cause of education and philanthropy and binds the Government to nothing, would receive a favorable report from the committee without any formal consideration, but President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard, John Bigelow, and others have condemned or criticised the plan, and the committee accordingly, on the recommendation of Chairman Gallinger, who introduced the bill in the first place, will postpone action until Friday.

Attorney Murphy will then appear before the committee on behalf of the incorporators of the foundation and argue against the criticisms that have been made. The bill is sweeping in its terms and does not mention its specific aims nor the scope of the proposed charity. It is expected that Mr. Murphy, in the face of the criticism that has come from various sources, will give further information on these points.

Committee Is Not Unfriendly.

In spite of the delayed action on the part of the Senate committee, however, few members of that committee or of the House committee that will probably consider the bill seemed inclined to take the criticism seriously. As the formal hearings have not been held most of the Senators refuse to be quoted, but it is evident that they feel that the bill simply provides machinery for Mr. Rockefeller's disposition of his fortune for the good of the world, and that while there may be technical faults in the bill as drafted the general plan involved may result in great good and can do little harm.

As to Dr. Eliot's suggestion that the establishment of a large endowed foundation for charitable work might frighten away smaller philanthropists, Senator Fletcher of Florida, a member of the committee, said that he felt that there was room enough for all the philanthropists, and Mr. Rockefeller's plan to rank prominently among them would take away from no man's power or inclination to be generous according to his means.

"I feel," said Mr. Fletcher to-night, "that men of vast wealth stand anyhow more in the position of trustees for the world than of absolute ownership of the property no man will be able to spend on himself alone. The pending bill may be sweeping in its language, but its object is to provide machinery whereby Mr. Rockefeller may more satisfactorily perform his duties as trustee. It also makes the work continuing. The criticisms that have been made do not seem to me to impair in any way the useful purposes to which the foundation seems to be directed."

Representative Volstead of Minnesota, a member of the House Committee on Education, to which probably will be referred the Rockefeller Foundation bill, does not see in it any transgression of constitutional privileges.

"It may be preferable," said Mr. Volstead, "to incorporate the proposed Rockefeller Foundation as a District of Columbia corporation rather than as a National one in order that Congress may evercise a greater degree of supervision.

Sees No Cause for Alarm.

"However, I do not see the necessity for alarm felt by John Bigelow, who believes that this charter will turn over to Rockefeller certain constitutional rights granted only to the Government itself. If the Standard Oil magnate sees fit to bestow his millions upon humanity in this way I do not consider that he will be dangerous in any way to State or National legislation. If such danger exists at all it seems that it would exist now, with his millions intact, when he is enabled to buy railroads and other public service corporations, and not when he proposes to turn into philanthropic channels his immense wealth."

Mr. Volstead recalled that the somewhat similar Carnegie Foundation had raised a question of this kind and that it had been incorporated in such manner that it in no wise interfered with any work the Government itself might undertake toward the same educational ends.

Representative Townsend of Michigan, one of the constitutional experts of the House, said he saw nothing unconstitutional in the Rockefeller proposition in so far as he had examined it.

"I have not gone into the matter thoroughly," he said, "and I have not minutely considered the bill, but it does not occur to me that Mr. Rockefeller has asked at the hands of Congress anything that is impracticable or unconstitutional. From a casual consideration of the subject it appears to me that the alarm manifested in some quarters is premature and unfounded."

MEAT IS HIGHER EVERYWHERE.

Statistics Gathered from Principal Exporting and Importing Countries.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Meat prices have advanced in all the principal consuming and producing sections of the world, according to statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor. All the meat-exporting countries show higher prices per pound in their exports in recent years than those of a decade ago, and all the meat-importing countries show higher rates in their import figures and the current market quotations.

The advance in fresh meats is less than that in salted and preserved meats. This is said to be due to reductions made in the last few years in the cost of chilling or freezing and transporting fresh meats.

In nearly all cases the advance in beef is less than that in pork or mutton. The advance in mutton is regarded as due to the comparatively slow growth in the world's supply of sheep, another result of which is the advance in the price of wool.

J. P. CUDAHY SLASHES INVADER OF HIS HOME

Attacks Kansas City Banker He Found on Unexpected Return in Early Morning.

INJURIES MAY BE FATAL

"He Ruined My Home," Wealthy Packer Told Policeman Who Found Him Bending Over Bound Victim.

KANSAS CITY, March 6.—Finding Jere F. Lillis, a wealthy local banker in his home when he arrived unexpectedly at an early hour to-day, John P. Cudahy, a wealthy packer and son of Michael Cudahy, the Chicago millionaire, committed an assault on him, as a result of which Lillis is in St. Mary's Hospital. His condition is said to be critical. Cuts inflicted with a knife are on his face, limbs, and one arm. The cuts have been made in criss-cross fashion. If he recovers he will be disfigured for life, the physicians say.

Before the knife was used Lillis was bound with a strong rope. One of Cudahy's chauffeurs was present.

Neighbors heard Lillis screaming and groaning in the Cudahy home and they called the West Port Police Station. It was a woman who called. Her identity has not been established.

"A man is being murdered in the Cudahy home. Send an officer there," she screamed.

Ten minutes later a policeman hurried to the Cudahy home, which is in a fashionable residence part of the city. The front door was open, so he did not ring the doorbell. Stepping into the hall he heard screams coming from a parlor. Then came groans and cries for mercy.

The policeman followed the sounds and soon reached the room. It was brilliantly lighted. He described the scene as follows:

"Three men were in the room. Prostrate on the floor lay Lillis, half-clothed and bound with a rope. His legs were bare. His few remaining clothes were bloody. Above him stood Cudahy. He was in evening dress, except that he wore no coat. His sleeves were rolled up. Blood was on his hands. At his side stood a chauffeur, garbed in regulation leather cap and duster, as though he had come into the house after a trip.

"None of the men noticed me. Lillis groaned and tugged feebly at the cords that bound him.

"'Don't do it, Jack. Please don't do it,' he pleaded.

"I rushed to the trio and asked Cudahy, 'What does all this mean?'

"'He has ruined my home,' he replied, turning to me and making no resistance to arrest. I allowed him to telephone to his attorney while I called an ambulance for the wounded man. I asked him the man's name, and he calmly replied that it was Jere Lillis.

"From the beginning to the end of the affair I did not see Mrs. Cudahy."

Cudahy was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. He was released on $100 bond.

Attempts to find Mrs. Cudahy to-day proved futile. Cudahy himself could not be found by reporters. His attorneys admit the general facts in the case, but are unwilling to go into details.

Since Cudahy's marriage to Miss Edna Cowin, who was a society girl of Omaha, on Dec. 28, 1899, the family has been prominent in Kansas City society. On the day of the marriage Cudahy's father made him manager of his Kansas City packing interests. After a three months' honeymoon, which included trips in special trains and the occupancy of a palace in Italy, the couple returned to Kansas City and purchased one of the finest homes in the city.

Cudahy is a member of all the leading clubs. For a time he kept many fine horses. Following an injury received while playing polo he sold his stable and took up motoring. The Cudahys have five children.

Lillis is a bachelor, 47 years old. He is manager of the Western Exchange Bank and prominent socially. He was a member of the same clubs to which Cudahy belonged, and the two were often seen together in the clubrooms.

SCARED MARE RAN FAR.

Raced from 120th Street to Central Park After Throwing Driver.

William Stewart, who said later that he lived at 234 East 124th Street, was exercising a little bay mare attached to a victoria along Lenox Avenue, near 120th Street, yesterday afternoon, while his employer, a Mr. Auerbach, was visiting in the neighborhood. Bicycle Policeman O'Keefe declared that it was his opinion that a flat-wheel Lenox Avenue car going south had frightened the mare, causing her to run away.

With the first jump she threw Stewart out on the pavement. He was picked up, taken to a drug store at Lenox Avenue and 120th Street, and thence to the Harlem Hospital, where it was said that he had suffered a fractured rib and fractured forehead.

The bay mare ran down Lenox Avenue. At 116th Street she ran between a crosstown car and a one-horse truck, but the carriage was unharmed.

Samuel Goodman was sweeping the sidewalk in front of his cigar store at 114th Street. He saw the mare coming, and ran out in the street, brandishing his broom. She kept straight on until she touched Goodman with her nose. Then she jumped aside, knocking him down.

The mare entered Central Park at 110th Street. Standing in front of her was a tall rock. She turned sharply into the West Drive, now followed by Bicycle Policeman McGough, and impeded by many buggies and automobiles. She lost interest in the run after that, and McGough caught her at Ninety-sixth Street. She walked back to Lenox Avenue and 120th Street, where her owner was waiting to drive her home.

CHILD KILLED IN RUNAWAY.

Mother, Two Sisters, and Small Brother Badly Hurt, Father Alone Escaping.

Laura Socco, 7 years old, of 430 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, was killed instantly in a runaway at Van Vorst Place and Hudson Boulevard, Union Hill, last evening.

Mrs. Socco had both legs broken at the ankles and her face cut, her daughter Rita, 5 years old, had her face lacerated and one arm broken; Nicola, her son, 4 years old, was cut about the face and his shoulder broken, and five-months-old Ellen Socco, to whom her mother clung, had her face and head cut.

Nicola Socco took his family out driving yesterday afternoon. The party was returning when the front axle of the surrey broke. That frightened the horse, who began to kick and finally ran away, throwing out the entire family. Socco alone escaped injury.

The injured were taken to the North Hudson Hospital and the dead child to the Morgue.

VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

Gas and Lava in Great Quantities Flowing from Fissures.

NAPLES, March 6.—Vesuvius has suddenly become active again. There has been a continuous eruption for the last twenty-four hours of red hot stones and ashes, accompanied by internal detonations.

Several fissures have opened, from which gas and lava are flowing in great quantities.

DR. DOYEN TO FIGHT DUEL.

French Scientist Is Inventor of Sword for Such Affairs.

NICE, France, March 6.—Dr. Doyen, the French scientist, who besides being an authority on medicine and surgery has gained some distinction from the invention of a dueling sword, will fight a duel with swords to-morrow with Capt. van Langendonck of the Belgian Army, as the result of a scene which occurred in the Casino to-day.

Dr. Doyen accused the Belgian Captain of having insulted his wife, and then boxed his ears.

CARNEGIE FOUND $3,000,000.

Fund He Had Overlooked Devoted to Benefit of School Teachers.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 6.—Prof. John Brashear, who represents Andrew Carnegie, has rented a suite of offices here, where he will handle the distribution of proceeds from an endowment fund recently created by Mr. Carnegie for the public school teachers of Pittsburg. This fund will produce $12,000 annually, and Prof. Brashear has sent out calls to teachers for suggestions as to how this money can best be spent.

This brings out also the story that Mr. Carnegie, before he decided to give the three-hundred-thousand-dollar fund, sent for some of his Pittsburg advisers.

"I've found $3,000,000 more than I thought I had to place where it will do mankind the most good," said Mr. Carnegie, looking very sad. "Whatever will I do?"

Mr. Carnegie was quickly told what to do with so much money. He was to give $300,000 to each of ten cities, including Pittsburg, for public school teachers.

BRYAN'S PROHIBITION PAPER.

Will Start One in Lincoln Entirely Separate from Commoner.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 6.—William Jennings Bryan is to launch a prohibition newspaper in Nebraska, according to an announcement made by the State and county local option forces. The new Bryan paper is to be entirely separate from The Commoner, although the two may be issued from the same office.

The Prohibitionists now have no forceful newspaper in Nebraska, and Mr. Bryan is said to expect to duplicate the success of his Commoner with his prohibition venture, which although intended as a State newspaper for the present is reported as aiming at National scope.

Among Democrats the venture is believed to indicate a complete tie-up between Mr. Bryan and the Prohibitionists. After the new paper is launched Mr. Bryan might be in the curious position of editing a straight Democratic newspaper with that party, in Nebraska at least, against prohibition and a prohibition newspaper in which he would advocate the defeat of candidates and measures which he supported in his Democratic paper.

SEEK ITALIAN AS POISONER.

Whole Family Made Ill After Visit of a Wine Agent.

The Jersey City police are looking for an Italian wine vendor whom it is believed tried to poison an Italian family of four persons at 125 Griffith Street on March 4. The vendor tried to sell some wine to Ralph Astarita, who cleans hats and lives with his wife and two daughters in the rear of the Griffith Street address. Astarita said he did not want any wine, but the vendor left a sample, and before going asked for a drink of water. He was told to go into the kitchen, where some beans, onions, and macaroni were cooking for dinner.

The Astaritas, when they ate dinner, thought the beans, onions, and macaroni mixture had a strange flavor. They partook of only a small quantity and became ill. Some of the food was given to a dog. It was made ill, too. Astarita became suspicious of the wine vendor, and taking some of the queer-tasting food with him, called upon Police Capt. Charles Harrington at the Central Avenue Station. He charged that the man who tried to sell him wine put poison in the food when he went to the kitchen for a drink of water. Dr. Hermann Lohmann of the local Board of Health, who analyzed the food, said yesterday that it contained lead poisoning, a very small quantity.

HAS SPECULATOR ARRESTED.

Woman Says Man at Metropolitan Charged Her with Taking His Money.

Mrs. Marion Simenson of 100 East Eighty-first Street caused a lot of excitement in front of the Metropolitan Opera House last night by grasping a ticket speculator by the collar and causing his arrest. The man, who said he was Joseph O'Donnell of 342 West Thirty-sixth Street, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station on Mrs. Simenson's statement that she had obtained a warrant in Jefferson Market Court charging him with assault.

According to Mrs. Simenson's story, on Feb. 15 she was standing at the box office of the Opera House waiting to buy some seats when a small boy approached with a bill in his hand and asked her to get seats for him. She refused to do so, and he turned away. When she came out after the performance, she says, the man whose arrest she caused last night came up to her and said:

"Give me that $5 that was given to you to get seats with."

"I did not get $5 from anybody," Mrs. Simenson says she replied.

Then, she says, the man took her roughly by the arm and told her that she had better give up the money to save herself a scene. She screamed and fainted, and before the special officer of the Opera House could arrest the man he ran away. Mrs. Simenson says that she was so upset by her experience that she did not recover from it for several days. She went to the Jefferson Market Police Court, she says, obtained a warrant, and has been on the lookout for the man ever since. Last night as she was entering the Opera House with her husband, she says, she saw the man standing near the doorway.

T. C. PLATT DEAD AT SEVENTY-SIX

Suddenly Taken with Fainting Spells, and Expires Amid His Children.

LONG OUT OF POLITICS

His a Mere Name in the State He Controlled for Almost a Quarter of a Century.

LIVED ON AMID HIS BOOKS

The End Came Suddenly in the Little Flat He Occupied in Eleventh Street—His Notable Career.

Thomas Collier Platt, thrice United States Senator from this State, and once its "easy boss," who nominated Theodore Roosevelt for Governor of New York, and later, against his will, for the Vice Presidency, opening his subsequent path to the Presidency, died at 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a three-room apartment on the fifth floor of the house at 133 West Eleventh Street. He had known every President, personally, since Lincoln.

With Senator Platt when the end came were his three sons, Harry, Edward, and Frank, the wives of the two latter, and a grandson, Livingston Platt. They were summoned hastily by telephone after Senator Platt had been attacked by fainting spells at 3 o'clock, and arrived only five minutes before he died.

All had been present in Senator Platt's apartment earlier in the day, paying him a regular Sunday visit. They came at noon and left at 2 o'clock, after a visit during which Senator Platt received them sitting in a large chair in his library. He did not appear to be ill then, and none of his family suspected that he was even in remote danger of a sudden and fatal stroke.

Senator Platt has lived in the West Eleventh Street apartment for the last four years, having moved there when the old Fifth Avenue Hotel was torn down. He was much by himself, spending his time in his library, and taking a daily drive through Central Park.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Abel, who have been friends of the Senator for many years, occupied part of the apartment and cared for his personal comforts.

They noticed yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock that Mr. Platt was in danger of fainting. He had previously had a fainting attack at breakfast on Thursday morning, just as he was about to start for his office in the United States Express Building at 2 Rector Street. Senator Platt was President of the express company. Yesterday Mrs. Abel telephoned for Senator Platt's family physician, Dr. Paul Outerbridge, of 49 West Seventy-fourth Street, while her sister, Mrs. Ellis, tried to restore the Senator to consciousness.

Dr. Outerbridge responded at once, arriving at the apartment at 3:20 o'clock. He found Senator Platt dying and hastily summoned the members of his family. Mr. Platt suffered a series of fainting spells, and the end came during the fourth, after the first attack at 3 o'clock. Acute kidney trouble was the indirect cause of death.

In the last four years in which Senator Platt has lived largely in retirement, he has avoided clubs and public assemblies and has had no recreation save his daily drives through the park. Such of his political friends as called on him he received at his office in Rector Street. A very limited number of close personal friends were made welcome at his apartment.

He was fond of reading, and had just finished going through the morning newspapers yesterday when his sons and their wives came for their regular Sunday visit. A copy of Churchill's novel, "Coniston," lay open on a reading table beside the large red plush chair in which he always sat in his library. Mrs. Abel had been reading to him out of it the night before.

"The Senator had lived a rigorously regular life for the last four years," said Mrs. Ellis, sister of Mrs. Abel, at the Platt apartment last night. "He arose always punctually at 7 o'clock, dressed with the greatest care for detail as to his appearance, and left for his office at 9 o'clock. He always kept office hours from 9 to 1, and while his health had been poor for two years, he would not break this routine. He went regularly all last week up to Thursday, when he came home at noon feeling too poorly to keep his Friday and Saturday hours.

"He came to live with my sister and her husband because he was tired of hotel life, and couldn't bear to think of going to another after they tore the old Fifth Avenue down. He was proud of many things, but I think he was proudest of having started Roosevelt on the career that made him President. He often told his friends his experiences in those two campaigns in which Roosevelt became Governor and then Vice President."

Senator Platt had surrounded himself with many books in his library. Above his reading table hung a framed portrait of his first wife, the mother of his children, and beside it a picture of himself.

"He would sit by that table in that big red-plush chair for hours at a time," said Mrs. Ellis, "always faultlessly dressed, as if for a formal evening function. He did not sleep a great deal, and often sat up in his chair when we thought he ought to be asleep in bed. He seldom went to the theatre, or anywhere else save to his office and for his daily drives. He never let down for any kind of relaxation, but always remained even tempered and pleasant in his manner of speaking."

Senator Platt went to Atlantic City last June for a Summer vacation, remaining there until November. He then visited Lakewood, and returned to this city to take up business affairs in January of this year.

Dr. Outerbridge said last night that for several years it has been expected his aged patient would succumb to an attack of locomotor-ataxia and that his vitality, through his long period of poor health, had been wonderful. Because of this danger he had been constantly under his physician's care, and during periods of feeble health took his recreation mostly in a wheel chair, which he had used at intervals for ten years.

The funeral arrangements have been partly made. Services will be held in this city on Tuesday, after which the body will be taken to Owego, Senator Platt's home town, where he had reserved a space in the family burial ground beside the grave of his first wife. On Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock services will be held in the First Presbyterian Church at Owego. The family have not yet announced the names of Senator Platt's friends whom they wish to serve as pallbearers.

NO EFFECT ON ALLDS TRIAL.

Idea of Calling Platt as a Witness Had Been Given Up—Little Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—The death of ex-Senator T. C. Platt will have no effect on the Allds-Conger trial in the Senate, although his name figures prominently in the defense of Senator Allds against the charge of bribery made by Senator Benn Conger. The testimony of the prosecution in the bribery case is that $6,000 was distributed among Assemblymen in 1901 to defeat the Malby-Stevens Bridge bill.

Senator Allds introduced a telegram and letters from Mr. Platt to show that while the latter was the Republican leader of the State in 1901 he had requested Allds and the late Speaker Nixon to kill the Bridge bill, which, he said, would be hostile to the interests of the Owego Bridge Company, an industry of his home town. Aside from the introduction of the telegram and letters there was no intention of calling Mr. Platt in the case.

Most of the party leaders and prominent members of the Legislature were not in Albany when news of Mr. Platt's death reached here to-night. William Barnes, Jr., Republican State Committeeman representing Albany and Schenectady Counties, was a firm friend of Senator Platt and was brought up virtually in the Platt school of politics. He remained a supporter of Platt when Odell started the fight which resulted in the capture of the Republican Party machine, which Platt had long dominated. Mr. Barnes is out of town to-night.

Col. George W. Dunn, who was the last Chairman of the State Committee when Platt was active in party management, has been retired as State Railroad Commissioner and is no longer seen in Albany. Ex-Senators Ellsworth and Raines, both leaders in the upper house and faithful supporters of Platt, are dead, as is S. Fred Nixon, who was Speaker of the Assembly when Senator Platt was the party leader.

Members of the Legislature who are here to-night were shocked by the announcement of Senator Platt's death.

Lafayette B. Gleason of Delaware County, Clerk of the Senate and Secretary of the Republican State Committee, said to-night:

"I was deeply shocked to hear of Senator Platt's death. He was one of my best friends always, and I frequently called on him. Under his leadership the Republican Party has been ably organized, and it won many notable victories. When I came into political life Senator Platt was just assuming his leadership.

"We were closely allied during the St. Louis Convention in 1896. I was intimately connected with him at the time he inserted the word 'gold' in the platform. I have always considered that his greatest political achievement. That in itself would have made him one of the greatest leaders in the party."

The few politicians here to-night received the news of Mr. Platt's death with expressions of regret.

"Senator Platt's death marks the departure of a man who in his prime was the most remarkable and successful political leader this State has ever known," was the comment of Speaker Wadsworth.

LAUTERBACH'S VIEW OF PLATT.

Says He Inspired Many Laws Salutary to New York.

"Senator Platt was a man of great executive and organization ability," said Edward Lauterbach last night. "He was a man who fulfilled all his promises as well as he was capable of doing, and there was absolutely no hypocrisy or sham in his makeup. He always had the courage of his convictions, and he fought for the best interests of the community.

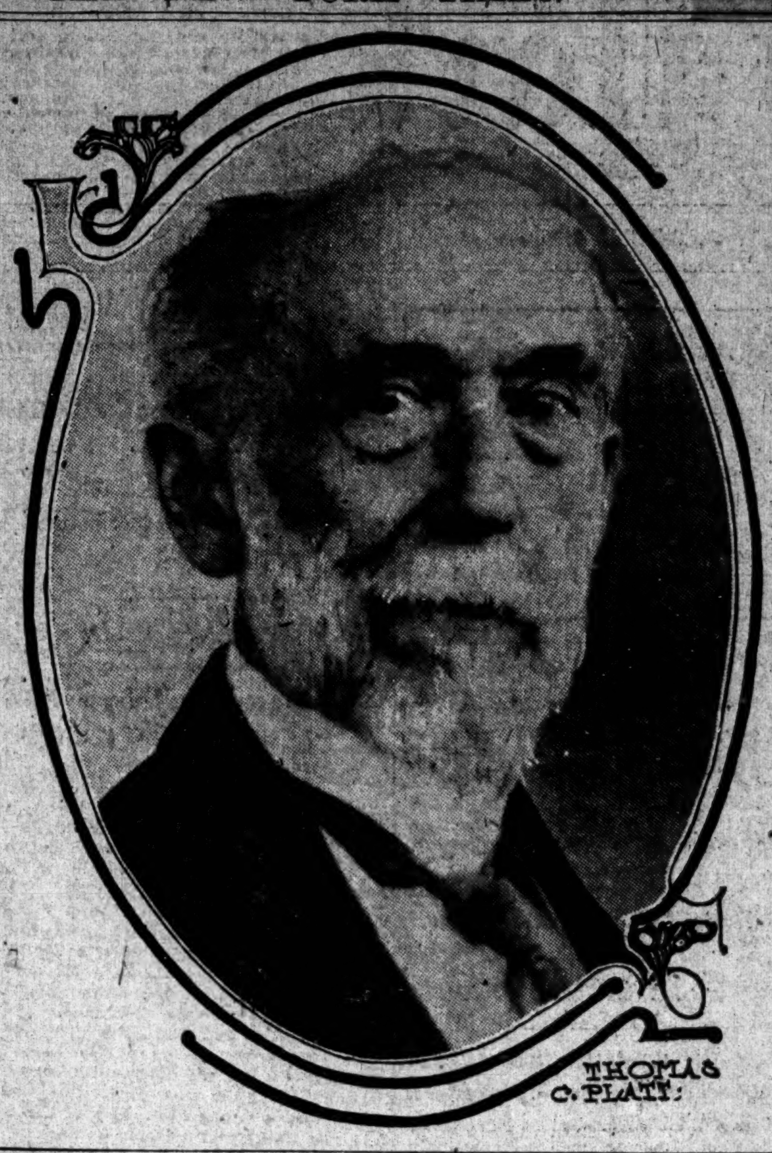
"He was the inspiration of many laws salutary to New York. He took the excise question out of politics, so far as it was possible to do so. More than any one else probably he is responsible for the present excise laws in the State, which, barring certain features like the Raines law hotels, are extremely commendable. He performed his work in a quiet way, but with strong determination. His record was an excellent one, taking it all in all."

PROGRESS AND FALL OF PLATT, EASY BOSS

Ruled This State for a Quarter of a Century and Shaped Notable Career

INCLUDING ROOSEVELT'S

Platt Made Him Governor and, All Unwillingly, President — Strongest of Party Leaders, Scandal Effaced Him.



Though he was for nearly a quarter of a century the undisputed "Easy Boss" of the Republican organization in this State, Thomas Collier Platt died forsaken by political friends and almost forgotten by friends and foes alike. With not a vestige of his former power left, and with no one to do him homage, the once powerful leader at the time of his death had shared for nine long years, laden with bitterness and humiliation, the historic fate of Kings in exile and Generals in defeat.

Platt was thrice elected to the United States Senate. He was a member of the House of Representatives twice. But Platt will not live long in memory as a legislator. His fame must depend on what he did as a politician. No man ever exercised less influence in the Senate or the House of Representatives than he. But no man ever exercised more power as a political leader.

Throughout almost the whole period of his leadership his rule was never seriously endangered. His machine was one of the easiest running in political history. Quay, master of politics as he was, often had to fight for his political life. Hill, Platt's rival, was continually in a state of warfare, and for several years was getting the worst of it. But Platt, though there were always rebels and malcontents, had no dangerous opposition after 1887 until the rise of Odell. The machine rolled along under his control with scarcely a creak. Not until he was driven from the leadership was the Republican Party of New York thrown into turmoil and split into factions. In the Senate, on the contrary, his record was absolutely blank.

His Early Years.

Mr. Platt was born in Owego, N. Y., on July 15, 1833. He came from Revolutionary ancestry on both sides of the house. His father, who was well known as a lawyer in Tioga County, was a Presbyterian of the straightest sect, and the boy was brought up in the Church. He sang in the choir, and later became a Deacon. He held that office in his father's church until, in 1879, he came to live in New York. They called him "Deacon Platt" in Tioga long after the rest of the country was calling him "The Easy Boss."

After receiving his preliminary education at the Owego Academy he went to Yale as a member of the class of 1853. He was not graduated, having to give up the course because of ill-health, but he carried away with him a memento in the shape of a copy of Scott's poems.

Later Yale made him Master of Arts. That was in 1876, after he had made some noise in the world, but before he had become a really important figure.

At first he did not venture into the line along which his career was to be pursued. He was an apothecary, an editor, then a lumber and mill owner, a bank President, head of a mining company, and finally President of the United States Express Company. His instinct, however, was to mix in politics early in life. At 25 he was elected Clerk of Tioga County, and he was elected to Congress in 1872.

Sang His Way Into Politics.

Platt made his first appearance in politics during the Frémont campaign in 1856. A singer in the choir of his church, he sang his way into politics. As leader of a Frémont Glee Club, which he and some of his youthful friends organized, he enlivened hundreds of political rallies in the Counties of Tioga and Tompkins, within which lay the narrower Platt orbit of those early days.

Three years later, the big leader-to-be began turning an honest penny out of politics. In 1859 he was elected County Clerk of Tioga on the Republican ticket. This was before the storm on which he rode to political eminence had begun brewing within his party in this State.

In 1870 he went as a delegate to the Congressional Convention of his district, then known as the Twenty-sixth. He was pledged to support Milo Goodrich for the nomination. The convention was deadlocked, 1,000 ballots being cast. Platt was absent on the thousandeth, and the convention nominated him. He immediately declined the nomination.

The convention then nominated Goodrich, who was elected. At the next election, in 1872, Platt was elected to succeed Goodrich, and entered Congress at the age of 40.

The Halfbreed-Stalwart Fight.

It was in 1877 that Platt began to loom on the broader horizon of State politics. At the Rochester convention held in that year he was allied with the Conkling forces against the forces controlled by President Hayes. George William Curtis, editor of Harper's Weekly, was the spokesman of President Hayes. The Hayes forces were defeated. Gov. Cornell, after his election, made Mr. Platt a Quarantine Commissioner, an office which he held until he was removed by Gov. Hill in the eighties.

In the year 1881 when the so-called Halfbreed-Stalwart contest, which kept the Republican organization in this State in a turmoil for a dozen years or more, had gained new impetus through the bitterness of the Presidential ante-convention campaign of the year before, Mr. Platt entered the field as a candidate for Senatorial honors. The anti-machine—or, as they were also known, the Blaine-Garfield—Republicans had chosen Chauncey M. Depew as their candidate. The Stalwarts were divided between Thomas C. Platt and Richard Crowley of Niagara County. When the Legislature met the Crowley men were strong enough to elect the Speaker of the Assembly, and chose George H. Sharpe, who withheld his committee assignments for two weeks to influence the caucus on the Senatorship. The greatest bitterness developed. Conkling was appealed to, but declined to interfere in Platt's favor. Finally Depew withdrew, and Platt was nominated by a vote of 54 to 26 for Crowley.

Conkling's Congratulations.

The caucus had lasted for three weeks. After Platt's nomination Roscoe Conkling sent him this message, which Senator Platt in after years frequently referred to as one of the proudest mementos of his fighting days:

"I congratulate the Republican Party in the State of New York on the choice of a Senator who never apologized for being a Stalwart Republican."

Platt was not this time to remain long in the Senate, however. The telegram goaded the Halfbreeds to fury. The outlook at the beginning of Garfield's Administration was the worst possible. Garfield had promised the Secretaryship of the Treasury to Levi P. Morton in the campaign in return for that gentleman's aid in raising money for the campaign fund, but he broke that, as he did his subsequent promise to Conkling, and made the Halfbreed leader Blaine his Secretary of State.

On a Sunday night in April Conkling went to the White House and received Garfield's promise that he would not appoint a successor to Gen. E. A. Merritt, Collector of the Port of New York, without consulting him and Platt, as well as Arthur and Cornell. On the following Tuesday the President appointed a number of Stalwarts to office, and the machine leaders were highly delighted. In the meantime, however, Blaine, who had been ill in bed when Conkling obtained Garfield's promise, got the President's ear, and on Wednesday Garfield sent in the name of William H. Robertson of Westchester, the Halfbreed leader, to succeed Gen. Merritt.

No appointment could have angered the machine more, for Robertson was the leader of the bolters from the organization at the Chicago Convention of 1880, who brought to naught Conkling's plan to nominate Grant for President.

Quits the Senate as "Me, Too."

As long as Conkling lived there was never any question that it was he who initiated the resignation of the two from the United States Senate and Platt, who fell in with his wishes. The epithet of "Me, Too," applied to Platt because of this understanding of the case, always displeased and annoyed him, and after Conkling's death a new version of the story was allowed to become public, in which Platt was represented as the originator and Conkling the humble follower. No one was present at the interview at which they agreed to resign, and it is therefore impossible to dispute this latter-day version of the incident, the acceptance of which by the public gave Platt much pleasure. This was the later story:

Platt said to Conkling: "I am sick of the whole business." Ten days later Conkling asked him if he were still of the same mind. "I am," said Platt. "I don't think I can accomplish anything here. I want to get back to my business." "Well, if you resign," said Conkling, "I will resign, too."

Conkling and Platt revealed their purpose to nobody else except Louis F. Payn, Marshal of the Southern District of New York. They did not even tell Vice President Arthur, who was as thoroughly astounded as anybody else when the announcement was handed to him to read to the Senate.

The Spectacular Resignation.

On Sunday, May 15, Payn received a telegram from Conkling and Platt directing him to go to Albany the next day, see Cornell, and "meet our messenger, who will arrive at 12 o'clock with papers." Payn arrived at 9 o'clock, and handed the telegram to the Governor, who was bewildered, and asked him what it meant.

"It means," replied Payn, "that Conkling and Platt have resigned their seats in the Senate, and that a messenger will be here at noon with copies of their resignations, and probably a letter to you giving their reasons for resigning."

At this time Conkling and Platt had not decided to seek a vindication at the hands of the Legislature. Public feeling was white hot. The two ex-Senators were vehemently denounced and ridiculed, and cartoons were printed showing Conkling as a puffed-up gas bag with Platt tied to him as a little tail piece labeled, "Me too." On May 21 Conkling and Platt came to New York to meet their lieutenants at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and decide upon a course of action. They were hooted in the streets.

There was a spirited contest in the State, but it was not allowed to reach a natural end, for Garfield was shot, and the assassin, Guiteau, proclaimed himself "a Stalwart of the Stalwarts." This was the finishing blow to the Stalwarts. If more were needed, Guiteau furnished it by his false boasts of friendship for Arthur, Conkling, and Platt.

Beaten but "Game."

Warner Miller was elected to succeed Platt and Lapham to succeed Conkling. Conkling withdrew from politics and turned his attention to law. Platt, less haughty, less restless, and more equably disposed toward the fortunes of war, went steadily to work to build up his machine. He still held his Congressional District, and began from the moment of his defeat to extend his lines with a view to capturing the State, hopeless as it seemed then. His self-confidence did not abate when he was snubbed and apparently beaten permanently.

By 1884 he had acquired considerable power in a quiet way. He was beginning to be talked of as the man who might ultimately overthrow Miller and succeed to the leadership. He went to the Chicago Convention and helped to nominate Blaine, whom he had fought so vigorously three years before.

After that Platt grew strong enough to dispute the leadership with Miller, though he was still ridiculed as the "Me Too" who had been cartooned as a tag to Conkling's coat tails. When the Legislature met he had a candidate for Senator, Levi P. Morton. While Morton was beaten by William M. Evarts, proving that Platt was not yet strong enough to dictate his wishes to Legislatures, the State Convention in the following year found him a potent force, and when the Legislature met in 1886 he controlled so much of it that he was already spoken of as the future boss.

State Leader at Last.

It was not until 1887, however, that he definitely established himself as the Republican leader. He had been beating Miller inch by inch. The Legislature met and proceeded to elect Miller's successor. Morton was again Platt's candidate. Neither he nor Miller had a majority. Platt threw his strength to Hiscock, the third candidate, and Hiscock was elected, being wise enough to go into the Platt camp.

In a few years Miller disappeared entirely from politics. Platt took the New York delegation to the convention of 1888 with Depew as a stalking-horse candidate for President. He really went there to make such combinations as the event might suggest. Depew withdrew at the proper moment, so that Platt could nominate Harrison—for Platt was the principal factor in the nomination of that President, though it was Stephen B. Elkins's work that brought him into line.

Platt desired the Secretaryship of the Treasury as his reward, and he pressed his claim upon Harrison after the election, but the President refused to hear of it. Then Platt tried to get a Cabinet place for J. Sloat Fassett. Failing in this, he had to accept the appointment of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy to the Navy portfolio to "save his face." Notwithstanding, Harrison kept his pledge in the matter of the New York patronage. Platt got everything he wanted in the State.

Sent the World's Fair to Chicago.

Platt had reached the height of his political power, but shortly he suffered a setback, because, for political reasons, he supported Chicago's application for the Columbian Exposition. The people of New York were enraged at his action. It was made a campaign issue by the Democrats in 1891, and they elected Roswell P. Flower Governor over Platt's candidate, J. Sloat Fassett. Platt, deeming the issue doubtful, had given encouragement at first to Andrew D. White, but later, concluding that the auspices were favorable, he had nominated Fassett. The World's Fair was the only issue made by the Democrats, while the Republicans talked National issues.

In the meantime Platt's influence with President Harrison had waned. At the beginning of 1892 Platt did all he could to prevent Harrison's renomination. He plotted with "Matt" Quay of Pennsylvania and with other Republican bosses of National sway, but despite it all Harrison got the nomination again.

Survived a State Overturn.

Platt sulked in his tent until well into the Autumn, when he was summoned to the White House, and returned to New York ready to work for the ticket. New York went Democratic. Cleveland was elected, and there was a revolt against Platt. But it did not last any longer than until the Legislature met the next year. Platt ran that Legislature as he had every other Legislature since he had come into power. Even the Constitutional Convention of that year did his bidding to a certain extent. The next year he dictated the nomination of Levi P. Morton. It was a Republican landslide. Platt gratified two wishes dear to his heart—to give Morton an office and to kill off David B. Hill, the most dangerous opponent he ever had outside of his party.

The next year came the Lexow investigation and the great uprising against Tammany Hall in this city. William L. Strong was elected Mayor on a Fusion ticket. Platt had reluctantly consented to naming Strong. Strong turned on the leader as soon as he was in the Mayor's chair and joined hands with the faction headed by William Brookfield, a group of independents within the party whom Platt had fought. Then for the first time there was talk about Platt's power being on the wane. The "Easy Boss" only laughed and said he was not ready to be annihilated. And he ran the next Legislature as completely as he had the Legislature that preceded it. The expected Tammany victory followed:

Outgeneraled by Mark Hanna.

It was evident early in 1896 that William McKinley would be nominated. Most of the bosses did not want him, and Platt, Quay, Clarkson, and others were deep in plans to beat him, but their plans were foiled by Mark Hanna, who, as McKinley's manager, corraled votes in advance of the convention. The rush to McKinley was a landslide.

Contrary to custom, Hanna did not offer the consolation prize to New York, but nominated Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey for Vice President. The result was a stunning blow for Platt, but this time he did not sulk, as he had in 1892. He went right to work for the ticket after a straightout gold plank had been inserted in the National platform binding McKinley, whose attitude on the silver question at that time was regarded as doubtful.

Platt was talked of for Governor that year, and, of course, could have had the nomination by merely nodding his head, for his control of the convention was absolute. But Platt refused to run, and nominated Frank S. Black instead. For himself he chose the Senatorship. The news of his ambition roused the "silk-stocking" wing of the party, but Platt was nominated without serious opposition, only half a dozen Senators voting for Joseph H. Choate. Platt, when the news was carried to him, made a great show of looking grim, and, taking out a pencil asked for the names of the six. These he wrote down, and then he put the paper in his notebook with a significant air. But this was mere farce.

Senator Again—Record a Blank.

After sixteen years Platt thus entered the Senate from which he had so sensationally resigned in 1881. Yet that short experience of two months was fuller of incident than the years which he served in the Senate after 1897. His record thenceforth was an absolute blank. Much of the time he was absent. When he was there he had nothing to do with what was going on. He voted as he was told, and that was all. In Washington he was to the Republican leaders just what the humblest servant of the machine was to him at Albany or in New York—a mere cog. Why he should have desired to remain in the Senate must ever be a mystery. He did not even get any of the social life of the Senate. He had no friends in the Senate; he had only a desk. His committee was the utterly unimportant one on Printing.

The contrast between his greatness as a leader in New York and his unimportance as a Senator in Washington was one of the most curious things in politics. It was not so with other bosses; not so with Hanna, Aldrich, Foraker, nor Hill.

Created a Bigger City.

The late Andrew H. Green was called the Father of Greater New York. He had agitated for consolidation for many years without avail, when Platt put the screws on in the Legislature and forced the Greater New York Charter and the consolidation act through. Mayor Strong of New York vetoed it and so did Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, but Platt's influence at Albany was so great that the Legislature passed them over the vetoes of both, and Gov. Morton signed the measures.

In the first election after consolidation, Platt turned down all fusion offers and put Benjamin Tracy in the field. There had been four candidates for the Mayoralty, but the death of Henry George made it a three-cornered fight. Seth Low was the Citizens' Union candidate. Robert A. Van Wyck, the Tammany candidate, was elected, and Platt's candidate ran a bad third.

Shaped Roosevelt's Career.

Gov. Black proved an unprofitable Governor for Platt, who turned him down for renomination. The boss did not desire to nominate in his stead Col. Roosevelt, who was back fresh from the wars, but was obliged to take him because of the popular demand and also because of the certainty that nobody else could be elected. His experience with Gov. Roosevelt was about what he must have expected, but not at all what he would have desired. Roosevelt was complaisant to him in some respects and highly non-complaisant in others, and the latter were generally the things which both regarded as essential.

Altogether Roosevelt's term as Governor was an unhappy period for Platt, and when the opportunity came, as he thought, to shelve the intractable Governor he seized it with avidity.

Both were delegates to the Philadelphia convention that renominated McKinley in 1900. Platt and Hanna proposed to get Roosevelt out of the way by nominating him for Vice President. The Governor objected strenuously, but Platt told him he could not have a renomination for Governor anyway and that once his nomination for Vice President was proposed the convention would never let him decline it, which Roosevelt had threatened to do. The Governor telegraphed to friends in New York to use their influence with Platt, but their efforts availed nothing and the nomination was made.

A few months later, in consequence of the assassination of President McKinley, Roosevelt had become President. Platt made Benjamin B. Odell Roosevelt's successor as Governor of New York.

At His Highest, Came His Fall.

Platt was now at his zenith. Nobody talked about unhorsing him any longer. Even his enemies believed that he was to be boss for the rest of his life. All that the reform element could do was to ask him to be merciful. Then came 1899, with the United States Senatorship to dispose of. Benjamin B. Odell was a candidate for the office. So was Chauncey M. Depew. Platt was the man who could give or withhold. Men like Choate went to Platt and asked him to send a real statesman to Washington. There was an idea in those days that Depew was a statesman. Platt sent him.

In 1901 Platt consented to the nomination of Seth Low for the Mayoralty. Low was elected and publicly acknowledged Platt's leadership. It seemed then that no leader could rise to greater power. But at that very time his downfall was being prepared. In a weak moment Platt had permitted Benjamin B. Odell to become Governor. Once in the Gubernatorial chair, Odell laid plans to become the political leader of the State, too. He had patronage to bestow, and there were those a-plenty who hankered after it. Before long it was evident that Platt was struggling with Odell for his political life.

The first contest was over the control of the Legislature in 1902. In that year the re-election of Odell made Platt's downfall certain. By the end of the year Platt had ceased to be the leader.

Immediately upon Odell's succession to the acknowledge leadership the Republican Party began to split. The insurance disclosures followed, faction reared its head in the party, and in 1905 came the McClellan-Hearst-Ivins campaign in New York City. The broken condition of the party was such that President Roosevelt determined to step in and help reorganize it. He invited the help of Higgins, who was prompt to turn upon Odell and seek to make himself the new leader. Even in this state of affairs the aged and now broken Platt thought he saw a chance to step in and recapture his lost leadership. He went to Washington, saw the President, and for a few days gave out statements indicating that he was still to be considered a factor. But it was no use. His power was gone.

Platt originated the title "The Easy Boss." Once when he was being made the target for violent denunciation as a boss he said:

"Well, after all, I am an easy boss."

His Last Public Appearance.

Platt's last appearance at a public function occurred two years ago. It was on the memorable Saturday afternoon in April preceding the tearing down of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Amen Brethren, of whom Thomas C. Platt was the oldest, held their closing exercises—a sort of wake for the passing of the historic structure.

Late in the afternoon—it was an afternoon with mellow sunshine flooding the historic corner—Senator Platt tottered into the lobby on the arm of an assistant. The lobby was crowded for the closing exercises. The crowd was made up largely of politicians and newspaper men who had known Mr. Platt personally. The cheer that went up as the veteran leader, then shorn of all power and prestige, entered shook the ceiling. A wan smile played about his mouth. It was his one hour of triumph and unmingled homage in nine long years of bitterness and oblivion.

Mr. Platt spoke a few words in recognition of his reception. He looked about the well-known place, which had been the scene of so many of his political victories, for it was at the old Fifth Avenue that "Tom" Platt convened his "Sunday School" class of old, and it was there he planned shrewdly and well the battles in which his political foes by scores went down to defeat. Then he turned and left, cheers again ringing in his ears. He returned to his little apartment in West Eleventh Street, where he passed the last years of his life.

Domestic Tribulations.

Mr. Platt was twice married. His first wife, Helen Barstow, died in 1901. Two years later he married Mrs. Lillian Janeway, a Government clerk in Washington. Just before the wedding Mae C. Wood, another Government clerk, charged that Platt had engaged himself to her, and she threatened a breach of promise suit. She was presently quieted, and it was rumored that a money settlement had been reached. In 1905, however, Miss Wood broke into the newspapers again, charging that she had intended to publish Platt's letters to her in book form, but that various Republican officials had wheedled them away from her and destroyed them. She gave a few extracts from the letters, many of which had the true ring of Platt epigrams. One related to a dinner engagement of Platt's with President Roosevelt, and contained the phrase:

"I suppose I shall have to sit and endure that bulldog grin for an hour."

The Mae Wood Suits.

The Wood woman temporarily subsided, after bringing suits against a number of politicians, including William Loeb, Jr., secretary to President Roosevelt; J. Martin Miller, United States Consul General at Rheims; Robert Wynne, Consul General in London, and others, charging them with having got her papers and the manuscript of the book away from her.

She was not heard of again until after the second Mrs. Platt had been separated from her aged husband in September, 1906. In February of the following year Mae Wood began a suit for divorce against Senator Platt, alleging that she had become his wife through a secret marriage being performed in the Senator's apartment in the Fifth Avenue Hotel in 1901.

The suit came to trial in May, 1908, and ended in the case being thrown out of court and the plaintiff being arrested on charges of perjury and forgery as a result of testimony she gave and documentary evidence she produced.

The case was recently on the calendar of the criminal courts in this city, but was taken off by District Attorney Whitman, on the ground that it was highly improbable that a conviction could be obtained, Mae Wood was released on her own recognizance.

DEPEW ON HIS CAREER.

Wonderful in Organization, Loyal to Friends—Others Also Praise Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—News of the death of ex-Senator Platt called forth expressions of regret to-day from many of his old political and personal friends in Washington. Senator Depew said he was glad to remember that his friendship for Mr. Platt had lasted without a break for forty-eight years. Sereno E. Payne, Herbert Parsons, and others prominent in the New York delegation paid tribute to his political skill in State affairs, his fidelity to his friends, and his unfailing industry.

"Senator Platt and I," said Senator Depew, "have been friends for more than forty years. I met him first when I was stumping the State for President Lincoln in 1860, and our friendship has continued ever since. He was then leader of a glee club that sang campaign songs, making an accompaniment to my speeches.

"Mr. Platt had been much misunderstood of late, as a result of criticisms arising since he suffered a stroke of paralysis four or five years ago. Prior to that time he was a member of the House and the United States Senate. His chief distinction, however, lies in the fact that for twenty years he was the leader of the Republican Party in the State of New York, and that during that time his leadership was not questioned.

"As to the quality of that leadership, Mr. Platt had an extraordinary ability for organization that went so closely into detail that he knew personally the situation in every election district. He had a remarkable talent for selecting his lieutenants and the local leaders who would best do his work, and this following he kept up until his physical disabilities came upon him.

"Striking among his traits was his unswerving loyalty to his friends. He had that rare faculty—possessed by but few leaders—of assimilating even his enemies to do his work. The test of leadership is success, and during his leadership of the Republican Party in New York he was successful in every Presidential campaign but one, in every Gubernatorial campaign but one, and, I think, he kept a majority in every Legislature.

"Personally, in his prime he was a most delightful companion. He was excellent in conversation, and had at his command a vast fund of information and anecdotes about public men of all parties and about all striking political events. He possessed a keen sense of humor and had the faculty of painting a character or striking off a situation with a phrase that not only captivated his hearers but

"He was unselfishly devoted to politics; he loved it. With his talent for organization and an industry that never took rest, and with his excellent judgment of the characters and abilities of men needed for positions of trust, if he had given to private interests and ambition and to business the efforts he gave to politics, he would have become one of the most important factors in the development of the country. But he cared nothing for money and everything for party and party success."

Tributes from Others.

Representative Sereno Payne said: "I am surprised and pained to hear of Senator Platt's death. He had a great career, and he will receive greater credit for the good he performed in legislation as the years go by. He was one of the best-posted men on National affairs ever in public life, and he was renowned for his good judgment and leadership."

Representative Herbert Parsons said: "Senator Platt will be remembered principally for three things—his great leadership and power of organization, his constructive work toward a greater New York, and his incorporation of the gold plank in the Republican platform of 1896."

Representative J. Sloat Fassett said: "Senator Platt was one of the most powerful and successful politicians in New York. In that State his power was absolute up to the time of the nomination of Gov. Hughes. That his word was as good as his bond was always one of his chief elements of success."

Representative Olcott said: "He was known as the 'Easy Boss.' He controlled New York Republican politics absolutely for many years. He made and unmade Governments. He was a powerful man and one of the secrets of his success was that he always kept his word to his friends."

Representative Bennet said: "He will always be remembered, especially for two things: His fidelity to his word and to his friends."

Representative Michael Driscoll said: "Senator Platt's career was a most remarkable one. He was noted for his ability to organize and his judgment of men. He was renowned also for his mastery of political details and his ability to look ahead."

Representative Townsend of Michigan said: "I am surprised and grieved to hear of Senator Platt's death, although I have known that he was failing for several years. In his prime he was one of the most powerful characters in the history of American political life."

ODELL'S TRIBUTE.

Last of the Old School Leaders, His Intentions Were Honest.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 6.—"In the death of Senator Platt the Republican Party loses the last of the old school political leaders," said Ex-Gov. B. Odell, when informed of the death of the New York Senator to-night. "Senator Platt may have been harsh in his methods of enforcing party fealty, but I believe that his intentions were thoroughly honest, and that he was always loyal to his party and his convictions."

Ex-Gov. Odell will return to New York to attend the funeral of Senator Platt.

TROLLEY OVERTURNS AUTO.

Four Persons, Including Chauffeur, Thrown Out and Bruised.

In Jersey City yesterday morning a collision occurred between a trolley car and an automobile, that resulted in four of the latter's occupants being slightly injured. The accident occurred at Washington and Montgomery Streets. The chauffeur was James Lippton, 18 years old, of Tremont Terrace, Irvington, N. J., whose car was en roue to Manhattan. He tried to cross in front of a New York Turnpike trolley car, but failed to gauge the clearing distance. The trolley hit the automobile broadside, knocking it over and throwing the occupants into the street. Neither vehicle was moving rapidly.

Lippton was slightly bruised; Charles Mitchell, 27 years old, of 21 Wright Street, New York, was cut on the face, and the Misses Ethel and May Johnson, young sisters, of 316 West 103d Street, Manhattan, were slightly bruised about the arms. The party declined medical attention. The trolley car passengers escaped injury. The automobile was badly damaged.

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PREDICT 150,000 STRIKING TO-DAY

Continued from Page 1.

wagon loads of policemen, with Assistant Chief of Police O'Leary at their head, charged the rioters with drawn revolvers and began shooting. One rioter was shot through the abdomen and sent to a hospital. Thirty arrests were made and the stalled cars were manned with new crews and went on their way.

This rioting was preceded by an attack on a car in the northwestern residential section, which until to-day has been free from disturbances. Several shots were fired by the policemen and a bystander was struck in the leg and taken to the hospital. A policeman was roughly handled by the crowd before reserves from the City Hall arrived.

In the Italian colony in the southern section of the city the crowd became so dense about 6 o'clock in the evening that the police from the four near-by district station house were unable to handle the situation. A riot call brought four automobiles laden with reserves from City Hall, who by a liberal use of their clubs managed to clear the streets after a number of arrests had been made.

Other disturbances were reported on Lehigh Avenue, between Nineteenth and Twenty-first Streets, in the northern section, where several cars were stoned, and at Third and Dauphin Streets, in the northeast.

Edna Adams, aged 9 years, had one leg cut off and her skull fractured at Kensington Avenue and Tioga Street this afternoon when she was struck by a car which was being run fast to get away from a crowd.

Violence Surprises Police.

The turbulence of the night came as an unwelcome shock to the authorities. They hoped that a Sunday was to pass without serious disorders. This hope had been fostered by the day's pacific aspect, which in itself had been surprising. Assistant Supt. of Police O'Leary, who has been practically in charge of the police since the strike began, was greatly pleased with the situation. He said late in the afternoon:

> This has been the quietest day since the strike began. The sympathy strike was the best thing that could happen from a police point of view. The average workingman, who at first assisted the striking carmen, hesitated when the strike reached his own home. The Philadelphia workingman is a law-abiding American citizen. In nearly every case he either owns his little home or has an equity in it. When it comes to such a man striking out of sympathy for a lot of unskilled laborers he hesitates, and the result is the fizzle of yesterday.
>
> The firm stand taken by Mayor Reyburn in upholding the police has had much to do with keeping down lawlessness. Orders have been obeyed implicitly and with alacrity. We have maintained throughout the city twenty-seven "flying squadrons" or emergency stations, with fifty or more policemen at each, and sufficient automobiles to carry them to the scene of disorder in any part of the city or its 650 miles of trolley trackage in less than five minutes. Thus before a disturbance has time to grow to the proportions of a riot we have the men on the scene to break it up. The rapid action of the District Attorney's office and the courts and the severe sentence imposed upon rioters aided materially in the preservation of order.

The Ten Show Optimism.

The strike committee of ten issued a statement to-night, in part as follows:

> The second day of the general strike finds labor's forces united and militant, with nearly every organized worker on strike, and with thousands of the unorganized preparing to join in this demonstration. In addition to those reported yesterday as having answered the strike proclamation, thousands more will be added Monday who worked Saturday in order to protect the stock and property of their employers.
>
> The people are thoroughly aroused as to the meaning of this fight. They realize that it is a struggle between the corporate interests and human rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. Mass meetings of citizens held during the last forty-eight hours disclose the enthusiasm and determination that prevails among the rank and file of the people and clearly demonstrate the correctness of our position.
>
> Realizing that the fight has just begun (providing the traction company officials dot not immediately settle their disputes with the car men or submit the same to arbitration) this committee is preparing for the complete organization of the entire city.

Mean to Restrain Speakers.

Every striking labor local is directed to establish headquarters where its members shall report daily, and to hold massmeetings under the supervision of a subcommittee of the Committee of Ten. This provision is made, the statement says, in order that at such meetings "irresponsible and unauthorized speakers may be given no opportunity to incite riot or unlawful action." The strikers will hold a massmeeting to-morrow afternoon in Labor Lyceum Hall.

News that Emma Goldman was on her way here from Pittsburg reached the headquarters of the Committee of Ten during the evening. It caused a stir among the labor leaders. They do not want Miss Goldman in Philadelphia. They fear her presenece here will be the signal for a brand of rioting, which might be fatal to the cause of the strikers at this time, when they are depending to a large extent to the sympathy of the public. Neither do the police want to see the woman, and it is more than likely that she will be arrested soon after her arrival here.

The last word apparently has come from the officials of the Rapid Transit Company.

"In our statements replying to the strikers' invitation to ask the courts for an Arbitration Board we set Monday at midnight as the time limit for the men to return to work," said an official to-day. "That stands absolutely, and if the men wish to prove the sincerity of that statement let them try to get back to-morrow or thereafter. We will hire 500 experienced men to-morrow and keep that up until we have re-established ourselves. We are going to prove that we need wait for no man."

Foresee Nation-Wide Fight.

There are students of labor troubles here who say they see in the present strike situation the beginning of that Nation-wide struggle between capital and labor of which the Socialists throughout the country have been talking for many years. Many of the labor leaders themselves do not look so far into the future —for publication at least.

W. D. Mahon, International President of the carmen's union, who is one of the chief lieutenants of the Committee of Ten, had this to say:

> The coroporate interests feel that they are stronger here than in many of the large cities, and are in a better position to resist the demands of organized labor. The hundreds of telegrams from associations of manufacturers and employers all over the country which have been received by President Kruger of the Rapid Transit Company approving the stand the company has taken is an unmistakable indication of the real issue in this contest. The offers of assistance from the corporate interests to the railway company is the handwriting on the wall.
>
> The Rapid Transit Company with its allied interests has declared a sympathetic strike of capital against labor, not labor against capital. The industrial fight is on now, and the workingman finds capital and corporate interests allied against him, with the first battleground of a great struggle pitched in this city.
>
> The preservation of unionized labor is at stake. The uplift or sinking of the workingman is at stake. Defeat means the first step toward the crushing out of unionized labor throughout the country. We will win because we are in the right, but we must have the complete and united support of the working classes, for the first victory in this fight means the future of unionism.

Support from Other Cities.

The messages of approval and offers of support which have come to the officials of the rapid transit company have been duplicated by others which have come to the strike leaders in the last twenty-four hours. From Chicago and San Francisco especially have come messages from labor leaders pledging their support to the strikers here, and they have cheered the labor leaders of the Committee of Ten greatly. They had been assured before of aid from New York and other places.

While Philadelphia is not what might be termed a union city, the labor leaders who have gathered here during the last few days to direct the big fight say that no better battleground could have been chosen to bring the issue between capital and labor to a conclusion. They believe that public sentiment is bitterly opposed to the attitude of the rapid transit company and its officials. They say that with even the lukewarm sympathy of the public on the side of the unions they can hope to accomplish as much as they could if every branch of the city's industries was operated by strictly union men.

There are said to be about 500,000 workers in the various trades here who might be organized into unions. Only about 100,000 of them, however, are enrolled in the unions, but the others are said to be in sympathy with the general strike, and to be ready if necessary to leave their jobs and help the labor cause. Just how good a guess this is remains to be seen. The next few days will probably tell the story. To-morrow will give a good indication. The labor leaders say that hundreds of shops which are not strictly union will be unable to resume operations, for enough workers have struck to make it unprofitable for the employers to continue business for a while.

The energies of the strike Committee of Ten and their lieutenants are at present bent upon gaining the support of non-union workers. All day long the most convincing talkers among the strikers were busy visiting their homes and begging their support and telling them what victory would mean for all those who work in the industrial plants of this city. Several thousand non-union workers are said to have pledged themselves not to return to the factories and shops to-morrow.

Public Against the Company.

Those who have kept their ears close to the ground here of late say that the general public of Philadelphia has no sympathy for the Rapid Transit Company. They declare that the methods of the company have not been such as to bring out public sympathy in a time of stress like the present. The withdrawal of the exchange system of transfers, which had made it possible to ride anywhere in the city for 4 cents, aroused indignation. The withdrawal of the strip ticket system of selling six tickets for a quarter added to the feeling of animosity. Then, too, there have been public protests against the service of the company.

Politics, too, has played an important part in the present struggle. Mayor Reyburn, an organization man, whose Director of Public Safety is accredited with being a large stockholder in the Rapid Transit Company, is standing stanchly by the company and as the city's representative on the Rapid Transit Board has voted to reject any arbitration plans. He has even threatened to break with the Republican leaders should they attempt to interfere. With the Mayor lies the power to fill the streets with armed militiamen, for a few words from him to Gov. Stuart would bring a half dozen regiments of State troops into the city at an hour's notice.

It has been a bitter blow to the strikers that no political intervention has come. Clarence O. Pratt, who called the strike of 6,000 carmen two weeks ago, had counted on the support of James P. McNichol, the Republican boss of Philadelphia, and of Senator Penrose, the recognized boss of the State machine. Such political interference compelled the company last June to agree to the demands of the carmen. At that time, however, an election was coming, and the Republican leaders needed the labor union vote. Now there is no such urgent demand, and at the first hint of coming trouble McNichol and his chief lieutenant, William Vare, left the city. They went to Florida and have not come back, and are unlikely to return yet awhile.

Mayor Refuses to Aid Union.

When the strike leaders appealed by letter and telegram to "Boss" McNichol, it is generally understood that he urged Mayor Reyburn to permit a Committee of Arbitration to be appointed. The Mayor's answer was this:

> Even if it means a break between the Republican leaders and myself, I will not allow political interference in this fight. The Republican leaders have been doing their utmost to bring about some kind of an arrangement to pass a resolution through Councils for arbitration. They will not play with the Mayor of Philadelphia. If they insist on it I will play by myself, and rely on the people of Philadelphia to back me up, or I will quit. I have told the political leaders here that I do not care for McNichol, Penrose, Vare, or any of them, and, whether I am committing political suicide or not, I will stand where I am. If there were arbitration to-morrow it would mean hoodwinking. I am not going to hoodwink the public or the men.

After such a statement the labor leaders who are directing the strike about made up their minds that arbitration would be out of the question unless some far greater pressure was brought to bear. That greater pressure they felt was a general strike. So the general strike was called. But Mayor Reyburn has not as yet changed his attitude. He said to-day that until rioting and disorder occurred there was nothing to be done. He believed the police force under Director Clay was able to cope with the situation and did not believe the State troops will have to be called on. But he had been informed that Gov. Stuart was keeping in touch with the State House in Harrisburg all day ready to issue the order for the troops to enter Philadelphia at a minute's notice.

Huge Losses to Business Men.

The labor men say that a quiet, determined refusal to work will accomplish far more than violence just now. They believe that with the industrial heart of of the city paralyzed pressure will be brought to bear both on the Mayor and the Rapid Transit Company. Already it is estimated that the strike has cost the manufacturers and other business men well on toward $5,000,000, and the greatest loss will come next week should the general strike assume the proportions the labor leaders claim. Already the Rapid Transit Company has lost nearly $1,000,000 in wrecked cars and decrease in fares. The strike leaders argue that the loss of money strikes home to the corporate interests more effectually than any other thing. They say they have sufficient money in their treasuries to make the strike last a month or more, and that with the outside aid promised they can run a year if necessary.

There has been a lot of talk of a coming reign of terror in which the burning of street cars and rioting on the streets will play only a minor part. This is laughed at by the police authorities and Mayor Reyburn. But there are those who say that dynamite may play an important part in the fight of the strikers for the recognition of their unions. It is current gossip on the street that dynamite has been hidden away here awaiting the moment for the bomb throwing to begin. While this is radical talk and not generally believed it is known that there are many avowed Anarchists in the foreign element here, enough to cause trouble should the strike assume the proportions which some of the strike leaders look for.

The use of dynamite will not be countenanced by the labor leaders, of course, but there are sometimes individuals in the labor ranks who act upon their own initiative. Perhaps this knowledge has something to do with the fact that Director of Public Safety Clay goes home each night under a strong police guard and is never seen on the streets without several policemen in plain clothes not far away.

Up to now the only means the strike sympathizers have used to vent their disapproval on the transit company have been barricades placed on the car tracks, the hurling of stones and bricks, soaping the tracks, and now and then a torch applied to the stalled cars. In the northern part of the city, where there are many mills, soap had proved an effective means of crippling the service. Either soap or grease is spread on the rails at the base of a hill and the cars are unable to climb. Now and then, too, torpedoes have been used to intimidate the strikebreakers.

Up to date 500 cars have been either burned or battered to such an extent that they cannot be used. They are lying useless in the car barns, simply because the company cannot get men to repair them.

Strikebreakers are Costly.

Strikebreakers are arriving each day. Nearly 200 came from New York and Boston yesterday and as many more arrived to-day. Most of these have had little or no experience. In all, the company has employed about 2,800 men from outside the city since the strike began. The strikebreakers are receiving $5 a day, it is said. Under the old wage scale which prevailed before the strike the motormen and conductors earned about $2 or $2.50 a dey. Besides that the transit company is not receiving all the fares collected from the comparatively few passengers. Many stories of the methods used nowadays by the strikebreaking conductors are told around the newspapers offices.

A citizen boarded a car on Walnut Street this morning and sat down at the rear. There were a dozen or more passengers, all men. The conductor, a recruit from New York, was smoking a cigar. The man who had just got on gave him a quarter. He walked forward and talked to the motorman. While he was talking the passenger also produced a cigar and lit it. In a few minutes the conductor came back and handed the man 15 cents.

"Why do you charge me 10 cents," he asked.

"Oh, it's a nickel extra for smoking," replied the conductor.

It was pay night for the strikebreakers last night. One of the conductors, so the story goes, appeared at the South Philadelphia car barn and handed in $1.50. The cashier wanted to know where the record book of the run was. The conductor told him he didn't know anything about bookkeeping and didn't bother with a record of the fares taken. Another raw recruit from Boston was told that he had better hurry to the barn and get his pay.

"Gee! Do they pay us for this, too?" he is said to have exclaimed, jingling several dollars in change in his pocket.

But the lighter phases of the strike are hardly appreciated by the hundreds of employers who fear they are facing one of the most disastrous situations in the history of the city. Many of the manufacturers are just recovering from the business depression which prevailed after the panic of 1907, and they say that a prolonged strike would drive some firms into bankruptcy.

Labor List of the Strikers.

No statistics as to the number of men who have gone out are forthcoming from the employers, nor are any expected until to-morrow. But to-day the labor leaders have given out a list which they say includes most of the strikers up to date. Their list, which differs in many details from that given out on Saturday morning, is as follows:

MEMBERS OF FEDERATED UNIONS.

Brotherhood of Carpenters	5,000
Molders	1,600
Machinists	2,000
Painters	2,200
Hardwood finishers	400
Milk wagon drivers	200
United Association Steam Fitters and Helpers	400
Wood, wire, metal lathers	300
Granite cutters	400
Cigarmakers	2,000
Bartenders	500
Tile layers	650
Elevator constructors	1,000
Plumbers	2,000
Tile layers' helpers	50
Upholsterers	600
Press feeders	400
Egg handlers	225
Carpenters' Locals 160 and 359	500
Lithuanian tailors	250
Trousers makers	200
Overall workers	150
Jewish tailors	350
Clothing cutters	800
Vest makers	200
Coat pressers	150
Italian tailors	250
Shirt and overall workers	150
Chauffeurs	125
Shirtwaist and laundry workers	3,000
Patternmakers	514
Stove mounters and steel range workers	300
Metal polishers	250
Shirt and waist cutters	200
General teamsters	800
Steam and hot water fitters and helpers	150
Piano wagon drivers	150
Stationary firemen	500
Brewery firemen	150
Cement workers	300
Wallpaper machine printers and color mixers	200
Pavers and rammers	250
Blankbook workers	200
Paper rulers	150
Garment workers	10,000
Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders	200
Horseshoers	2,000
Printing web pressmen	150
Stationary engineers	300
Market and produce drivers	250
Hoisting engineers	300
Retail grocery clerks	1,000
Bottlers' Union	400
Beer drivers	250
Suspender makers	200
Electrical workers	400
Cedar vat and tank builders	350
Waiters	800
Paperhangers	500
Brotherhood of Painters	1,500
Sheet metal workers	800
Hatters	1,800
Theatrical Protective Union	1,000
Bookbinders	400
Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers	200
Fresco painters	250
Amalgamated Society of Engineers	500
Street hackmen	250
Textile workers	25,000
Total	81,864

MEMBERS OF UNAFFILIATED UNIONS.

Carpenters	500
Marble workers	250
International wood carvers	300
Plasterers	2,500
Terra cotta workers	450
Total	4,000
Federated union men	81,864
Grand total	85,864

Employers Talk in Small Numbers.

Employers who take an optimistic view of the situation say the figures of the labor leaders are greatly exaggerated and that to-morrow morning when the whistles begin blowing in the manufacturing districts it will be found that less than 30,000 men and women have really struck.

One of the centres of interest to-morrow will be the Baldwin Locomotive Works. This is one of the largest plants in the city, and few of the men are organized. Yet during the early stages of the strike it was the men at these works who began to shower missiles at the police, apparently fully in sympathy with the strikers and willing to help the cause if they could. Officials of Baldwin's said to-day, however, that a canvass of their employes on Saturday morning showed that practically none of them would join the strikers. There are more than 10,000 men at these works, and to-day the labor agitators were very busy trying to reach as many of these men as possible with arguments.

Cramp's shipyard is another large employer. Officials of the company announced to-day that they anticipated no serious trouble and that if they felt the effects of the strike at all it would be only a few men who stayed at home.

It is generally conceded that the most disastrous effects of the strike will first be felt in the great textile district of Kensington, where the labor unions have their stronghold. The workers of Kensington always seem ready for a strike.

A woman was shot and killed by a policeman during an attack on a street car at Fifth and Bainbridge Streets in the southern section of the city. She was Mrs. Elizabeth Weiner, 23 years old. A crowd of 2,000 or more people had gathered around a street car, which had been held up by a gang of young men. Stones were crashing through the windows when the police arrived. Several officers, after charging through the mob, boarded the car and began shooting from the platform.

Mrs. Weiner, with her baby in her arms, was on her way home, but, attracted by the excitement, had pushed her way to the front of the mob. A bullet struck her and she fell. The child was caught by a bystander and carried into a near-by house. Mrs. Weiner was sent to a hospital, but was dead when she reached there. She is the sixth person who has been killed during rioting since the strike began.

PRATT A LABOR CRUSADER.

Depends on Public Sentiment, Not Men's Violence, to Win Strikes.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Now that the attention of those who are interested in labor wars is centred on Philadelphia, the personality of the general strike's chief leader, C. O. Pratt, becomes highly important. There are those who say he is gifted with an "exaggerated ego." The commonest thing said of him by the traction company officials is that he is hypnotic, and glories in leading forth a mob, and that through this power he makes the issue really one of Pratt and not of grievances.

One who is close to him in this fight laughed to-day at such talk.

"I know you can't bribe him," said this associate, "because money is no inducement. He's too busy jamming the ideas that fairly possess him, body and soul, upon the world to have a care where his reward comes in. He is the son of a hymn writer, and he's a crusader in whom the force that drives him forward is a picture of men on the front of trolley cars who seldom see their babies while awake, and to whom sixteen hours of work a day hardly represents a power to keep alive.

"He's a man that makes the ordinary phrases for describing a strike crisis difficult to use, and the reason is that he swings into a crisis with daring and with tactics that no one but Pratt would guess he would have the hardihood to use.

"There is a fine distinction between rioting in such a manner as to forfeit public faith and in holding back so that other people do the rioting for you. You must differentiate between a striking trolleyman in a riot and a washerwoman who has stayed at her tubs till she just can't stay there any longer, and so runs to the street for that piece of brick she's been watching for a day, to heave it through a 'scab-run' street car.

Pratt Has New Methods.

"Compared to the men Pratt is meeting in Philadelphia, and whose generalship is matched with his, he has this one great advantage; he has been in the white-hot centres of labor wars for going on a dozen years. He has learned how strikes fail and how they may be won. He is playing in Philadelphia what to him is an old game, and he's playing it on well-tried lines. To those against whom his moves come with a suddenness that catches them unawares, all that he does is new—brand new. Pratt's not an old-fashioned striker, by any means, and he conducts something scientifically brought down to date.

"He makes the people believe the company aggressively forced this fight, and forced it with the full knowledge that it could use the City Government and the city police for its agent. And he lets the people know all the time that the men believe in arbitration and are going to keep sober and are not going to indulge in rioting. He tells the people every day or two that the men have done their level best to force a compromise—to force the issue into the hands of responsible citizens, to force it into the courts, to force it before a board of arbitration of which he is even willing to let the company name one member and help to name the second of a possible three.

Farley Not Anxious to Fight Him.

"In the economics of the day Pratt fits somewhere in with Farley, the man who gained fame by breaking strikes; Pratt, however, is more recently out of the crucible, for he makes them and makes them in a manner that leaves Farley a bad second. Farley cannot break a Pratt strike. That was demonstrated in Philadelphia last year, when Farley sent word to the company that if it would take a tip from him it would not fight. He had tried out his methods on Pratt before.

"In New York there are thousands of laboring men talking Pratt these days, and thinking Pratt, and rushing into labor meetings on the lower east side to vote money to help Pratt out. The leaders of their 200 unions are not shouting forth their plans, but General Organizer Frayne of the American Federation is hard at work, and Arlington Hall and the federation headquarters, in St. Mark's Place, are occupied throughout the day and night with conferences and meetings of unions of the various trades. Frayle is in mighty close touch with Pratt. He spent several weeks in Philadelphia just before this strike.

"'It's this way,' said Pratt once, in explaining why he went to call a strike in Philadelphia, where the union idea had never been able to raise its head, 'when the snow's wet enough and the hill's steep enough, all you have to do is to start the snowball rolling. The ball does the rest. I'm looking over this country for cities where those conditions prevail, and as fast as I can find them I want to get there.' He is a man possessed, so far as certain ideas go, and he is their servant, not their master. They will carry him to any fighting extreme that's in him. One is that this is labor's age, and that through the principle of 'collective bargaining' all labor has a right to take what he calls 'a fair day's pay for an honest day's work.'

"'I've got to go back to work,' said one man in a meeting during the second week of a protracted strike he was bossing. 'I'm clear out of money and my family will starve if I don't.'

"'And that's the very reason you should not go back till this strike is won,' Pratt shot back at him. 'If you've been working ten years and at the end of all that time you still have to starve if you lay off a single week, you certainly ought to fight this issue out to the bitter end.' After that there was cheering, and Pratt knew he could leave that meeting feeling assured it would be solid for a finish battle.

His First Philadelphia Trouble.

"His conduct of the Philadelphia strike last year will throw some light on the methods that have assembled a solid body of sympathetic strikers in that city this time. Pratt called the strike six months later than the men had wanted it. Making-ready to him is a much more rigorous task than what comes after, as you may have observed from the fact that in this case he held the general strike back almost two weeks from the time his counselors and fellow-leaders wished to have it called. When the strike was called last year the traction company announced that not more than 30 per cent. of the men were in the unions, and the walkout would hardly get started.

"Pratt had delivered his blow on the first of a series of three holidays—a Friday, Saturday, and Sunday—in which the Summer excursions were just opening. The company, noting that half of its cars were still running, announced that the strike was of no force. But while its officers slept that night, Pratt was out on one of those whirlwind speech-making tours in an automobile. He said then sentences that the newspapers found were just the kind to display.

"'Keep away from the saloons' was one. 'Do nothing that will throw discredit on your cause,' was another, and the third was 'Remember that the eyes of all the laboring world are upon you, and that the company can stop this strike the minute it will agree to arbitrate.'

"When Pratt finished his series of meetings he had 4,000 men where the night before he had only 2,000, and after that it was only a question of another day until the tie-up was complete. It was a tie-up that only one man had believed was possible at the week's beginning, and that one man was Pratt.

"They made a riot order then, and brought in strikebreakers and swore in policemen. This is how Pratt fought back: He bought 30,000 post cards with money given him by a single-tax advocate and told each motorman to take one of these to each of his twelve nearest neighbors and ask him to address it to the Mayor. Then he had 30,000 badges printed, 'We Need a New Mayor,' and 30,000 more, 'We Walk.'

Scared Politicians and Won.

"While the extra policemen charged up and down through the streets, the postal cards were being sent around, and the badges, too. In the morning walking was the vogue, and 'We Need a New Mayor' was in many hatbands. It was only two weeks to the primary date, and clearly something had to be done at once. It was, and by Senator McNichol, the city boss. He ordered the strike off and forced the signing of a written agreement covering recognition of grievance committees from the barns, and a rate of pay. A truce was entered into which was only broken by the present rupture.

"Pratt is very positive about the issue in Philadelphia. As he has outlined it to me his view is this: Standing back of Director Clay is Mayor Reyburn, and back of Reyburn is McNichol, and back of McNichol is Senator Penrose, and back of him the organized 'plutocracy' of the country. He believes that this strike was forced by the company to get away from its settlement of a year ago, and that the only thing that gave it the courage was the certainty that it could depend upon the City Government to be an actual friend, ally, and agent.

"Behind him and his men Pratt believes is all the organized labor of Philadelphia, where unions sprang up like mushrooms after the carmen's contest of a year ago, and back of them the unions of the country. In January, while the strain between the company and its men was at the very point of breaking, there was constantly passing through Philadelphia a string of labor leaders. Among them were Samuel Gompers, Hugh Frayne, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor. 'Don't ever think these men were here to arrange for a lay down,' said President Peter Driscoll of the local union. 'Not much, they weren't. They knew this thing was coming, and they were here to make ready for it, and carry the news to the ranks of labor all over the country.'

Hope Even for Taft's Influence.

"And there you have your man and his issue," concluded the strike leader's friend. "Last Summer the same group of men with whom he is most nearly allied succeeded in securing an order from President Taft that the McKees Rocks situation had to be adjusted, and it is just possible that they will again secure a hearing with the President. Mr. Morrison is well known in Washington, and much is being made there of the fact that Philadelphia was the only city in the country and almost the only one in the world where the Ferrer mass meetings were stopped a few months ago.

"Pratt's general strike probably was called Saturday to let the impression of what it could do sink in on the public mind over Sunday. It is the most radical move he had had to make in all his history. If it fails and breaks up, and the car company is left with its equipment on the streets and the public willing to ride, what then? In Salt Lake in such a situation Pratt quit quickly once. But he was there when another Springtime had rolled around, and he pressed a bit harder then, and he came back when still another Spring had come, and on that third visit he showed the town what a real, live strike could be. He gained for the men the 25 cents per hour he considered they should have, and the agreement as to grievances that guaranteed that the pact would be of long endurance."

LAWLESSNESS IN STRIKES

Shows, Says Dr. MacArthur, That We Need Missionaries at Home.

"America is becoming the most lawless country on the globe, suggesting that missionaries ought to be kept at home to teach the first principles of civilization and religion to American savages," declared the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur yesterday morning in addressing his Current Events class on the Philadelphia strike.

"Every striker is potentially a lawbreaker and even a murderer," said the minister with great emphasis. "The evil consequences of strikers' acts are far reaching—the innocent must suffer with the guilty.

"There ought to be no strikes in this twentieth century under the American flag. Strikes are a reflection on the commonsense of both capital and labor. But there will be strikes until the Golden Rule is observed by employer and the employed alike.

"Strikes are worse than war. War develops patriotism, discipline, and loyalty. It has advantages in all these respects. Strikes tend to lawlessness, rioting, and murder. Strikes should be the last resort both of labor and capital. A mob is a wild beast. A mob has no brain to think, no heart to feel, no conscience to decide a right.

"The police ought to deal promptly and effectually with mobs. Firing blank cartridges into a mob only maddens and multiplies it. The law must be observed. Every man has a right to go on a strike provided he violates no contract, but the man who throws up a job and declares no one else shall take it becomes a tyrant. He interferes with freedom of his fellow-men and becomes an anarchist. Then labor is vastly more tyrannical than capital ever has been."

MONEY FROM NEW YORK.

Unions Here Will Also Try to Keep Strike-Breakers Away.

The question of co-operation with the strikers in Philadelphia was discussed yesterday by officers of a number of the unions in this city, and the following statement was made by Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, last evening:

> Committees have been appointed by the unions in New York to try to stop strikebreakers from going to Philadelphia. They will go to the various strike-breaking agencies and influence those who want to go to Philadelphia to take the places of strikers to remain here, or at least as many of them as possible. A general appeal will also be issued asking unemployed men generally to keep away from Philadelphia while the present strike lasts.
>
> This is the only time in the history of the labor unions that a general strike involving nearly all the trades in the city has been declared in support of strikers in one union, and the winning of the strike is a vital matter to all the unions in the country. There are at least 600 unions in this city, and most of them will contribute liberally to the Philadelphia strikers. There may be some of the unions that are too poor to contribute, but others will give all the way from $5 to $1,000 each. If all the unions in the country contribute as liberally as they did during the first coal strike these strikers will be able to remain out until they win.

There was fear in some quarters yesterday that the strike fever would reach New York. Some of the big building firms in New York have contracts in Philadelphia, and it was thought that the strike might extend to their contracts here. None of the members of the Building Trades Employers' Association who could be reached yesterday were willing to commit themselves in any way.

OMAHA, March 6.—Subscriptions in aid of the Philadelphia strikers are being solicited in Omaha and other cities of the West and among trade unionists the solicitors are meeting with good success. All money will be turned into a general fund and sent to Philadelphia each week as long as the strike continues.

The subscription papers are in the hands of leading union men of the different cities in which the financial aid is being solicited.

SCHWAB YIELDS NOTHING.

Striking Steel Workers Told So Through Bethlehem Newspaper.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 6.—President Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Company to-day refused all of the demands of the striking steel workers.

Instead of sending a reply to the Executive Committee of the strikers he had his decision published in a special edition of a local newspaper.

The position of the steel company is defined as follows:

"We infer that the communication making known the demands of the strikers and bearing the signature of the Executive Committee originated either with representatives of organized labor or men who have left our employ during the last month. We desire to notify the men who left our employ, as well as the general public, that we can give no consideration to the communication since it does not emanate from men working in our plant. It must be understood that under no circumstances will we deal with men on a strike or a body of men representing organized labor.

"Having thus defined our position, we shall refrain from further statements or acknowledgments of any communications or solicitations from any source whatever."

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WANT EACH RACE RECORDED.

Profs. Prince and Pupin Urge a Reform in Census Taking.

State Senator John D. Prince of New Jersey, who is a Professor of Languages at Columbia, and Prof. M. I. Pupin of that university have inaugurated a movement to induce the United States Government to change the proposed questions of the census enumerators to be asked in April so as to include people of nationalities not recorded separately. They point out that Slovaks, Croats, Slovenians, Roumanians, and other races should be classed as such and not as Hungarians, as seems to be the intent of the Census Bureau. Only by the former, say the two professors, can an accurate basis for studying the immigration question be obtained.

With the object of furthering this plan President A. S. Ambrose of the National Slavonic Society has called a meeting in Pittsburg to-day of all the editors of Slavonic papers and national Presidents of Slavonic societies in the United States to find some means to induce Congress to pass a bill to effect the change in question, or prevail upon President Taft to take action.

Senator Prince has called the matter to the attention of Senator John Kean of New Jersey.

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CALLS NEARBY RIVERS MERE OPEN SEWERS

Metropolitan Commission Gives Warning That Remedial Action Is Imperative.

HARBOR POLLUTION AS BAD

Urges Conservancy Plan and the Formation of an Inter-State Sanitary Body for Here and New Jersey.

The Metropolitan Sewerage Commission of New York, which was appointed as an investigating board pursuant to the direction of the Legislature in 1906, and reconstructed in 1908 to act until May 1, 1910, has just submitted its preliminary report to Mayor Gaynor. A full report, embodying the technical information obtained and the opinions and conclusions of the commissioners with respect to the questions raised by the Legislature is in course of preparation and will be submitted some time next month.

The object of the investigation was to determine sewerage conditions in and around New York City, to discover if any steps ought to be taken to ameliorate present conditions, and, if so, to make recommendations. The members of the commission are George A. Soper, President; James H. Fuertes, Secretary; H. de B. Parsons, Charles Sooysmith, and Linsley R. Williams.

Remedial Action Urged.

The commission finds conditions in the harbor sufficiently bad to issue rather urgent warnings to the authorities. Remedial action is urged, and plans are suggested for the alleviation of the conditions discovered. For instance, the Commissioners state:

"Bathing in New York Harbor above the Narrows is dangerous to health, and the oyster industry, already driven to the outer limits of the district, must soon be entirely given up.

"The Passaic River, the Rahway River, the Bronx River, Gowanus and Newtown Creeks, and the Harlem River have become little else than open sewers. Innumerable local nuisances exist along the waterfronts of New York and New Jersey, where the sewage of the cities located about the harbor is discharged. Unless prevented by a proper system of regulation these nuisances must inevitably extend with the increase in the quantity of sewage.

Existing Systems Overburdened.

"Briefly stated, the commission has found that the methods by which sewage is disposed of in the metropolitan district of New York and New Jersey call for immediate and far-reaching improvement.

"The problem of disposing of the sewage of this metropolitan district has taken on a new aspect in recent years, owing to the large increase of population which has occurred. The waters within fifteen miles of Manhattan Island, which formerly were of ample capacity to receive and dispose of the sewage which was discharged into them, are rapidly becoming overburdened with the waste.

"Not only does the discharge of sewage now produce objectionable conditions near the points of outfall, but the water which flows in the main channels of the harbor above the Narrows and in the East and Hudson Rivers is more polluted than considerations of public health and welfare should allow.

"The studies made by this commission show that the digestive capacity of this water for sewage is so reduced by pollution that restrictions should at once be placed upon the discharge of sewage therein to prevent the harbor from becoming positively offensive.

"It has been proved that, contrary to popular belief, the tidal currents do not flush out the harbor satisfactorily, but cause the sewage to oscillate back and forth near its points of origin.

"In addition to the objectionable conditions produced by the discharge of sewage from the cities surrounding the harbor, a number of extensive trunk sewerage projects have lately been constructed or designed to carry the sewage of inland municipalities for disposal into the waters in the immediate vicinity of New York City. These projects include the joint outlet sewer of New Jersey, which drains an area of thirty-seven square miles and discharges at Elizabethport, opposite the Borough of Richmond; the Passaic Valley sewerage project, which will drain 103 square miles and discharge at Robbins Reef, within a few hundred feet of the New York City line, and the Bronx Valley sewer, which will drain thirty-five square miles and discharge into the Hudson immediately above the New York City line.

"These trunk sewers ultimately would add greatly to the polluting matter entering the harbor. The total capacity of the works mentioned is 700,000,000 gallons of sewage per day. By the time these sewers are running at their full capacity the quantity of sewage from New York City will be at least twice what it is to-day or approximately 1,000,000,000 gallons. It should be unnecessary to sound a clearer warning of the future condition of the harbor than these facts indicate.

Urges Conservancy Plan.

"The remedy which the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission recommends is the result of careful consideration of various plans of conservancy which have been adopted in other populous centres in Europe and America. No system of conduits designed to collect the sewage of the whole metropolitan district and carry it to a single point for disposal is practicable. The commission is of opinion that the metropolitan territory should be divided into sections, with boundaries to be determined partly by the quantities of sewage produced, partly by the facilities which are open in the several localities for disposing of the wastes in a sanitary manner, and partly by considerations of cost. To a considerable extent purification works, embodying the principles of sedimentation, screening, and filtration, should be employed.

"To carry out most effectively the general plan of conservancy recommended, the Metropolitan commission is of opinion that an inter-State commission should be established by acts of the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey, these acts to be confirmed by Congress. If this joint action between the two States cannot be brought about, or is not considered to be feasible at the present time, the duty of carrying out this policy of conservancy, as far as it is possible to do so, should be placed in the hands of a commission for the metropolitan territory of New York, the expectation being that New Jersey will later create a similar commission to co-operate in regulating the conditions of sewage disposal in the interest of the common welfare.

"In conclusion, the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission desires to state with all possible clearness its sense of the importance of putting a stop to the unrelated and unsanitary methods of sewage disposal which are being followed in the metropolitan territory of New York and New Jersey, and to urge that prompt action be taken to establish an effective system of conservancy to protect and improve the condition of the harbor."

The commission's labors included a study of sewerage systems within twenty miles of the City Hall; estimates of future population; experiments to determine the feasibility of sewage disposal through the harbor without offense or danger to the public welfare; an examination of trunk sewage projects, and a study of the legal aspects of sanitary conservancy.

Texas County Goes Dry.

TEXARKANA, Texas, March 6.—In a local option election yesterday Bowie County, Texas, went "dry" by a majority of 531 votes.

Every modishly dressed woman will find much to interest her in the Spring Fashion and Easter Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday, March 13. Leading dress artists contribute beautiful designs in fashionable attire line. Order your copy to-day.—Adv.

GUGGENHEIM PEARL CASE UP.

After Eight Years Court of Appeals Will Fix Tariff Classification.

After litigation covering almost eight years, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals will hear arguments this week in a case affecting the classification under the tariff of fifty-nine pearls purchased by Morris Guggenheim of the American Smelting and Refining Company in Paris and intended for a necklace for Mrs. Guggenheim. The pearls, which are stated to have cost $25,000, were purchased at the Paris store of Tiffany & Co., but were delivered to Mr. Guggenheim from the firm's headquarters in this city.

The question for the court to determine is whether the pearls in question are "pearls in their natural state, not strung or set," and therefore subject to a duty of only 10 per cent., or whether, as asserted by the Government, the pearls really constitute a necklace, and as such fall within the jewelry provision of the tariff under a duty of 60 per cent.

The pearls reached the New York Custom House July 29, 1902, and were classified as pearls in their natural state and liquidated on the basis of a 10 per cent. duty. Several months after the entry of the pearls information was received by the customs authorities which resulted in an investigation being made into the circumstances attending their purchase. On April 24, 1903, the Collector made a reliquidation of the entry, this time demanding a duty of 60 per cent. on the pearls, on the ground that the legal effect of Mr. Guggenheim's action in selecting the pearls was to purchase in Paris a necklace of pearls, and not to purchase a collection of unmatched and unsorted pearls from which, after being transmitted to New York, a necklace was to be made.

The Guggenheim case, according to officials here, is regarded by the Treasury Department as of exceptional importance, and no efforts will be spared to try and convince the court that pearls sorted, shaded, and matched are not "pearls in their natural state."

SHOT SON IN MOTHER'S ARMS.

Husband's Bullet, Meant for Her, Struck Three-Year-Old.

Joseph Feldman, a young mechanic living at 518 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn, shot his three-year-old son last night while trying, says his wife, with whom he had quarreled periodically for more than two years, to kill her. Seeing both his son and his wife fall to the floor, Feldman jumped out of the back window of the flat to the ground, fifteen feet below, and escaped.

The Feldmans were married five years ago. After two years the couple separated. Two weeks ago Feldman returned to his wife, but the quarrel was renewed. Saturday night Feldman left his home vowing he would never return, but last night he came back into the flat with a revolver in his hand.

His wife and son were in bed in the back room of the flat, and Feldman went there. He fired one shot at the couple in the bed, but missed. Mrs. Feldman jumped out of bed and ran into the kitchen. Feldman followed, and Mrs. Feldman got down on her knees, begging her husband not to shoot.

While she was pleading with him her little son Louis came to his mother and put his arms around her neck. Feldman fired one shot, the bullet going through the right shoulder of the boy, but missing his mother. Then Feldman ran.

The child was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was said that his chances of recovery were slight on account of his extreme youth.

HARAHAN NOT TO RESIGN.

Denial Issued on Behalf of the President of the Illinois Central.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Following a published statement that President James T. Harahan of the Illinois Central Railway will resign in the near future an authorized denial was issued to-day by E. W. Cowgill, acting assistant to the President. The statement follows:

"The Illinois Central is considering some reorganization to fill vacancies, but it has not yet been decided what changes will be made or when they will become effective. It can be stated officially that Mr. Harahan will not resign, nor has he contemplated resigning."

One of the vacancies referred to, it was said, was that left by the resignation of I. G. Rawn, who was Vice President in charge of operation and who now is President of the Monon.

James T. Harahan was seen last night at the Plaza Hotel here. "There is absolutely no truth in the report that I have resigned from the Presidency of the Illinois Central," he said. "I never had any intention of withdrawing from my present office."

FORBID "C" ON PIPE BOWLS.

Ordinary Cornell Undergraduates Must Use Other Decorations.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 6.—The Cornell 'Varsity "C" will no longer adorn the pipe bowl of the Cornell undergraduate unless he has won the letter as a member of a 'Varsity team.

This decision was reached by the General Committee of 'Varsity teams, which has general supervision over undergraduate affairs. The committee forbids the use of a pipe with that letter on the bowl, but insignia and numerals are allowed.

'WARE BAD THOUGHTS THEY MAY KILL YOU

Dr. Gayer, Psycho-Physician, Says Hatred Is a Deadly Poison Working Through the Mind.

A NEW WAY TO SUICIDE

One Hour of Concentrated Hatred, He Tells Hearers, Generates Enough Poison to Kill Eighty Men.

Having opened his lecture with Senator Depew's story of the deaf old woman who was not cured by being struck by lightning, though she had always thought that electrical treatment might help her, Gustav A. Gayer, Doctor of Philosophy, and psycho-physician, plunged into the mysteries of hypnotism yesterday afternoon in the house where he lives and has his school of "Applied Psychics." He had before him some 100 specially invited listeners.

Most people use only 10 per cent. of their mental power, Dr. Gayer said, though they can be taught to use the other 90 per cent. If they respond satisfactorily to the treatment, therefore, Dr. Gayer made it out that they should be about ten times as happy and many times more wealthy and long lived than they now are. The way to develop all the latent powers of the mind is to work through the subliminal consciousness, he pointed out.

"As a man thinketh, so is he," Dr. Gayer said at this point, and that statement seemed to be his text, summarizing his lecture. Hence it is important that one thinks the right sort of thoughts. People who hate, for example, generate in their bodies at the time a deadly poison, and if they hate hard enough they may kill themselves with this poison. He calculated that a man generates in one hour of intense and continuous hate enough poison to kill eighty men.

As hate thoughts injure, so do love and allied thoughts help the thinker. It is well, therefore, to direct one's thoughts always away from such thoughts as the hate thoughts and in the direction of the benevolent thoughts. If one doesn't know how to do that, then one may be taught so to do.

This trained thinking is somewhat like self-hypnotism, went on Dr. Gayer, though it cannot weaken the subject. As a matter of fact, the belief that hypnotism is weakening is only a popular delusion, said the psycho-physician; on the contrary, it is strengthening.

All the great martyrs, all the great leaders of men hypnotized themselves. Lincoln hypnotized himself out of a log cabin into the White House, and Washington used it, too, he said.

To show the power of thought upon the human body itself, Dr. Gayer gave some illustrations, which, he said, were taken from authoritative journals. Once two brothers in England were bitten by a rabid dog. One of them was on his way to embark for America at the time. He kept on his way, dismissing the thought of the dog from his mind. He forgot altogether about the dog. His brother, however, went back home and died of hydrophobia.

New, twenty years after the American exile went back home, and learned that his brother had died of the hydrophobia caused by the dog that bit them both on that day many years before. He went to bed with the rabies, dying a horrible death. (Long, low whistle from the rear of the back parlor.)

Dr. Gayer then introduced three young women, who, he said, were good hypnotic subjects for illustration. Selma Kuehn, a beautiful girl from Kingston, he put into a sleep, whereupon, at his suggestion, she distributed imaginary red roses to the audience, (skipping the reporters,) started to kill a snake, and then sang the chorus of "Roses."

Elizabeth Desiderio, from Bayonne, N. J., while in the hypnotic state, sang in Italian, and Anna Fortwranger held up a couple of hundred pounds of chairs on her rigid and extended arms, and also went downstairs and got Dr. Gayer a glass of water. At the time she was in the hypnotic state. The psycho-physician sent a reporter with her to see if she kept her eyes closed. She did.

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Empty White Label Bottles Redeemed
Pints at 15c. a doz. Splits at 12c. a doz.
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5th Avenue & 42d Street, N. Y.

PSYCHOLOGY AS DETECTIVE.

Muensterberg Says Tests for Bank Defaulters Are Yet to be Worked Out.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 6.—Psychology as a means of detecting bank defaulters

"It would be, of course, immoral," he said, "to examine a man not under suspicion and without his knowledge that he was being examined. We have not yet reached the stage of certainty, where we can be sure that our examinations in such cases would result in absolute accuracy as to results. But, granted that a man was under suspicion, and that the vice on which he was most likely to spend money was known, it would be simple, I believe, to find out by simple questions whether or not he was indulging himself in that vice. For example, if the clerk were suspected of playing faro, as is indicated in the recent Coleman case, it would be comparatively easy to discover whether he was indulging in that game if he could be brought to the laboratory and subjected to tests for a half hour or so.

"There are a dozen men, at least, in America to-day who are working along this line, but at the present time we cannot, or at least I cannot, say that any regular tests have been worked out to fit such cases as those of possible bank defaulters."

Over the Spot That Hurts

That's the place to put an Allcock's Plaster. Many of the most intense pains are of local origin, and the way to relieve them is by direct outside application. For a crick in the back, a sudden twinge of rheumatism, and all-over soreness arising from a cold, in fact for any kind of ache or pain, an

Allcock's POROUS PLASTER

is by far the quickest, safest and most certain remedy. Cheap, too. And, best of all, you needn't stay at home all bundled up, but can go right ahead with your work while the healing process goes on. Lots of imitations on the market, but remember there is

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THE weather man plays no part in the sale of Uneeda Biscuit.

He can turn on the rain, raise a dusty gale, turn loose a damp fog, or forget to turn off the heat, but he cannot affect in the least the freshness and crispness of

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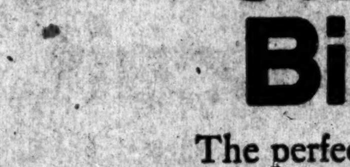

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Single width............75c to 2.00 per yd.
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Rough Shantung Pongee in all makes.
55c to 3.00 per yard

On Monday and Tuesday,
March the 7th and 8th.

Sale of Twelve Thousand yards of Changeable and Plain Dress Satin. The latest Foreign range of colors and black. One yard wide. 1.00 per yard
value 1.50

Heavy Rough Corded Natural Ecru Shantung Pongee. 65c per yard
value 1.25

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Commencing Monday, March the 7th.

Sale of Silk and Cotton Materials,—Twenty-two Thousand Yards of Printed Foulard and Crystaline. A large variety of stripes, dots and floral designs on white and colored grounds. 25c per yard
former price 40c

White French Dress Linen, dry finish and pure flax. 47 inches wide.
38c per yard
value 65c

COLORED DRESS GOODS. *In Both Stores.*

On Monday, March the 7th.

Unusual Sale of Spring Dress Materials.

Colored Dress Goods, consisting of all wool Satin Prunella, Diagonal, Soliel. All Wool Suiting and various other weaves.
75c per yard
former price 1.25 to 1.75

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Imported Black Broadcloth, sponged and shrunk. 50 inches wide.
1.45 per yard
value 2.25

Imported Voile, all wool and silk and wool. Plain or fancy weaves. 75c per yard
former price 1.25 to 2.00

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PARIS LONDON

HURT BY CHANDELIER, NOT BY BROADSWORD

Gen. Wood Laughs at a Tale That Roosevelt Hit Him in a Strenuous Bout.

PARTLY PARALYZED HIM

Blow Received in Arising from His Desk in Cuba Has Cost Him Several Operations.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Commander of the Department of the East, at his headquarters on Governors Island, started in yesterday seriously to take up his army work. Although he was appointed several months ago to rule over the destinies of the army in the East, the General was compelled to postpone the resumption of active duty. He has been recuperating in the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, where he underwent an operation as the result of an injury to his head, received several years ago.

Just how Gen. Wood received this injury has never been known to the general public. Story after story has cropped up, only to be discarded as improbable, until three versions of the accident now remain. The one most generally believed is that which has to do with the time Gen. Wood was Military Governor of Cuba, shortly after the Spanish-American war. Arising quickly from his desk upon one occasion, so it was stated, he struck his head against a low hanging chandelier. The blow was of sufficient force to cause a depression of the skull. While it was not particularly serious at the time, a semi-paralysis of certain nerves resulted, and it became difficult for him to walk. Even at present he limps painfully, although in the last few months he has been improving constantly.

The second story regarding the cause of the injury, and one which is still accepted in a great many quarters, is that he was thrown from his horse while visiting Emperor William of Germany at St. Johann-on-the-Saar in 1908. Gen. Wood on that occasion was witnessing the manoeuvres of the German Army. While in the field the horn of one of the numerous staff automobiles frightened his horse. The animal reared and plunged, throwing the General to the ground, and for a time it was thought that the horse had trampled upon him. It was given out, however, that the injury was merely a slight one.

The third story has long been told in whispers among army officials. It is to the effect that Gen. Wood received his injury in a broadsword contest with Col. Roosevelt while he was President. It is well known that Gen. Wood and Mr. Roosevelt frequently engaged in this strenuous pastime, and stories of their encounters from time to time showed that both men were extremely proficient in the handling of the unwieldy weapons. There was a good deal of give and take, and everything wasn't exactly child's play.

Upon one occasion, so the story runs, Gen. Wood and Mr. Roosevelt had a more than usually lively set-to. The General laid about him with his broadsword in such a lively manner that his distinguished antagonist was on the point of succumbing to his superior force. While things were apparently going against him Mr. Roosevelt made a thrust over the General's guard and landed heavily with his weapon upon Gen. Wood's head. The blow, according to the story, was a hard one, and the General for a time was stunned. Nothing much was thought of the injury at the time, but about two years later it began to develop serious consequences. The General felt it necessary to have an operation performed. Paralysis of the cords of one leg set in, and the General became more or less a cripple. This continued until an operation was performed recently at the Baltimore Hospital, when the effects of the accidental blow began for the first time to be obviated.

This version of the accident to the army officer and bosom friend of President Roosevelt was hushed up, the story continues, and few knew the exact details. Some who were conversant with the circumstances, however, talked about it, and the tale spread, particularly throughout the army. Wherever army officers gathered to tell stories, this one of the alleged combat between their chief and the President had a place of honor. Some of Gen. Wood's friendus denied it, but the denials were not taken seriously. The story improved with age, and in time it reached the General's ears. When he was twitted about ithe generally laughed.

In 1908, when Gen. Wood got a six weeks' leave of absence to go to Europe to have his wound treated, the story cropped up, but it was given out that the wound had been received in Santiago and that it had occasioned the General a great deal of trouble from time to time. Recently when Gen. Wood went to the Baltimore Hospital to have another operation performed, the story was told again with added trimmings.

A *Times* reporter asked Gen. Wood about it yesterday at his headquarters on Governors Island. Te General laughed when he was asked if Col. Roosevelt, in a moment of sportiveness, had whacked him over the head with a broadsword. He said there was no truth in it whatever.

"I received the wound when I was in Cuba," he said. "While I was in charge of things on the Island, I spent a great deal of my time in Santiago. My desk was in a particular room in a house there, and I got accustomed to this location. One very warm day my secretary moved the desk to another room, where there was a chance of getting more air. Some one called me and I got up suddenly. Directly behind me there was a hanging chandelier. It must have been hanging extremely low, for when I arose my head came into violent contact with it. The blow must have broken my skull. I was completely stunned for the time, but the bad effects seemed to pass away. The wound did not give me any trouble until about five years ago. Upon the advice of Dr. Harvey Cushing I went to Boston and had an operation performed on my head. The pressure of a part of the broken or crushed bone upon the nerve centres of the brain seemed to affect one of my lgs and forced me to limp. At that time I was told that a supplementary operation would be necessary at a later date to remove the scar. This is the operation I underwent recently in Baltimore. Apparently it was entirely successful, for I feel better now, than I have in years, and fully capable of taking up my work again.

"No, I did not get the injury during a broadsword combat with Col. Roosevelt. We frequently fenced with broadswords, but nothing of a serious nature ever happened. It couldn't have happened very well. You see the combatant wears a thickly padded head piece, so that no matter how hard a blow is struck it cannot injure the skull. The only velnerable point is the wrist. I hate to spoil a good story, but I am telling you the truth. The wound was received in Santiago and nowhere else."

The General spent a busy time yesterday entertaining friends. Among his callers was Capt. Rhinelando Waldo, now Fire Commissioner. He served in the army for a time under Gen. Wood and the two ever since have been close friends.

The General still limps, but he finds no difficulty in getting around. He said he expected to be extremely active in the next few months.

WOUNDED POLICE CHIEF DIES.

Other Two Men Shot by North Carolina Merchant Reported Doing Well.

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., March 6.—C. W. Dunn, Chief of Poilce of this town, who, with State Senator E. L. Travis and Representative Kitchin, brother of Gov. Kitchin, was shot on Friday by E. E. Powell, a merchant of this place, died today.

Powell was taken to Raleigh by the Sheriff of Halifax County and placed in the penitentiary for safe-keeping. Kitchin and Travis are reported to be doing well.

VOTES-FOR-WOMEN WEEK.

Leaders For and Against Suffrage to Have Hearings at Albany.

ALBANY, March 6.—This will be woman's suffrage week in Albany, for it will see the joint hearing before the Senate and Assembly Judiciary Committees on the Hill-Toombs proposed Constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote. The Equal Franchise Society, of which Mrs. Clarence Mackay is President; the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is an active leader, and the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, headed by Mrs. Francis M. Scott, are preparing to urge upon the committees various excellent arguments for and against giving women the ballot in New York State.

All of these organizations have been carrying on an active campaign during the Legislative session, and a supreme effort is to be made by the suffragists at least to get the bill out of committee, where in former years similar measures have been quietly smothered. The women suffragists hope to get the matter far enough to put every legislator on record.

The hearing is scheduled to take place in the Assembly Chamber Wednesday afternoon, and standing room promises to be at a premium. A special train has been engaged by the suffragists to bring a large delegation from New York, and others from various sections of the State will attend. The Equal Franchise Society will be represented by Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch of the Greenwich Settlement House. She is a member of the Board of Trustees of the society. Miss Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook, acting President of the Political League of Self-Supporting Women of New York, will attend as a representative of that organization, and the State Woman Suffrage Association will be represented by a number of speakers, including the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Anna C. Etz, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, George Foster Peabody, President of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage; Samuel Untermyer, Miss Crystal Eastman, and the officers of the association.

The speakers for the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage will be marshaled by Mrs. Francis M. Scott, and will include Mrs. Henry A. Stimson of New York, Mrs. John Martin of Staten Island, Mrs. Robert McVickar of Mount Vernon, President of the New York State Consumers' League; Mrs. Winslow Crannell and Miss Margaret Doane Gardiner of Albany, and Mrs. William P. Northrup and Mrs. Richard K. Noye, Jr., of Buffalo.

Woman's suffrage activities will not be confined to the formal hearing before the Judiciary Committees. Tuesday afternoon, in the pink room of the Ten Eyck Hotel, a reception will be held from 4 to 6 o'clock by the Equal Franchise Society. The hostesses are to be Mrs. John K. Howe, President of the Suffrage League; Mrs. James H. Perkins of Albany, and Mrs. Henry W. Miller of New York, the latter a cousin of Mrs. Mackay.

In the evening a mass meeting will be held in the Assembly Chamber, under the auspices of the anti-suffragists, at which Mme. Bell-Ranske of New York will be the principal speaker. A score of representative Albany men will act as a Reception Committee.

The suffragists have the use of the Assembly Chamber for their innings Wednesday evening. They will hold a meeting then, at which it is expected Louis Anspacher, and possibly John Mitchell, will speak.

A bill introduced by Assemblyman F. L. Young, permitting women to vote on local option questions, will have a hearing on Wednesday afternoon by the Assembly Excise Committee.

$150,000 A YEAR SAVING.

Controller Williams Would Cut Expenses in Collecting Inheritance Tax.

ALBANY, March 6.—Some important changes in the laws which the State Controller is authorized to enforce are recommended in the first annual report of Controller Clark Williams, which will be transmitted to the Legislature to-morrow night.

One recommendation is a proposed change in the method of collecting the tax on transfers of decedents' estates, which, if made, Controller Williams believes would save the State not less than $150,000 annually. He says fees for outside attorneys are the great item in expense at present. He sees no valid reason why the proceedings to determine this tax should not be begun and concluded in the Controller's office. The proposed plan does away with the requirement for attorneys, as now employed to represent the Controller, except in cases of appeal and non-resident estates. He proposes that the position of salaried appraiser now existing in a number of the counties be extended throughout the State, and that the duties of appraiser and attorney be combined.

In a discussion of organization in the Controller's office it is pointed out that the system of filling positions through political appointments in succeeding administrations should be changed, and that as a means to proper efficiency the various positions, so far as possible, should come under civil service rules. He also recommends the rearrangement of the present staff and asks for the creation of an additional deputy to be in charge in New York City.

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PERFECT
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ADVERTISEMENT.

The Washburn-Crosby Company's famous Gold Medal Flour has all the bread, biscuit, cake, and pastry-making qualities of the finest wheat concentrated in it. It bakes more to the pound than other flour, saves money as well as the extra work and worry occasioned by the use of flour of less uniform quality. That is why knowing housewives always demand it.

If you want Rooms and Board of the better sort see Page 17.

PINCHOT DESCRIBES CONSERVATION FIGHT

Tells Ethical Society the Battle Is Between Special Privilege and Equal Opportunity.

ONLY SETBACK FOR A TIME

Movement's Fundamental Morality Will Triumph in the End, He Says, Against Monopolistic Interests.

Three thousand members of the Society for Ethical Culture heard at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning Gifford Pinchot, ex-Chief Forester of the United States, describe the legislative battle which the National Conservation Movement has been waging to preserve the Nation's natural resources for the last two decades. When Mr. Pinchot concluded his arraignment of what he called "special privilege," and walked back to his seat beside Dr. Felix Adler on the big, palm-decked stage, not a single man or woman in the audience applauded him with clapping hands.

"The clapping of hands has always seemed to me a puerile and barbaric custom," Dr. Adler had warned them earlier.

Mr. Pinchot spoke from elaborate notes, which he placed before him on a reading stand. But during his arraignment of "monopoly" he ceased to refer to them, and spoke with the vigor and rapidity of a sincerity which apparently required no prompting.

"Excessive profits to the few mean excessive costs to the many," he said at one point. "The test of a successful civilization is the well-being of its average citizens, not the building up of a social system in which the benefits go only to the few. The problem is not merely economic. It is moral. And it is because of the Conservation Movement's fundamental morality that it is going to win. It isn't merely a question whether our oil shall be controlled by one company or by many companies. You don't get at the root of the problem until you translate it into terms of each individual citizen's daily life. Monopoly affects your right to call in the physician for your children, to have good clothes, to read books. It makes the difference between the vigor of well-fed families and the peevishness of families which are half starved. People must realize that monopolies mean more profits to the few, but less schooling, less nourishing food, and less chance to read books to the many. The Conservation Movement stands for the fair distribution of natural resources through equal opportunity. It is the application of common sense to common problems for the common good, it is a fight for the common rights of all the people in this country."

"The battle is between special privileges and equal opportunity. Public welfare is set against private welfare. The fight grows more bitter every day."

The meeting concluded with a description by Dr. Adler of the Ethical Culture Society's various philanthropic activities. These include the Ethical Culture School, which aims to be the highest type of public school, a Neighborhood House, and Crippled Children and Visiting Nurses' Funds. This work requires the raising of $70,000 a year.

FIGHT ADIRONDACKS SCHEME.

Plan for Water Storage and Leasing Opposed by Protective Association.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—The Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks is wholly opposed to the concurrent resolution introduced in the Legislature by Senator Coats and Assemblyman Merritt, proposing an amendment to the State Constitution which would permit lands in the forest preserve to be used for water storage and development of electrical power, and for the construction of highways by the State. The proposed amendment also authorizes the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission to remove dead and down timber and to lease camp sites on State lands.

The association numbers among its Trustees J. Pierpont Morgan, Harry Payne Whitney, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, John G. Agar, William H. Boardman, David McClure, Henry Phipps, and William G. Rockefeller. Henry G. Howland, a New York lawyer, is President, and Edward Hagaman Hall Secretary. A statement by the association says:

"At one time and another each and all of the provisions of the Merritt amendment of 1910, coming from the Northern New York power and water storage development associations, have been put forward and defeated, largely through the constant watchfulness and opposition of those interested in the protection of the Adirondacks.

"The grouping of them in one general united effort to overthrow the barrier which has stood between the spoliation of the State's forest wealth and corporate greed makes them no more formidable, nor yet more acceptable. The defenders of the Adirondacks and the forest lands of the State have met and overthrown each of the amendments singly that are now grouped. Yet with unblushing effrontery it is reported that the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks and other supporters of the forestry section in the Constitution are satisfied that this new omnibus amendment is designed to protect and preserve the forests and will not oppose it. This is as specious as the proposed amendment, and altogether misleading. The association is totally opposed to this Merritt amendment, and to all the schemes behind it."

FAR BEHIND IN LAWMAKING.

Bribe Inquiry Has Held Up Senate's Work for Four Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—As the Allds-Conger bribery case draws to a close members of the Legislature are paying more attention to strictly legislative subjects. For the last four weeks the Senate has given little attention to legislaion except local or emergency measures. The upper house has devoted practically all of its attention thus far to the bribery investigation.

Some of the Republican members of the Senate hope to bring about the selection of a new President Pro Tem. this week in place of Senator Allds, who resigned that office when he began his defense.

At its next meeting on Tuesday the Assembly Judiciary Committee will give its attention to bills incorporating features of the Massachusetts ballot. The majority of the committee inclines toward the Ward bill, which combines the Massachusetts ballot with a scheme for voting a straight party ticket if desired.

On March 22 the first hearing on the Direct Primaries bills will be held by the Assembly Judiciary Committee. There are three measures before the committee. One is the Hinman-Green measure, embodying the plan of Gov. Hughes of party committee nominations. The second is the Grady-Frisbie bill, framed by the Democratic League, which provides for a system of direct nominations for the State outside of New York City, and the third is the Republican organization's suggestions of radical changes in the existing law, but retaining the convention plan of making nominations.

The New York charter question will come up this week, when it is expected that a section of the proposed charter will be introduced.

Leaders of the Legislature say that, owing to unavoidable delays, the Legislature will be detained this year until the middle of May.

Here to Study Speedy Telephoning.

Among those arriving yesterday on the French liner Lorraine were H. E. Milton, Superintendent of the Paris Telephone Company, and Albert Thomas, the company's Chief Engineer. They come here to get pointers on the operation of our telephone system here. Especially they want to study our method in making speed in giving conections.

Atomizers, 30c to $1.50
Rubber Gloves, pair, 44c
Baby Pants, 50c
Hot Water Bottles, 69c

HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

TO FIGHT PAYNE AT HOME.

Gen. Clinton McDougal of Auburn Will Oppose Congress Leader's Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 6.—Gen. Clinton McDougal of this place, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers Home at Bath, and former Representative in Congress from the Thirty-first District, which includes the home of Sereno E. Payne, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and in part author of the Payne Tariff bill, will oppose Mr. Payne's renomination for Congress this Fall. The failure of Mr. Payne to keep the office of United States Marshal here and the dropping of William Miller Collier, formerly Minister to Spain, also of Auburn, from the Diplomatic Corps, together with considerable dissatisfaction over the Payne bill, are said to be the cause of the opposition.

One of the leaders in the movement declared that Mr. Payne had entirely forgotten this town, except as a home, and had done nothing for it except to secure a lucrative position for his son in the new Customs Court and to continue his law partner, Paul R. Clark, as Postmaster of this city. Mr. McDougal is extremely popular in the district, and has been a life-long Republican.

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Women's Spring Suits and Gowns

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Unusual designs are ready in the three-piece suits.

Dinner and Reception Gowns Were Never Prettier Than They Are Going to Be This Spring

Foulard dresses, pongees, taffetas, messalines and crepe de chines in an endless variety of color, ranging from $19.75 to $165.

Lingerie Gowns, Linen Suits, Tub Dresses and Linen Dresses

At the lowest prices we have ever heard quoted for such beautiful things—$5.75 up.

Separate Skirts

Of cloths, of Panamas, of serges, of voiles, of taffetas and linens, are ready.

We Give and Redeem Surety Stamps

Sixth Ave. 20th to 22d St. O'NEILL-ADAMS CO Sixth Ave. 20th to 22d St

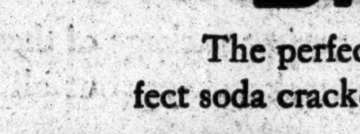
THE weather man plays no part in the sale of Uneeda Biscuit.

He can turn on the rain, raise a dusty gale, turn loose a damp fog, or forget to turn off the heat, but he cannot affect in the least the freshness and crispness of

5¢ a Package (Never sold in bulk)

Uneeda Biscuit

The perfect package of these perfect soda crackers keeps out all harm.



NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

THE LAST FEW DAYS
We must vacate our retail Book Store at the end of this week
GREAT BARGAINS
IN BOOKS will be found for the next few days
A RARE OPPORTUNITY
DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
Fifth Avenue and 35th Street

The Supremacy of the **STEINWAY**

over all other makes is again positively proven by the adoption of the STEINWAY PIANO by the Aeolian Company as its leader for the incorporation of the unrivalled Pianola inside player.

Everybody who makes a piano can claim that his product is the best, but will any other manufacturer corroborate it? When, however, one of the most powerful international organizations and factors in the musical industry puts its seal of supreme approval on the STEINWAY PIANO, it should not only convince the unbiased but also the most skeptical.

STEINWAY & SONS
Steinway Hall, 107 and 109 East Fourteenth Street
Subway Express Station at the Door

Make Your Office in the Most Famous Structure in the World

There is a temporary opportunity to secure quarters in the

SINGER BUILDING

Large and Small Offices; some for as little as $300 per year.

The advertising value alone is almost worth the rent.

Rental Offices on Premises.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Next Sunday's Times

The latest artistic designs of fashionable dress for women in the Spring Fashion and Easter Number of The New York Times next Sunday, March 13.

Gowns, wraps, hats for every occasion—the gowns and wraps designed by Felix, Laperriere, Zimmermann, Drecoll, Lanvin, Redfern, Martial and Armand—the hats by Alphonsine, Louis and other notable milliners.

Illustrations beautifully printed on fine paper exhibit every detail of material and trimming, and well-dressed women will accept them as the exemplifications of the highest art in up-to-date dress.

Next Sunday, March 13, Spring Fashion Number.
Order now to be sure of a copy.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

WEALTHY AMERICANS ADOPT ORPHAN BABY

Child of Poor Englishwoman Who Died in Lausanne to Become Their Heir.

THEY ARE WELL KNOWN HERE

Action Likely to Cause Chagrin Among Relatives of Formerly Childless Couple in New York.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, March 6.—On condition that no names be mentioned I am authorized to send THE NEW YORK TIMES the following story of an occurrence which is likely to create a sensation in New York society in the near future.

An advertisement recently appeared in the Lausanne papers stating that a strong, healthy boy, aged seven months, with fair hair and blue eyes, the son of a poor Englishwoman who died in giving birth to the child, was open to adoption. The child had no relations and could be adopted at once.

An American couple who are well known in New York society and very wealthy were passing through Geneva on their way to Italy when an American friend in the diplomatic service called their attention to the advertisement. They had lost their only child, born soon after their marriage.

The outcome was that a few days ago they visited the maternity hospital, saw the Englishwoman's orphan baby, and found it fulfilled all desirable conditions of health. With the assistance of the American and British Consuls at Lausanne legal papers for its adoption were obtained from the Swiss authorities.

The American couple in question are at present in Geneva. They have given their name to the adopted child, and it is understood will eventually make him the heir to their wealth. I understand that they have several relatives in New York who will be chagrined by the arrangement.

AVIATION PRIZES OF $53,500.

Programme Arranged for Ten Days' Meet at Nice.

NICE, France, March 6.—The ten days' meeting to be held here on the Champs d'Aviation de la Californie from April 15 to 25 will be preceded by a three days' exhibition of aeronautic machines of all classes. The official programme includes ten events, for which $53,500 is offered in prizes. The following awards will be made:

Largest total distance covered	$10,000
Fastest lap	5,000
Starting contest (shortest distance before machine rises)	2,000
Largest single flight distance	4,000
Passenger-carrying contest	2,000
Mechanics' contest	1,000
Greatest height	3,000

The last two days will be devoted to three cross-country flights, called cruising contests; one from Nice to Cape Ferrat and back, twenty-four kilometers, (fifteen miles,) for which $8,000, divided into three prizes, is offered; one from Nice to Antibes and return, $8,000, and one from Nice to Cannes and return, fifty kilometers, (thirty-one miles,) for which $10,500 is offered, $5,000 to the winner, $2,000 to the second, $1,000 to the third, and $2,500 to be divided among those who cover the course.

In addition the City of Antibes offers $300 to the first aviator who doubles the lighthouse at Garoupe and $200 to the second.

ASQUITH CABINET CHANGED.

Isaacs Becomes Solicitor-General Following Retirement of Justice Bigham.

LONDON, March 6.—In consequence of the resignation of Sir John Charles Bigham, President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, further changes in the Ministry are announced. Sir Samuel T. Evans, Solicitor General, will succeed Sir John, and Rufus Daniel Isaacs, member of Parliament for Reading, will become Solicitor General. The retiring Justice will be elevated to the peerage.

These changes involve two by-elections, as Sir Samuel Evans vacates his seat in Parliament and Mr. Isaacs must seek re-election.

ITALIAN OLIVE CROP.

Very Scanty Yield in Districts of Tuscany This Season.

FLORENCE, Feb. 23.—Owing to adverse climatic conditions considerable damage has been wrought to the Tuscan olive crops, and instead of the half crop expected this season from Lucca and the districts of Tuscany generally growers and exporters will get barely a fourth of the average quantity of a normal season. This state of affairs was unexpected because last season having been a bad one this one should have compensated the limited output, which is generally the case.

Tuscan growers are, therefore, experiencing rather hard times. They are for the most part poor, and for want of capital unremunerative seasons and heavy taxation are apt to neglect their groves. Trees which should receive attention and be fertilized every three years are often left unattended for five years at a stretch. The result is a reduction of the available quantity of best fruit. The cost of labor has also increased, and instead of being satisfied, as formerly, with a franc a day, a substantial piece of bread, and a liberal measure of wine, the laborer demands higher prices and better fare.

One result of the scarcity of the crop of the Lucca and other good districts will be the greater demand for inferior quality of oil, which, as correctly stated, is also pure olive oil, but from a very bad fruit. The unsuspecting public will, therefore, after tasting the nauseating product, be reluctant to try the really delicate and wholesome extract of the Tuscan olive. And in the end the Tuscan growers will suffer more.

Experts are well aware that not even the oil of any particular district is uniformly reliable, and the variation in quality is very marked throughout Italy. Compared with the oils of Bani and the Riviera those of Tuscany are infinitely superior, the very best being that from Lucca. This year's extraction is extremely good, and it is expected, in spite of there being no reduction in prices, that there will be a brisk demand for this brand.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

BRUSSELS, March 6.—In a letter to the Ostend Yacht Club, King Albert has expressed his desire for an immediate extensive development of the mercantile marine of Belgium. This, he says, would facilitate the exploitation of the colonial domain.

BOGOTA, Colombia, March 6.—President Gonzales Valencia has issued a decree fixing the first Sunday in April for holding elections for the Constituent Assembly to reform the Constitution. The Assembly will meet at Bogota on May 15, superseding Congress. There is great political excitement here, but a revolutionary movement is not looked for.

NO JEWISH RACE, HE SAYS.

Prof. Schmidt of Cornell Says Ancient Hebrew Is Not Modern Jew's Ancestor.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 6.—The current idea that there is a Jewish race is er- of Cornell University, a teacher in Ori- of oCrnell University, a teacher in Oriental history and Semitic languages, discussing the question of whether the modern Jew is descended from a distinct and separate family. "The modern Jew," he declared, "is not descended from the ancient Hebrew, and cannot be shown to have been so in history. There are no common physical or linguistic characteristics."

Continuing, he says: "There is an impression that there is a Jewish race descended from a separate family possessing certain physical, psychical, and linguistic characteristics, but this is entirely erroneous. In both ancient and modern times there was extensive assimilation; the masses in the Bible times intermarried frequently; in fact, the kings and priests had no scruples about intermarriage, and this assimilation had much to do with destroying race homogeneity.

"The Jews in Southern Russia, for instance, are not descendants of ancient Hebrews. The pagan chazars, who lived on the banks of the Caspian and disappeared from history in the ninth century were compelled to adopt some form of monotheism and embraced Judaism. These people intermarried freely with Polish Jews and formed the basis for the present Jewish population in Southern Russia.

"Certain traits in the life of Jews make it possible to speak of them as a Jewish people. From Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Jesus to Karl Marx and Lasalle they have shown a tremendous passion for justice. The Jew, too, is cosmopolitan, thinking in terms of humanity, and, lastly, the Jew has a prophetic instinct.

"The Jew, however, makes lump judgments. The old prophets criticised the people; Karl Marx condemned the whole capitalistic class."

TO REFORM CUSTOMS DRESS.

Hereafter Inspectors Are to Wear Neat Uniforms.

Having settled the more important points of the customs administration at this port, Collector Loeb's Advisory Committee, which has instituted many reforms, is now figuring on dress reform in the service, especially that branch which has to do with meeting incoming steamships and inspecting baggage. Not so very long ago the Deputy Surveyors and Collectors on boarding duty looked like prosperous business men. The first wave of the reform having already reached them, each man now wears a cap, which for gold lace rivals the Haitian Navy.

At present the committee is figuring on white caps with gold bands for the Inspectors for Summer wear. The cap discussed is one of low visor, much like those used in the German Army, with changeable canvas tops. There may also be a semi-annual dress review and inspection.

A member of the committee said yesterday that it was the intention of the Collector to improve the general appearance of the men, especially those who come into contact with passengers from abroad. All the men are expected to take more care of their personal appearance.

Deputy Surveyor Matthew Coneys was the original dress reformer in the Customs Service at this port. He commanded the customs tug Dalzelline, which for two Summers cruised about the harbor for small boats violating the steamboat laws. He made his crew wear white caps, and he adopted a yachting attire which won for him the title of Admiral. Later, as head of the night watchmen force, he attempted to introduce white caps.

ART DEALER UP FOR PERJURY.

Samuel Collins on Trial This Week—Recalls Doubtful Picture Case.

Because of statements made in an attempt to have a detective held for perjury, Samuel Collins, an art dealer of Stroudsburg, Penn., must stand trial on that charge in General Sessions this week.

The case goes back to a picture for which John N. Beckly of Rochester paid $3,500 to Collins, under the impression that it was a Dupre. Mr. Beckly cherished it until several experts assured him it was spurious. He then brought suit in this city against Collins, and got a judgment for $3,500 and costs. A body execution was issued, and when Collins appeared here on April 18, 1908, he was put in Ludlow Street Jail.

Another complainant was Francis Wilson, the actor, who said that he had lent Collins $5,000 on two paintings purporting to be by Mauve and Troyon, which he hung in his reception room until somebody made fun of them. He was later informed that they were worth about $25.

Collins, on the ground that he had been lured to this city by trick and device, asked the Supreme Court to set aside the body execution. In opposing this James Lockwood, the detective who arrested him, made affidavit that he had seen Collins in the Continental Hotel here on April 13, 1908, whence he had gone to Newark before his arrest. The motion was denied.

Collins made a complaint of perjury against Lockwood before Magistrate Corrigan, asserting that on April 13, 1908, he had been in Newark, and not in New York. This complaint was dismissed in July, 1908. Following this District Attorney Jerome received word that Collins had been in New York on April 13, 1908, and the art dealer was indicted for perjury.

BRIAND GUEST OF PRESS.

French Premier Lunches with British and American Correspondents.

PARIS, March 5.—Premier Briand, at a luncheon given in his honor to-day by the Association of American and English Newspaper Correspondents in Paris, at which American Ambassador Bacon and M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, were present, spoke feelingly of the generous sympathy extended to France by the United States and England during the recent flood.

Replying to a toast to his health, the Minister said that it afforded him great pleasure to be present for two reasons. First, because he had himself been a journalist and expected to return to the ranks of journalism if the fortunes of his political life so decreed, and, second, because the occasion afforded him an opportunity to express thanks to two great friendly nations for spontaneous manifestations of sympathy for France during the recent disaster.

"The great movement of sympathy awakened throughout the civilized world, particularly in the United States and England," said the Prime Minister "was our greatest comfort and encouragement, and left throughout France a profound and imperishable sentiment of gratitude. In my own name and in the name of the Government as well as that of the entire French people, I desire publicly to extend our thanks."

There were toasts to President Fallières, President Taft, and King Edward.

GERMAN RADICALS UNITE.

Fifty Members of Reichstag, Formerly Divided, Will Work Together.

BERLIN, March 6.—Three sections of the Radical Party, at a general meeting to-day, decided to unite under the name of the "Progressive Party," which henceforth will form a compact body of fifty members in the Reichstag. Heretofore these have had no influence in the House owing to their division.

It is announced that this important political development is the precursor of a new party, which will endeavor to get into touch and work with the National Liberals, in which event a most powerful combination will be created.

KILLED IN RACE ROW.

Paymaster and Another Dead at Phosphate Camp in Florida.

TAMPA, Fla., March 6.—Meagre details reached here this afternoon of a race war at a phosphate camp at Palmetto.

Sam Stribbling, paymaster, of Tampa, and Henry Matthews of Bradentown were killed and several others wounded.

11 ACTORS ARRESTED AT A SUNDAY SHOW

Jailed by Sheriff's Men After the Performance at the American Music Hall, Newark.

OTHER THEATRES CLOSED

Henry Lee and Alexander Carr Among the Prisoners—Four of the Management Held, Too.

Eleven actors and actresses were arrested yesterday in Newark, N. J., by Under Sheriff Charles Reilly and twenty deputies after a vaudeville performance in the American Music Hall. Five thousand persons crowded in front of the theatre in Market Street and at the stage entrance in Beaver Street, and cried in derision, as the performers were being taken out of the place by the Sheriff. There was a large audience, many of whom were women.

Immediately after the first number on the vaudeville bill, which the American Music Hall had advertised for the Sunday show, George McDermott, manager and representative of William Morris, lessee; Roy L. Baker, advertising man; William Waldron, Treasurer, and Thomas Hanlon, stage manager, were arrested and taken to the Essex County Jail.

Under Sheriff Reilly's deputies then went behind the stage and as each act was finished the performers were taken into custody. The actresses were taken to the jail in an automobile. The men performers were taken in the prison wagon, except Henry Lee, who walked to jail, accompanied by a deputy Sheriff, and Alexander Carr, who made the trip in a trolley car with the Under Sheriff.

At the jail in Wilsey Street the prisoners were slated and put in the prisoners' waiting pen. They were charged with aiding and abetting in the conduct of a disorderly house. McDermott, the manager, was charged with conducting a disorderly place. When all of the prisoners were rounded up, Frank M. McDermott, counsel for the American Music Hall management, appeared at the jail and had the complaint read. The prisoners were then released on bail to appear before the Essex County Grand Jury.

The performers arrested were Edward Kennedy, Anna Kennedy, Fred Larola, Matthew Keefe, Henry Lee, Bessie Leonard, Alexander Carr, Willard Francis, Dorothy Tireak, Thomas Moore, and Stacia Moore. Catherin Collins and John Whtiitker were recorded as witnesses.

The Sheriff had notified all of the theatre and moving-picture show managers that he would make arrests if any of them attempted to do Sunday business. As a result of this notification all of the other amusement places were closed yesterday. The counsel for the American Music Hall had advised the management to open, and the Sheriff instructed his men to make the arrests. He charges that amusement places doing business on Sunday violate the Vice and Immorality act.

There was no police action taken. The Police Commissioners announced that they would not make any arrests, that if any of the places opened complaints would be made, as had been done on a previous Sunday.

The actors and actresses took their arrests calmly. The only demonstration that was made was by the crowd gathered about the theatre.

CADETS TO VISIT EUROPE.

Cruise Begins in June, and Three Battleships Will Carry Them.

The battleship Massachusetts, which has been rebuilt at the navy yard, is soon to go into commission. It will then become part of the Naval Academy Squadron, under the command of Commander George R. Clark, U. S. N., which is going to England, France, Spain, and the Azores next Summer. About 600 naval cadets will take the cruise. The other battleships of the squadron, in addition to the Massachusetts, are the Iowa and Indiana.

The "middies" will go first to Plymouth, England, and while the squadron is there they will, it is expected, proceed to London. Afterward the squadron goes to Marseilles, France, and thence to Madeira, the Azores, and then home.

The Iowa will be the flagship of the squadron. Commander William H. G. Bullard will command her, Commander Edward H. Durell the Indiana, and Commander C. B. Brittain the Massachusetts.

The squadron will leave Hampton Roads on June 7.

$40,000 DERELICT TOWED IN.

Revenue Cutters Recover Schooner Asbury Fountain, Abandoned by Crew.

NORFOLK, Va., March 6.—The abandoned four-masted schooner Asbury Fountain, which was in collision with the Old Dominion liner Jamestown at sea Thursday, was towed into port to-day by the revenue cutters Onondaga and Mohawk. The vessel was abandoned by her crew shortly after the collision off Winter Quarter Light during a dense fog.

The derelict will prove a rich prize, as her cargo is valued at $40,000. The Fountain was bound from Mobile for New York.

BIG SALE OF PIANOS

During the next two weeks Piano buyers will have the opportunity to buy brand new Pianos at the lowest prices ever quoted. The unusual feature of this sale lies in the fact that the Pianos offered are NEW, exclusive advance styles, the designs of which no two are alike.

Every year about this time countless pianos receive the finishing touches at the factories which supply the Wissner Stores, that are absolutely original and exclusive in case design and finish. They are built on lines which conform with the styles that are to be in vogue the following season, and from them we select a limited number of designs which are adopted and catalogued. This year's lot represents the latest achievement in the Piano Craftsmen's art.

WE WANT TO ASK EVERYONE WHO CAN CALL IN THE EVENING TO DO SO IN ORDER THAT ALL BE GIVEN PROPER ATTENTION

NEW PIANOS—SAMPLE STYLES—EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS

X	$225 MODELS NOW $175	X	$325 MODELS NOW $250		$425 MODELS NOW $350
	$250 MODELS NOW $190		$350 MODELS NOW $265	X	$450 MODELS NOW $375
X	$275 MODELS NOW $210		$375 MODELS NOW $290		$500 MODELS NOW $390
	$300 MODELS NOW $225		$400 MODELS NOW $825	X	$525 MODELS NOW $410

SALE OF USED PIANOS

We have also placed all used pianos on sale at our New York and Brooklyn Stores. This will make it possible to buy a piano now and take advantage of the unusual price reductions, whether you want a new or used piano. Most of the instruments came to us some time ago, so there has been sufficient time to put them in first-class condition.

$400	Chickering	$ 85	$400	Leckerling	$290	$425	Lindeman	$160
400	Chickering	135	300	Richards	190	400	Looschen	185
400	Chickering	140	250	Minot & Co	125	400	Fischer	165
450	Chickering	145	450	Wissner	225	300	Gilbert	175
500	Chickering	225	350	Gordon	160	300	Putnam	175
400	Weber	155	450	Wissner	235	400	Gabler	150
400	Kranich & Bach	145	375	Leckerling	300	400	Schumann	155
500	Steinway	235	500	Kroeger	250	300	Phelps	145
300	Angelus Player	125	375	Leckerling	210	275	Reinhard	190
300	C. & B. Player	175	250	New York	70	275	Reinhard	210
350	Draper Bros	225	350	Cable	165	350	Leckerling	195
500	Wissner	285	350	Swick	170	350	Leckerling	225
475	Wissner	275	300	Wagner	175	750	Wissner	475
375	Leckerling	275	300	Haynes	175	475	Wissner	375
500	Wissner	295	400	Bradbury	180	550	Wissner	395

OPEN EVENINGS

WAREROOMS OF THE

WISSNER PIANO

NEW YORK
96 5th Avenue, cor. 15th Street

BROOKLYN
538-540 Fulton Street

THE weather man plays no part in the sale of Uneeda Biscuit.

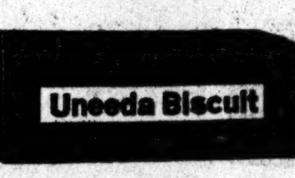
He can turn on the rain, raise a dusty gale, turn loose a damp fog, or forget to turn off the heat, but he cannot affect in the least the freshness and crispness of

Uneeda Biscuit

The perfect package of these perfect soda crackers keeps out all harm.

5¢ a Package
(Never sold in bulk)

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



YOU MAY WITH PERFECT CONFIDENCE LEAVE SELECTION TO US. WE HAVE OVER SIXTY TRAINED MEN FILLING 'PHONE AND MAIL ORDERS. THE GREATEST CARE IN SELECTION IS EXERCISED, AND COMPLETE SATISFACTION IS THE INVARIABLE RESULT. OUR DELIVERIES (CITY AND SUBURBS) ARE PROMPT, AND OUR PRICES, QUALITY CONSIDERED, ARE BEYOND SUCCESSFUL COMPETITION. WRITE OR 'PHONE—OUR REPRESENTATIVE WILL CALL.

RICHARD WEBBER.

120TH ST. & 3D AVE.
177TH ST. & WEBSTER AVE.

MEAT, FISH, VEGETABLES, ETC.

B. Altman & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM EUROPE ADDITIONAL SHIPMENTS OF

THE NEW DOUBLE BORDERED FOULARD SILKS

SHOWING THE LATEST PARISIAN COLOR EFFECTS AND DESIGNS IN A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PATTERNS, RESERVED EXCLUSIVELY TO B. ALTMAN & CO.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

IN every sense of the word Vogel Brothers' is a MAN'S STORE—appealing to the well dressed man through the dignified style, careful workmanship and splendid fit of their garments—appealing to the economical man through the decidedly moderate prices that prevail. It will pay you well to investigate.

VOGEL BROTHERS
42 St. at 8 Ave.

Spring Fashions and Beautiful Pictures

The Times will issue its Annual Easter Number next Sunday. It will be a feature edition of wide range of interest. In addition to its regular Magazine Section there will be an eight-page section filled with reproductions of famous paintings and beautiful photographs. The main feature of this section will be a two-page presentation of Davidson Knowles's celebrated picture, "The Sign of the Cross." This superb canvas will be splendidly reproduced. Its theme is particularly appropriate to Eastertime, and it will be enjoyed by all who see it.

Every woman should make certain to get this number, for in addition to many articles of much information and value dealing with the fashions for the Spring and Summer months it will include a special eight-page supplement in which will be printed highly effective photographs of gowns and toilettes for all possible occasions. These pictures have been obtained very recently from the leading modistes and milliners of New York and Paris. They are authoritative.

Orders for this Special Number of The Sunday Times should be placed with newsdealers early in the week.

CITY'S FUNDED DEBT IS $648,878,999

With $12,586,026 Cash on Hand, It Still Has a Borrowing Capacity of $58,764,207.

PRENDERGAST'S REPORT

Controller to Save $12,000,000 on This Year's Budget and Wipe Out a $49,000,000 Deficit.

Controller Prendergast has issued a complete statement of the present condition of the city's finances, which is not only the first important exposition of the results of his investigations into the Department of Finance as he found it, but is said to be the most frankly and elaborately detailed financial statement ever made public by the guardian of the taxpayers' money. The statement is especially interesting in view of the prospective early issuance of $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 worth of city bonds.

The Controller's figures are based on actual balances, commitments, and estimates, as of Jan. 1. He fixes the net funded debt of the city at $648,878,999, and the borrowing capacity, or debt limit, at $58,764,207. The actual cash on hand is given as $12,586,026, with outstanding warrants for $5,721,343.

The Controller estimates that he will be able to keep down the payments on the $163,000,000 budget for this year to $151,000,000, and outlines a plan for the gradual wiping out of a deficiency of some $49,000,000 which has been piling up for several years through the issuance of securities against taxes which have proved to be uncollectible.

This latter account has been carried on the city's books more or less in the nature of an asset, but the new Controller declares that he proposes to treat it purely as a liability and issue $5,000,000 worth of corporate stock each year to take it up. He cuts the grand total to $39,000,000 by the subtraction of $10,000,000 in unexpended balances which he says are available to meet the deficit. This plan will wipe out $20,000,000 of the account during the Controller's term, leaving $19,000,000 for his successor to deal with.

Mr. Prendergast says:

The Controller's Statement.

Experience has shown that a large amount of taxes based mainly upon personal and in part upon franchise assessments is uncollectible, and it is estimated that the total amount of this on Jan. 1, 1910, was approximately $49,000,000. Ten millions of this, however, may be canceled by available unexpended balances, leaving the net deficit approximately $39,000,000.

The money which has been borrowed in anticipation of the collection of these taxes must necessarily be paid, but the policy under which this condition developed must and will be discontinued. In order to provide for the extinction of this deficiency I intend to issue corporate stock to the extent of at least $5,000,000 annually, and further extinction should be provided for in yearly budgets. Three millions of the present bond issue will be for the purpose of funding this debt.

Favorable comment on the credit of the City of New York is entirely justified. While many millions have been expended in recent years for public improvements, the debt, from a standpoint of security, is equivalent to a first mortgage of less than 10 per cent. on the valuation of all the taxable real estate on a very conservative basis.

The net debt, after deducting the sinking funds, is $648,000,000, or an amount less than four times the current revenues of the city in any one year. The enormous growth of the city, with its attendant expenditures, must be taken into account in any consideration of its financial affairs.

New York now holds first place among the great seaports of the world, having recently outstripped London. According to a table issued by the New York Chamber of Commerce the net registered tonnage received at the port during 1908 was 12,154,780, or a growth of 56.4 per cent. since 1898.

New York City is educating the children of a large proportion of the immigrants received at the Port of New York, as well as children sent here from various parts of the country. This cost must be met, and new school buildings, as well as other public improvements, must keep pace with the increased requirements of the city.

The outlook for the next ten years indicates a remarkable growth for the city, and transit, school, dock, and other public improvements must necessarily be adequate.

The assets behind the borrowing of the city are the very best in the world, and every dollar of expenditure is and will be represented by more than its equivalent in valuable property. With a net debt, as has been stated, of less than four times the yearly income, it must be remembered that the debt has also as its basis—irrespective of considerations which arise from the debt limit—definite assets in buildings, lands, docks, and other improvements, of fully two thousand millions of dollars.

Explaining the Figures.

In explaining the figures in the tables the Controller declares that neither the total receipts applicable to the budget of 1910 can be fully realized during the year nor the expenditures authorized thereby fully liquidated before the end of the year.

The detailed statement shows estimated expenditures of $6,090,739 in excess of the estimated receipts to special and trust accounts. This is counterbalanced by the estimated excess of $5,690,739 of income or receipts over outlay on permanent improvement accounts. The difference of $400,000 between these two amounts is offset by the net balance of cash as at the opening of business on Jan. 1, 1910, after deducting the amount of the outstanding warrants therefrom.

This balance amounted to $6,864,683, and the estimated payments in 1910 on account of budget expenditures are shown to be $6,464,683 in excess of the estimated receipts from all sources applicable thereto; but the net cash balance available at the 1st of January, after meeting all the outstanding warrants, is sufficient to make good this difference, and also to provide $400,000 for such additional requirements as were not otherwise provided for in the estimated receipts of 1910.

The Controller estimates that a considerable amount of work on contracts registered as of Jan. 1, 1910, and commitments payable during the current year, will still be unfinished twelve months hence, but provision must be made in 1911 for finishing and carrying out these public improvements.

THE CITY'S FUNDED DEBT.

BASED ON FIGURES AND ESTIMATES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1910

ASSETS AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

TEN PER CENT. (10%) of assessed valuation of taxable real estate, 1909 (Assessed valuation—$6,807,179,704.)		$680,717,970.40	
Funded debt (exempt) less sinking fund provision			$75,127,021.61
Funded debt (non-exempt) less sinking fund provision	$573,751,978.02		573,751,978.02
OFF-SET FOR NET FUNDED DEBT			$648,878,999.63
Gross contract and land liability, &c., (included contra,) less fund cash balances	48,201,785.02	621,953,763.04	
CITY'S ADDITIONAL LEGAL BORROWING POWER JAN. 1, 1910		$58,764,207.36	
Cash in banks, Jan. 1, 1910			$12,586,026.60
RECEIPTS DURING 1910—ESTIMATED.			
Sinking funds—Gross revenues, including cash balances, Jan. 1, 1910		$36,337,766.96	
Estimated amount of interest payable and bonds maturing during 1910	8,128,900.00		8,128,900.00
Available for transfer to general fund	17,500,000.00	25,628,900.00	
Available for sinking fund purposes		$10,708,866.96	
Estimated receipts from assessment collections in 1910, applicable to street improvement fund		$6,600,000.00	
Applicable as offset to disbursements, same account		5,100,000.00	5,100,000.00
Estimated amount available for redemption of bonds		$1,500,000.00	
Estimated receipts from assessment collections in 1910, applicable to redemption of street and park opening bonds		$2,500,000.00	
Bridge revenues—estimated collections during 1910			700,000.00
Water revenues—estimated collections from Borough of Brooklyn		3,600,000.00	
Estimated amount required for maintenance and operation, 1910		2,800,000.00	2,800,000.00
Balance available for transfer to Sinking Fund		800,000.00	
Estimated budget receipts 1910 (75 per cent. of 1910 tax levy estimated at $135,130,270.37)		102,000,000.00	
Estimated receipts from General Fund revenues		28,000,000.00	
Estimated budget receipts account of levies prior to 1910		20,000,000.00	
Estimated receipts from special revenue bonds		8,000,000.00	
Bonds to be issued on account of contract liability for construction and for land acquired, and also including estimates on Jan. 1 commitments payable during 1910		72,769,535.40	
Miscellaneous receipts		2,600,000.00	
From revenue bonds to be issued		64,902,607.22	
			298,272,142.62
RECEIPTS DURING 1911 AND AFTER—ESTIMATED.			
Receivable account of budget of 1910 (balance of estimated tax levy of 1910)		33,130,270.37	
Balance of collectible taxes of 1909 and prior years		29,846,831.04	
Receivable from bonds to be issued on account of balance of contract liability, not included in above estimates for 1910 or provided for during 1910		36,512,422.99	
			99,489,524.40
Estimated receipts from future tax levies or from bond sales, or both, to provide for probable uncollectible taxes, which heretofore have been financed by issue of revenue bonds and by loans from other funds		49,417,018.21	
Net unexpended balances available for cancellation of uncollectible taxes		10,158,141.00	
			39,258,877.21
			$466,335,470.83

LIABILITIES AND ESTIMATED COMMITMENTS.

Gross funded debt		$885,638,438.88	
Sinking fund holdings for the redemption of bonds:			
Investment bonds	232,368,059.96		
Investment mortgages	62,440.00		
Cash	4,328,939.29	236,759,439.25	
NET FUNDED DEBT			$648,878,999.63
Outsanding warrants—Jan. 1, 1910			$5,721,343.82
PAYMENTS DURING 1910—ESTIMATED.			
Sinking fund interest, payments on holdings of bonds issued prior to 1898		1,400,000.00	
Bonds held by public, payable from sinking fund during 1910		6,728,900.00	8,128,900.00
Street improvement fund—Contract liability estimated to be disbursed in 1910			5,100,000.00
Street and park openings—Estimated disbursements in 1910			5,690,739.27
Bridges—Estimated maintenance (under special laws)			700,000.00
Water (Brooklyn)—Estimated maintenance and operation and interest on bonds			2,800,000.00
Budget Payments—Estimated (authorized Budget—$163,130,270.37)		151,000,000.00	
Budget Payments — Estimated — Account of Years prior to 1910		10,000,000.00	
Maturing Revenue Bonds—Redemption of		60,367,290.00	
Expenditures Account of Special Revenue Bonds		8,000,000.00	
Estimated Disbursements on account of Contract Liability for Construction, on basis of Contracts registered prior to January 1, 1910, and also including estimates on January 1 Commitments payable during 1910		56,478,796.13	
Estimated Disbursements on account of Contract Liability for Lands Acquired, on basis of Commitments prior to January 1, 1910, and also including estimates on January 1 of Commitments payable during 1910		10,600,000.00	
Miscellaneous Expenditures		3,000,000.00	
			299,446,086.13
PAYMENTS DURING 1911 AND AFTER—ESTIMATED.			
Balance of Budget Payments, account 1910		12,130,270.37	
Balance of Payments, account of Budgets of 1909 and Prior Years		10,753,525.57	
Redemption of Revenue Bonds issued in 1910		64,902,607.22	
Estimated Disbursements on account of Contract Liability for Construction, on basis of Contracts registered prior to Jan. 1, 1910		27,312,422.99	
Estimated Disbursements on account of Contract Liability for Lands, on basis of Commitments prior to January 9, 1910		9,200,000.00	
			124,298,826.15
Amount due to various Funds, January 1, 1910		24,607,716.46	
Less Unexpended Balances, as stated opposite		10,158,141.00	
Net Amount required to finance Balances due to various Funds			$14,449,575.46
			$466,335,470.83

ENGLISH MAGAZINE IN JAPAN.

New Publication Contains Articles by Many Notable Contributors.

TOKIO, Feb. 10.—In responding to the need of a magazine printed in English to give expression to the Japanese life of the day in an Occidental manner, The Japan Magazine, an illustrated monthly periodical, has been started in Tokio. Its aim is faithfully to reflect the life, literature, art, and various activities of the Island Empire in a broad way, yet with such particular emphasis as has hitherto escaped the numerous magazines already published in the Japanese and English languages. Most of its contributors will have a double attribute of expression; they are either Japanese who are well acquainted with Western requirements of information or Americans who know the life and culture of Japan and would make their countrymen partakers of this joy of knowledge.

For example, in the first number (February) Dr. Yaichi Haga of the Imperial University presents a pictured article on "New Year's Customs in Japan," Marquis Inouye has "Reminiscences of Ito"; Count Okuma, "Bushido"; Hiromichi Shugis, "Japan's Leading Art Industry," while American writers are represented by Ernest W. Clement, author of "A Handbook of Modern Japan," on "Father Time in Japan," J. R. Kennedy on "The Regeneration of Korea," Austin W. Medley on "Student Life in Tokio," and Hallie Ermine Rives, the well-known novelist, and wife of Post Wheeler, formerly Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Tokio, contributes a story, "Banzai Nippon."

The letter-press and illustrations are equal to those of American monthlies of similar grade; the cover, in three colors, is artistic, informing, and suggestive. Several notable features are promised for the March issue, including contributions from the pens of Count Okuma and Mme. Ozaki, the wife of the Mayor of Tokio.

WAR OF THE CHEESES.

Original Camembert Makers Demand Restrictions on Use of the Name.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Late in the year recently ended there was a struggle between the wine-producing interests in France for and against the delimitation of the territory from which vintages could be sent forth to consumers under certain regional marks. Now has begun in much more amusing circumstances what is known as the war of the cheeses.

It may be said that the camemberts—the real camemberts, those which originate in Calvados, Normandy—have arisen in their might and are marching against the false camemberts, those of the department of the Oise. And it is said further that if those venerable cheeses do not readily obtain the victory they will turn their march upon the Chamber of Deputies at Paris.

Cheese producers of Calvados would fain make national issue of their vested right in the name of camembert. The Deputies are already worrying about the Spring elections. So the time is opportune.

To Busy "Steve, the Candy Man."

Stephen Reid, known to school children from the Battery to the "Hook"—the Grand Street Ferry—as "Steve the Candy Man," died in the City Hospital on Thursday of tuberculosis and has been saved from the Morgue and the Potter's Field by some of the men who bought candy from him when children and are now prominent in Tammany Hall politics. Among his former patrons are Congressman "Dan Riordan," Judges Rosalsky, Crain, and O'Sullivan of General Sessions, Magistrate "Batery Dan" Finn, the late Magistrate Walsh, and Former Sheriff Thomas Foley.

CHURCH'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY.

Dr. Houghton Ill, Absent from Services at Transfiguration.

The sixtieth anniversary of the Church of the Transfiguration, known as "The Little Church Around the Corner," called out a large congregation yesterday. There were no special exercises, and but for a few allusions to the event in the sermon of Dean Robbins, no one not acquainted with the fact would have known that an anniversary was being observed.

The Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, the rector, who succeeded his uncle, is now ill in the South, and the Rev. Dr. James G. Lewis, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Rutherford, conducted the services, which did not depart from the usual Episcopalian manual. The Rev. Dean Robbins preached the sermon. His topic was "Spiritual Freedom," based on the Gospel of the day from one of the epistles of St. Paul. Referring to the anniversary, he said:

"This is the sixtieth anniversary of the first services held in this church, and it is a landmark in the history of the parish. It is sixty years since these doors were first opened, and for sixty years it has been a school of freedom, a school where men, women, and children have learned that freedom is alone found in the 'City of God.' This has been a splendid school of freedom for the poor, the ignorant, and the rich alike."

W. & J. SLOANE

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JORDAN SHOWS BEST IN FLATBUSH RUN

Big Field Starts Over Six-Mile Course — Joe Malone Wins Time Prize with 33:55.

E. Jordan of the Xavier Athletic Association scored a close victory in the handicap invitation cross-country run of the Flatbush Athletic Club yesterday, winning the event by a margin of twenty yards from the largest field of starters that has toed the mark in any run of the season. There were 157 entries for the race over the six-mile distance, and only five were lacking when the men were called to the line. Of this number 133 went over the full course. Joe Malone of the Mohawk Athletic Club captured the fast time prize, the figures which he made being 33:55 actual. The team prize went to the credit of the Xavier Athletic Association, with a total of 88 points. The Mott Haven Athletic Club was second with 93, and the Mohegans third with 106. The scores of the other teams were: Irish-Americans, 148; Flatbush Athletic Club, 185; Acorn Athletic Association, 187; Pastime Athletic Club, 198; Mohawk Athletic Club, 222, and the National Athletic Club, 239.

The event brought together the best representatives from every cross country club in the city. The most prominent entrant, however, failed to start. W. J. Kramer of the Acorn Athletic Association, who holds the National junior and senior cross-country titles, who was on scratch, failed to put in an appearance.

The management of the run was excellent, and the contestants were not hampered by crowds at any stage. In all probably 5,000 people saw the running of the big event, but there were mounted police all along the course, and they kept the people back out of the path of the runners. At the finish there were about 2,500 people, and they gave the winner an enthusiastic reception as he crossed the line.

The course over which the men competed led from the clubhouse, at Avenue I and Flatbush Avenue, to Kings Highway, through Rogers Avenue to the gate at the entrance of Sheepshead Bay race track with the return over the same route.

Up to the turn the limit men were leading alternately, and then Jordan came to the front and was never headed to the line. H. Backer of the Morris Evening High School, who was second, pressed Jordan for a great part of the way, but the winner was by all odds the stronger. The summary:

Name and club.	Hdcp. M.S.	Time. M.S.
E. Jordan, Xavier A. A.	4:15	34:20
H. Backer, Morris E. H. S.	4:30	34:27
J. Fitzsimmons, Flatbush A. C.	4:15	35:10
S. Kennard, Xavier A. A.	4:00	35:30
J. McNamara, Bay Ridge A. C.	4:15	36:32
T. Nelson, Irish-American A. C.	3:45	35:34
P. Coulter, Mohegan A. C.	4:30	35:44
H. Biddle, Mohawk A. C.	4:15	35:47
C. Dietrich, Loughlin Lyceum	4:30	35:56
G. Fitzgibbons, Irish American A. C.	4:00	36:06
P. Schroeder, Mott Haven A. C.	4:30	36:12
C. Campbell, Acorn A. A.	4:15	36:15
J. Foran, Mott Haven A. C.	4:15	36:19
H. Hilbert, Diamond A. A.	4:30	36:23
J. Bedell, Xavier A. A.	4:15	36:25
C. J. Murphy, Mohegan A. C.	4:30	36:28
J. J. Williams, Mohegan A. C.	4:30	36:35
M. Taub, Pastime A. C.	4:30	36:40
T. Jaskocy, Flatbush A. C.	4:30	36:41
J. Kiernan, Mott Haven A. C.	4:30	36:42

G. Stroberno, Diamond A. C.; J. Davis, Irish-American A. C.; J. Freeman, Mott Haven A. C.; R. Kelly, Maspeth A. C.; M. Brooch, West End A. A.; A. Conroy, Xavier A. A.; H. Jensen, Pastime A. C.; M. Izzi, National A. A.; M. Nilson, Mohegan A. C.; W. Burke, Mott Haven A. C.; F. Hayes, New Jersey A. A.; L. Martin, Acorn A. A.; F. Breidenbach, Mohegan A. C.; J. Kavanagh, Fourteenth Regiment A. A.; A. Kent, Flatbush A. C.; J. Plant, Acorn A. A.; O. Nelson, West End A. A.; A. Drewer, Mohawk A. C., and A. Soraci, Xavier A. A.

Maning First in Last Half Mile.

The dual cross-country run, which was to have been held between the Morris and Harlem Evening High School Athletic Associations yesterday was not held, and an invitation run of four and one-half miles was substituted. The event was held over the club's course, starting from 162d Street and Grant Avenue, with a field of twenty-two starters. L. Nathan of the Irish-American Athletic Club took the lead at the start and held it for two and one-half miles. At three miles R. Daniels of Morris Evening High School went to the front. In the last half mile J. Maning of the Harlem Evening High School showed a strong sprint and led the harriers home by nearly 200 yards. The winner's time was 28:20. The first nine men to finish were J. Maning, Harlem Evening H. S.; L. Nathan, Irish-American A. C.; J. C. Watrus, Morris Evening H. S.; R. Daniels, Morris Evening H. S.; E. Mayel, Morris Evening H. S.; H. Autenritch, Morris Evening H. S.; C. Doyle, Armory A. C.; J. Williams, unattached; B. Kelley, Sherman A. C., and R. Cavanaugh, unattached.

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Brewers, New York.

Yonkers Athletes in Front.

Sixty-seven men faced the starter yesterday in the weekly cross-country run of the Morningside Athletic Club. It was the best turnout of the season. Two runners representing Yonkers, T. Barden and J. Massey, captured first and second places respectively, and out of the large field of starters sixty-four completed the three-and-one-half-mile course. Barden came up from behind after three miles had been covered and led the way home closely followed by his club mate. Barden's time for the distance was 19 minutes and 47 seconds.

Harris Wins Settlement Run.

T. Harris, the colored hill and dale runner of the Glencoe Athletic Club, who captured the first honors of the Morningside Athletic Club last Sunday, duplicated his performance yesterday by winning the initial invitation cross-country run of the Union Settlement Athletic Club. The run started from the clubhouse, First Avenue and 104th Street, over a course of about five miles, and although the number of starters was small they all finished the course. Fifteen men were sent off by the gun, led by Richardson of the Glencoe A. C. for the greater part of the way, Harris being content to follow behind with a sprint in reserve. Coming in on the final mile Harris steadily closed up on the leaders, and on every step continued his lead. He finished in fine style 200 yards ahead of his clubmate, D. Richardson, who finished second. Harris's time for the course was 27 minutes and 27 seconds. The order of finish was as follows:

T. Harris, Glencoe A. C.; D. Richardson, Glencoe A. C.; W. Burke, Union Settlement A. C.; L. Stultz, Glencoe A. C.; F. Botchman, Union Settlement A. C.; C. Levy, Waverly A. C.; W. Riordan, Union Settlement A. C.; E. Waas, Union Settlement A. C.; A. Birnie, Union Settlement A. C.; J. Applebaum, Union Settlement A. C.; J. Kelly, Glencoe A. C.; A. Rosalsky, Union Settlement A. C.; F. Wynn, Union Settlement A. C.; J. McDonald, Union Settlement A. C.; J. Duffy, Union Settlement A. C.

Al Raines Leads Pennant Runners.

Al Raines yesterday acted as the pacemaker in the weekly cross-country run of the Pennant A. C. of Brooklyn. The run was over the regular four-mile course. The pack was well bunched for the first three miles, but in the last mile W. Grossman of the Sheridan A. C., who followed close behind Raines, set a fast pace and won easily. Only a small crowd was on hand to see the start, owing to the heavy field of the Flatbush A. C. The order of finish:

Al Raines, Pennant A. C.; W. Grossman, Sheridan A. C.; I. Garsh, Sheridan A. C.; S. Damiano, Florence A. C.; L. Eacobacci, Pennant A. C.; G. Schoner, Pennant A. C.; S. Wiseman, Pennant A. C.; G. Cuneo, St. George A. C.; J. Klatt, Choctaw A. C., and J. Taylor, unattached.

Six Runners in Long Race.

Six men are now entered in the twenty-mile race at Madison Square Garden Monday night: Fred Meadows, the speedy Canadian who won the recent fifteen-mile race in the fast time of 1:21:15; Percy Sellen, who was third in the same event; Fortunata Zanti, the newly arrived Italian marvel, who twice lowered Dorando's colors; Harvey Cohn, the ex-Irish-American A. C. five-mile star, who is making his first appearance as a professional; Jim Crowley, who hung up a record for the twenty-mile mark in the Marathon event last Tuesday night at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, and Frank Clarke, the County Mayo Irishman, who was a close second in the famous Edinburgh Marathon this year. The race is to be preceded by a five-mile handicap, for which entries close at Room 508, Flatiron Building, Thursday.

You Are Sure of Your Silk If the Name RAJAH Is on the Selvedge

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HUDSON RIVER TUBES

(McADOO TUNNELS)

Pennsylvania Railroad

The following paragraphs from the annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad for 1909, just issued, emphasize the importance of the Hudson River Tubes and the great Hudson Terminal at Cortlandt, Church and Fulton streets:

"The downtown tunnels of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company were opened for traffic on July 16th, and under agreements previously made, passengers to and from your lines have the option of using these rapid transit tunnels between your Jersey City station and the terminal of that Company at Church and Cortlandt Streets, New York. This tunnel system will also be extended through Jersey City westward from your station to a point east of Summit Avenue, where connection will be made with your lines. Your railroad will be electrified from that connection to the new station at Harrison, N. J., and a new branch will be constructed from the latter point into Park Place in the city of Newark. A joint rapid transit electric service will then be operated between the Hudson Company's Church Street Terminal, New York City, and Park Place Station, Newark. The new station at Harrison will provide the facilities for passengers desiring to transfer between this rapid transit line and all trains on your system.

With all of these facilities provided it is felt that every reasonable requirement for the passenger service in and out of New York City will be fully met and that portions of the present tracks, terminal, and ferry facilities will then also be available for freight traffic."

During the coming summer new Tube stations will be opened at Newark Avenue in Jersey City, and New York at 33d street and Broadway.

The principal gateway of the Pennsylvania Railroad to "Downtown New York", is through the

HUDSON RIVER TUBES

(McADOO TUNNELS)

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Instead of the cheaper and less efficient three-speed transmission

Honeycomb Radiator
Instead of the cheaper and less efficient tubular radiator

Crucible Chrome-nickel Steel Frame
Instead of the cheaper and weaker carbon steel frame

Bosch Magneto
Instead of a cheaper and less reliable make

Body of Aluminum
Instead of sheet iron or some other cheap substitute

Upholstery of Hand-buffed Leather
Instead of the usual cheap machine-buffed leather

So it goes throughout the White car—the best materials which money can buy are used in every part. In fact, if the selling price of the White were one thousand dollars greater, there is no part of the car which could be built better or of more expensive material.

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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1910.

THEIR CHOICE.

According to Albany dispatches in THE SUNDAY TIMES the managers of the Republican machine have decided to limit the investigation of corruption at Albany to the case of ALLDS, and, as far as possible, to limit it in this case to the charge that the accused received a stated bribe for a stated purpose on or about a stated date from a person designated.

These gentlemen are reported to be quite aware that this policy on their part may cost their party the election in this State next Fall, and they probably know also that a political revolution in New York may be accompanied by, and may promote, disaster in other States and that the control of the next House of Representatives may easily be determined thereby. But it seems that they would rather have all this happen than to have the evils exposed that have attended their management. This preference is natural, and, from their point of view, is not unreasonable. They will see to it that the nominations on the State ticket are as respectable as they can arrange for, and, if defeat comes, they will lay it at the door of the respectable element. Even at the worst they would rather retire from politics and let a new swarm alight on the body politic than to have their past exposed fully to the cruel light.

GERMAN-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

We are not surprised that the German Emperor, as stated in our Berlin dispatches in THE SUNDAY TIMES, is provoked by the annoyance caused in this country by the "turning down" of the American Exposition in his capital. He has for some years practiced great courtesy and consideration in all ways toward our country and those of its citizens who come within the range of his influence, and the recent occurrence is, so far as it goes, of quite an opposite nature.

It was, however, quite what might have been expected, all things considered, and though it may be the occasion of some unpleasant feeling, most sensible Americans will think that it was not wholly undeserved. The notion of an advertising enterprise on our rivals' doorstep, so to speak, is not exactly one that could hope to be welcomed by the rivals. It is none the more attractive when we recall that, as a Nation, we do everything we can, in trade and by statute, to keep those rivals out of our own markets. Our own spirit toward German industry and commerce is openly inhospitable. We tax their products heavily; we interpose vexatious formalities and requirements against all importations; we treat the buying of German goods not strictly conformed to our harsh regulations as in the nature of crime, and pursue and punish it with the greatest severity. Why should we suppose that when we smite our German friends thus spitefully on the one cheek they will turn to us the other and give us facilities for taking away their custom in their home market? It smacks of what they would call "Dreistigkeit" and we "cheek."

Of course it does not help matters that our German friends are in some degree actuated by the same spirit. Protection is a German idol as well as an American, and though the Germans do not make it such a juggernaut as we do, a certain class among them bow down to it blindly. It happens, too, that protection in each country is most heavily laid upon what the other has to sell, and that the landowners in Germany, who are the pets of the tariff there, hold the balance of power in German politics, and are particularly favored by the German Chancellor. When these pampered gentlemen took umbrage at the plan of an American Exposition in the German capital, they readily obtained a hearing for their grievance. In that they were merely following in the footsteps of our own protected interests. We do not believe the incident will have much effect on German-American friendship on either side. Politically we are friendly enough with Germany because our interests do not conflict for the present and are not likely to do so in the future. In trade we are not overfriendly because our interests do conflict, and threaten to do so in the future rather more than less. We are rivals to some extent in each other's market, and we are rivals in foreign markets. In our rivalry there is an unceasing struggle on both sides, each trying in a rather narrow, and often stupid, fashion to put the other at a disadvantage, and we shall probably go on for some time in the same spirit.

THOMAS C. PLATT.

Ex-Senator THOMAS C. PLATT, for many years the most powerful political leader in this State, who died yesterday in his seventy-seventh year, had long been "out of politics." With a serviceable Latin proverb in mind, we may say of him that he was a man of commanding ability as an organizer, who attracted and controlled with consummate skill a veritable army of adherents. If he had many enemies, he had in his time also a host of admiring friends.

He has passed away while the Republican Party of New York State, which he so long dominated, is facing a grave situation at Albany, and not facing it either wisely or bravely. It is within the bounds of possibility that his death may have some effect on the Senate investigation now in progress.

EASY.

The other day Mr. HARMON, "the New York aeronaut," started from Texas for Canada in a balloon, but owing to circumstances beyond his control broke his trip in Arkansas. Our fellow-citizen is naturally disappointed, but claims the Lahm cup as champion long distance balloonist. He says he traveled 790 miles, and the longest previous distance was 697 miles. Whereupon arise certain persons in Missouri and make the tiresome demand associated with that doubting State. They want to know how the gentleman named above, and whose champion we are in return for his civility in being champion balloonist on behalf of New York, could have traveled 790 miles in going 697 miles.

That is easy. It is frivolity to suggest that perhaps he did not travel in an air line, although he was very much up in the air. He used the same chart as that on which the ocean mail subsidy is computed. The Honorable VICTOR MURDOCK, the eminent Kansas insurgent, has shown that steamships earning mail pay cover 4,218 miles on the voyage of 3,658 miles between San Francisco and Tahiti. The subsidy is $1 per mile. For all we know there may be many similar precedents for the calculations of our fellow-citizen in his ciphering match with the incredulous St. Louisians. There certainly is one more, deducible from the expert manner in which certain railways calculated their mail bills. They were paid for an average day, and they ascertained the average by weighing the mails for seven days and dividing the total by six days, being the total of business days in a week. If the cipherers who are defending the Lahm cup with their pencils demand that our Mr. HARMON must travel in a straight line to be in the contest he can easily enough figure out how many miles he traveled in a straight line on the average and then multiply the average by enough to get the answer, and the cup. We hope this shows the gentlemen from St. Louis that the gentleman from New York is not to be trifled with.

HOUSE OF GOVERNORS' BUDGET.

In its fifth resolution, adopted by unanimous vote of the conference of Governors before adjournment on Jan. 20 last, it is declared that the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Gov. WILLSON of Kentucky, Gov. HADLEY of Missouri, and Gov. ANSEL of South Carolina,

> shall prepare a budget of the expenses of the next conference and of the preparation therefor, and shall apportion the total amount therefor among the States according to population, and communicate said budget and said apportionment to the Governors of the States, to the end that they may recommend to their respective Legislatures the making of such appropriations as may be required to pay such apportioned share.

The next Governors' conference is to be held at some State capital in December of this year. Inasmuch as budgets are usually prepared in advance, presumably Gov. WILLSON's committee has already transmitted its report to the Governors for action by the States. Kentucky's Legislature has just adjourned. The Legislatures of New York, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Virginia, Maryland, and South Carolina are approaching the close of their sessions. Three more States begin their sessions later—Louisiana in May, Georgia in June, and Vermont in October. These twelve Legislatures, four of which will not meet again until 1912, represent a population of twenty-five millions—nearly one-third the Nation. Early in 1911 the rest of the States will be in legislative session. The Legislatures now sitting and soon to sit, therefore, may decide speedily the status of the "House of Governors."

Practically everywhere its formation has been approved. The States have roused themselves from the apathy of years; the dignity and responsibility of Statehood have received a new inspiration. In the press there is a strong, aggressive, and steadily increasing realization of the possibilities of this new representation of the people as a power to solve many great problems which are Constitutionally outside the domain of Federal action. With practical unanimity the leading newspapers of the country have assented to its principle, as thus expressed by The Boston Herald:

> A more efficient Statehood is necessary, and to be effective State Governments must be co-operative, mindful of inter-State interests, welding a chain of State legislation that in the uniformity of its links will be the equivalent of a Federal law in its restraint of injustice and inequity. No better aid to such efficient Statehood has been devised than the formal organization of a House of Governors, delegated as representatives of their respective States, authorized by their Legislatures to speak officially and to confer concerning uniformity of action and enforcement of laws. It is time to crystallize the sentiment of the Governors' conference into something substantial, to put the abstract idea of State co-operation into concrete form as a part of our system of Government. There is need for it. And there is ample opportunity. The Legislature of Massachusetts might well take the first step in giving formal indorsement to the idea and inviting other Commonwealths to follow.

This direct, forceful, and practical suggestion is not intended to make a House of Governors with lawmaking power, but merely to obtain legislative indorsement and co-operation. It gives new dignity, force, and stability to the Conference as it stands to-day.

THOSE 1,600 DIVORCES.

The announcement that there are more than 1,600 cases of divorce, separation, and annulment of marriage on the calendar of the Supreme Court at present, to be disposed of before June 1, is somewhat disquieting. But that Court administers the law for a very large and thickly populated district. In a population of 4,000,000 the appeal of 1,600 discontented married couples for release from their marriage ties need not be taken as an indication that the community is already in a state of moral degradation. Doubtless the complaint in many cases is justifiable. Until lately marriages have been too easily contracted in New York. We may hope that one of the effects of the new marriage laws will be a decrease in the number of divorces.

There is no doubt, however, that an exaggerated sense of liberty and the right to personal happiness has developed in recent years. One of the penalties of material progress and modern luxury is the weakening of family ties. The spread of socialistic ideas, the discontent fostered by false education, the increase of comforts tend to lessen the sense of marital responsibility.

It is easier to recognize the gravity of the situation than to suggest a remedy for the social malady which causes it. The Catholic Church refuses to countenance divorce and at least one of the larger Protestant denominations frowns upon the marriage of divorced persons. But religious influence seems powerless to check the evil, and the kind of ethical education which might aid in the work of preserving the integrity of society seems to be lacking.

WORK FOR THE BLIND.

From time immemorial the miracle of miracles has been to make the blind see. This miracle has now become one of the practical and methodized possibilities of intelligent philanthropy. The annual report of the New York Association for the Blind gives authentic and full information as to how it is done, the extent to which it has been done, and the extent to which the wonderful work can further be advanced.

"Light Through Work" is the motto on the seal of the society, and it is fitting. The worst blight of unrescued blindness is helplessness with its combination of wearing inertion and of dependence. By the most ingenious methods, diligently and skillfully applied, the association aids in removing this blight. In its salesrooms at 118 East Fifty-ninth Street—appropriately called "The Lighthouse"—there are examples of the output of a score of industries in which the blind have been trained not only to work but to work well, so that the products of their labor obtain and deserve living prices in competition with those who are not handicapped. From broommaking and chair caning to nice joiner work, from plain knitting to weaving, with stenography, typewriting, telephoning, piano tuning, scientific massage, these industries range. And the association is confident that, with adequate support, this remarkable range can very much be extended. The support should not be withheld, and we believe it will be given generously when the work is understood. We recommend the report as an interesting and helpful document, and we strongly urge its study.

It is good news from England that there is not nearly as much anxiety about the political situation as the partisan newspapers report. The assurance of The Statist that the City feels no alarm is authoritative and encouraging. The people watch the parliamentary game calmly "with the quiet assurance," according to the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "that all will come out right in the end." Great Britain has weathered a number of political revolutions since 1688.

If the opposition to the building of the much-needed new Court House in City Hall Park, engineered by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, is based solely on the desire to preserve that park as a public breathing space, it will receive strong support. Neither the unsightly Post Office nor the Tweed Ring's Court House should ever have been permitted to encroach on park land. If the new Court House can be built elsewhere we may hope in time to see both those buildings removed, and the land reclaimed, with only the historic City Hall remaining. But that which was once the city's only park is not in these days a salubrious spot or of much use for breathing exercises.

The conversation at Buckingham Palace between ex-Vice President FAIRBANKS and King EDWARD VII., in which the monarch impressed the Indiana statesman as being democratic and sincere, ought to have been taken down in shorthand. It must have been uncommonly interesting. According to the special cable dispatches to THE SUNDAY TIMES, the King spoke of his visit to these parts in 1860 and asked if places he remembered had been greatly changed. Doubtless he asked if Delmonico's was still at Chambers Street and Broadway, and remarked on the rumor he heard at the time that Wallack's was to be removed uptown from Broome Street. The King's life is remote from the activities of the Western World and he sees so few Americans, unless Sir TOM LIPTON may be regarded as American. It must have been a pleasure for him to meet an up-to-date American like Mr. FAIRBANKS who could inform him of our slow but sure progress.

Park Commissioner STOVER's plans for lower east side improvements ought to be carried out. But if the Lombardy poplars he intends to plant in Delancey Street Park are to be treated like the new fountain, which was smashed in a week, it will be a waste of time, money, and aesthetic spirit to plant them. It is encouraging to know that a man so full of good ideas stands high in the councils of the City Government. But we doubt if the University Settlement can help much in such matters. The city must make the improvements, or cause them to be made, and protect them afterward.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Automobiles Should Not Smoke.

None of the bills regulating the use of automobiles that are now before the Legislature contain even a reference, we think, to one phase of the subject that certainly deserves attention and action. New York is approaching, not very slowly, now, the highly desirable condition of being a horseless city, but as the number of self-propelled vehicles increases the evil of smoke emission from these machines is becoming steadily more serious, and, unless stopped in time, this new form of the old "smoke nuisance" will make us regret the passing of the horse, dangerous and troublesome beast as he is from the standpoints of cleanliness and hygiene.

Just how much of a menace to health the frequent breathing of the vapors from explosive engines may be is yet to be determined, but already the doctors are ascribing to this cause various irritations of the throat and lungs. Certainly these emanations are obnoxious to one of the senses, and without doubt they are wide distributors of a form of "dirt" that is ruinous to the more delicate kinds of clothing upon which it is deposited. Fortunately the efficiency of the automobile, whether the magnificent limousine, the modest roadster, or the humble truck, does not depend on the production of visible fumes. On the contrary, they are a sign on the one hand of wasted fuel and lubricant, and, on the other, of carelessness or incompetency on the part of the chauffeur.

With a rigid anti-smoke ordinance sternly enforced, applying not to the parks alone, but to the whole city, the smoke evil would promptly come to an end, without interfering in the slightest degree with the proper privileges and utilities of motor cars. When they are skillfully handled, the products of combustion in their cylinders all escape in the form of invisible gases. The smoking automobile ought to be stopped by the police wherever seen, and not allowed to go on until the condition has been remedied. That would be more effective than any system of fines or banishment, and it would inflict no undeserved hardship upon anybody. What amounts to that measure of prevention has been adopted in both London and Paris, and it has proved entirely effective. After it had been enforced for a few weeks every chauffeur, amateur and professional, would have acquired the easy art of using oil instead of burning it, and we would all be, if not happy, at least a little happier than we are at present.

Blackmailers Caught for Once.

That a victim as eminent as CARUSO should have been selected for exploitation by Black Hand bandits speaks more for the audacity of these villains than for their judgment. But it also says much as to the probable frequency with which their threats are effective, for only a long period of success with immunity could have emboldened the Black Handers to make so large a demand from a man who, as they should have known, both would and could command specially energetic action from the police for his protection.

When one remembers how often the blackmailers escape arrest after using bombs or the dagger to punish or terrorize the dwellers in the tenements, the promptness with which the detectives hunted down the hawks who ventured to fly at this high game is calculated to inspire in suspicious minds a feeling that what was done once could be done always if police interest in an east side grocer was as keen as in a world-famous tenor. As a matter of fact, however, in not a few cases when the east side grocer has given the police a chance to act, they have captured his enemies, just as they did CARUSO's, and the failures were presumably due to ill-luck rather than to lack of zeal.

The Caruso episode is important chiefly because the eminence of the selected victim for extortion will fix public attention on the boldness and activity of the Black Hand gangs, and lead to a realization of the truth that if effective measures are not taken for their suppression their attacks will not long be confined to the social stratum where their outrages have hitherto been committed. It is the consensus of expert opinion that this form of crime must be met by police agents of a new kind, hitherto unnecessary in the United States. We hate the very idea of a force of secret spies, and have been justifiably reluctant to establish one, but if blackmail based on threats of assassination—and on threats that are carried out if not heeded—can be ended in no other way, that way must apparently be adopted sooner or later.

That being so, sooner would seem to be preferable to later. As experience has proved, the receipt of a Black Hand warning is not a joke, and while the best thing to do with it is to turn it over instantly to the police, with all the information available, safety by no means always follows the taking of that course. To be sure, it has often been said that there is no such thing as the Black Hand, but there certainly is a something that kills when money is refused, and those who receive its letters have good reason for fear.

"Chinning" Attacked and Praised.

One of our correspondents, writing as an expert, has vehemently defended competitive "chinning" as a form of exercise in which young boys can profitably as well as safely indulge, while another, claiming equal authority, though using shorter and less technical words, has declared the strain of repeatedly lifting the body's weight till the chin rises above a bar is dangerous to the heart and other muscles of immature man.

Our own opinion inclines strongly against the defendant and toward the prosecution in this far from unimportant case. Boys undoubtedly can stand and really need a lot of muscular exertion, but it should be of the kind to which they naturally resort as a part of normal play. Training for, and the performance of, special gymnastic feats, particularly under the spur of hot rivalry for prizes or honors, cannot be called play, and the sort of development that results from it is to be viewed with suspicion always and with fear often.

It is better for a boy to be well than to be notably strong—better for him to have all his muscles fairly exercised than to have a few of them more efficient than those of other boys of his age.

The Soul of Plato.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I protest against the heading "Souls of Dead Inventors," as being based upon the fallacious assumption that the soul is a possession of the body, whereas, in fact, the body is the instrument of the soul, and man does not "have" a soul, but is a soul? While this may be a "hair-splitting" distinction, it is in reality a matter of vital importance. For naturally when a man comes to regard "his soul" in the same category with his horse, his hat, his house, &c., and to identify himself with his body, he looks upon the welfare of the real man as an unimportant matter; and, thus starving himself, will soon become unable to function properly through his body. The final result is a being of weak intellect and devoid of morals.

In connection with this subject I am reminded of Socrates's parting instructions to his followers:

Crito— * * * But how shall we bury you?

Socrates—Just as you please if only you can catch me, and I do not escape from you. * * * I must be of good heart then, and direct you to bury my body, (not myself,) and to bury it in such a way as may satisfy you, and you think to be most consistent with the laws.

WILMER C. POWICK.

New York, March 2, 1910.

The American Aristocracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I saw "Patten and Aristocracy" as a heading and a woman's name beneath I knew what to expect. And I was right, for when I read Mrs. Lathrop's letter I had one of the best laughs of the new year.

I fear Dr. Patten is right. America's aristocracy is a pure plutocracy, and for that reason the nearest approach to a genuine aristocracy the world has yet seen. For our aristocrats are aristocrats in the main by their own ability and worth and not by that of a remote ancestor, who is often no ancestor at all. A plutocracy has also this merit, that it gives the best people of the nation a chance and does not bar them, often in favor of the dissolute and worthless, by an arbitrary and senseless barrier of caste.

(Mr.) PLANTAGENET HAPSBURG HOHENZOLLERN JONES.

New York, March 2, 1910.

WESTERN POWER SITES.

Idahoan Thinks States Can Look Out for Abuses by Monopolies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I live in the intermountain arid West, in a section where there are many of natural water power sites which we will agree belong to the people. Our people are engaged in the general upbuilding of the country, farming, fruit raising, stock growing, and mining.

As a rule the development of one of these water power sites and the transmission of the power to points where it may be used by the people involves a heavy outlay of money, and the returns on such investments must await the growth and development of a market which will come with the development of the country and the increase in population. In practically every case the returns will be small during the first few years. Knowledge of these facts causes the people to urge "outside capital" to develop the water power sites rather than to undertake the work themselves. They want this development work to proceed so the power may be available for the ordinary uses in the cities and towns, and for raising water for the irrigation of land which can be converted into rich and productive farms and orchards. They welcome and encourage any individual or company who undertakes such work. They are anxious that the work be done, that they may participate in the conservation of energy or natural resources by the use of this water power.

Now, as to the ownership of these power sites and the danger that they will become the property of corporations or monopolies who will be allowed to charge any price for the service, our people are confident of their ability at the proper time to regulate such charges and to protect themselves against charges that would exceed a fair return upon the investment including the risks involved. The States through their legislation governing public service corporations are expected to protect the users of power against exorbitant or unfair rates.

The question becomes largely one of the ability of the States to protect their citizens; whether the general Government with its multitudinous duties which are rapidly increasing in number can better care for these local interests of the people than can the State Governments, which are nearer and in closer touch. In the matter of the imposition of a tax by the general Government on these power sites the distribution and use of the power is at present confined to a radius of about 100 miles, and any tax paid to the Government by a lessee of a power site would be simply a tax on the people who live within this radius and are users of the power. Is it right that the resident of New England, for instance, where the water power sites long ago passed into private hands, should now be paid by the people of Idaho for their rather technical interest in the waters of the Snake River? A tax by the Government such as has been proposed would be equivalent to this.

One may hesitate to engage in argument against this new idea of conservation. It may be that the settlement and development of our country would have been more successful had it been incorporated in our earlier laws. It is clear, however, that the practical effect of its adoption to-day would be to interfere with the present rapid development of the intermountain States and to defeat the very principle of conservation. That plan which will cause the earliest development and use of our Western water power and will save our coal for the future is certainly the one that should be urged for the conservation of our natural resources.

IDAHOAN.

New York, March 1, 1910.

Ignorant School Graduates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is currently reported that in High Schools pupils can learn handwriting and elementary arithmetic if they have "graduated" ignorant of those subjects after eight years' elementary schooling. The statement is made plainly, and if it be true of but a few or even one pupil, it is time to call some one to account. How many such pupils there may be in the High Schools, the number of teachers occupied with such subjects, the cost of this extraordinary situation, all should be promptly looked into by the Commissioner of Accounts. The cost of education is becoming so grievous a burden that I begin to suspect that your correspondent could have added a chapter to his "Curiosities of Education" the other day if he was so disposed. Elementary subjects in High Schools and in the corresponding classes at the College of the City of New York! It is laughable, or else a crime.

New York, March 3, 1910. JUNIUS II.

SCHOOLS BREED SOCIALISTS?

Says Training of Men to Professions Tends Toward State Socialism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The first paper in the country to make full editorial confession of education's relation to Socialism has been The Portland Oregonian. The Baltimore American has deemed its utterance worthy of republication, and it should sink deep down into the hearts of opponents of Socialism that, forsooth, they might rise to a proper call for the abolition of all State education ere Socialism is upon us. The Oregonian began by giving a quotation from an English paper, which was quite as much to the point in regard to the English situation as what The Oregonian said in relation to this country.

Many English papers have of late been compelled to discant on Socialism, but this paper, whose name The Oregonian unfortunately does not give, has been the first to hit the nail on the head, save those special publications that have Herbert Spencer for their authority and that have duly published one under the caption, "Public Schools Breed Socialists." Says the English paper in question:

> Socialism was bound to come upon us with the adoption of an educational system negligent of the people's manners, morals, and industries, but insistent on academic trifles and intellectual gymnastics.

Then The Oregonian continues:

> In our State of Oregon we are getting similar results from similar causes. We are training twenty times as many "intellectuals" as can possibly obtain employment under Government or in the "professions."

And is not every State doing the same? Even the mercantile and manufacturing interests are overstocked, resulting in a competition in which adulterated foods have come to figure in such proportions as to constitute a National problem calling for State and National "pure food" legislation. Educators and doctors have so multiplied in excess of demand that they are calling for special compulsory legislation continually to insure them something to do. The boys of the farms have been educated to swell all these and other classes. Again says The Oregonian:

> Our educational system is rapidly working us toward State Socialism. This, apparent now to discreet observers, will become more and more apparent to the whole body with the progress of time. The tendency of our educational system is toward State Socialism. Indeed, the system is Socialism itself. But what are we going to do about it? Nothing! It is impossible to arrest a tendency in a great people. The tendency must run its course. Then something else will be done.

Here is where The Oregonian betrays a weakness. A really great people is capable of rousing and shaking off any incubus that oppresses it. It is only the senile nation that would confess to the necessity of allowing a danger to "run its course." Nations always have in their midst those who are averse to action in times of danger. The patriots in our revolutionary days had to stir these fellows up. The same class needs stirring now. There never was a period in which men were more apathetic; but our education has made them so.

However, Socialism has a long list of opponents at the present day—militant opponents some of them deem themselves; but what are they accomplishing? Nearly every one of them would give his all for the sustenance of the very public school system that breeds Socialism and Socialists. For instance, there is Henry Clews, the New York banker—where does he stand? He should lose not a minute in recognizing the force of The Oregonian's editorial and in calling for the abolition of the State system of education throughout, as did Herbert Spencer.

"Something else will be done" after education brings Socialism, of course; but it can only then be done through more or less of the chaos of revolution. A supposedly reasoning, intelligent, and Christianized people should, unlike the brute, not need the smell of blood to rouse them to proper action. They can perhaps be excused for failing to recognize the truth of facts as presented, as it were, by a lone man in the wilderness; but when, added to his warnings, come corroborations from the world's most authoritative sources, what excuse can be made other than that supineness and indifference which belie sturdy reason, intelligence, and Christianity?

FRANCIS B. LIVESEY.

Clarkson, Md., March 2, 1910.

An Abuse in City Transit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What's the use! This morning while coming over from Brooklyn I probably offended a party—not a gentleman—who sat just behind me and persistently spat upon the floor. I asked him why he didn't ride in the cattle car. Probably he thought I was impertinent, but he didn't hit me. And what good has been done? He will spit on the floor of some other car to-morrow morning, and some other individual with barnyard instincts will offend me. I see nothing to indicate that others are offended thereby. I know the employes of the company don't mind it. I don't think the policemen mind it, for I have seen them do the same thing. I do not believe there has been an instance in all the time I have been in the city when a person riding on the car with me when I went home at night could not have made an arrest for practicing the vile habit. If some of our philanthropists who want to make themselves useful—and hated—will get after this abuse they will have something to interest themselves the remainder of their lives.

A. M. ADAMS.

Brooklyn, March 5, 1910.

PASSING OF VARDAMANISM.

Conservatives Have Put an End to the Bizarre and Reckless Radicalism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recently ended contest in the Mississippi Legislature for the seat in the Senate of the United States made vacant by the death of Senator McLaurin has a deeper meaning than is generally understood.

A press dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says: "From the start partisan feeling has been intense, and the contest early resolved itself into a factional struggle between the adherents and opponents of the former Governor" (Vardaman.) This is true, but there is more. The struggle on one side represented the determined effort of the conservative element in the State to be finally rid of the bizarre and reckless radicalism which has been properly called Vardamanism, and which has in it no constructive or beneficent power or influence.

The writer of this was a citizen of Mississippi for many years, and knows personally and well each of the candidates before the legislative caucus. No finer type of citizenship can be found in any State than that personified in the "opposition" candidates—Alexander, Anderson, Byrd, Critz, Kyle, and Percy. Each is a representative of the conservative, intelligent, and successful manhood of the State.

When such men as these and their friends combine and subject all personal ambitions to the one great purpose of relieving the State of impending danger to its reputation and its highest interests, their struggle is not a mere partisan affair, but bears the marks of devoted patriotism.

THE TIMES, early in the contest, published a sketch of Mr. Vardaman which was apparently toned down as much as the conscience of the writer would allow. If you could have published with it an article which appeared in The Jackson (Miss.) Evening News of Jan. 31, giving literal extracts from Mr. Vardaman's newspaper editorials regarding the late Bishop Galloway and other most highly esteemed ministers of the gospel, and regarding Presidents McKinley, Taft, and Roosevelt, and the mother of the last named, the presentation of Vardaman would have been much more life-like. But THE TIMES prints only what is "fit to print," and on this principle would exclude these coarse utterances.

The election of a man like Leroy Percy over Vardaman is a triumph of right ideals in politics, for which Mississippi should have due credit. It marks the passing of Vardamanism.

ROBERT B. FULTON.

Miller School, Va., March 1, 1910.

BLAMES UNJUST TAXATION.

Committee on Congestion Says It Is a Cause of Unsanitary Living.

Unjust taxation, in a report of the Committee on Congestion of Population published to-day, is declared one of the chief causes of a low and unsanitary plane of living in this city.

"Our unjust system of taxation," says the Congestion Committee, "permits a few fortunate or grasping individuals to reap an unduly large proportion of the increase in land values of cities. The present system keeps under the torture of the third degree for 365 days of the year a man guilty of no greater felony than poverty, and the burden is tremendously heavy upon the tens of thousands of families in New York to-day who are trying to live upon a deficit."

Other causes of congestion are declared to be expensive land, low wages, long hours of work, concentration of factories, inadequate means of transit, low standards of housing, and immigration.

The report concludes by saying:

"The head of the Department for Improving Social Conditions of the Charity Organization Society admits the complete failure of the present methods of dealing with congestion and concedes that the conditions here are without parallel in the civilized world; that not even in heathen Canton or Bombay are to be found such conditions as prevail in modern, enlightened, twentieth-century, Christian New York, and we agree, except that it is not either Christian or enlightened."

ASK BETTER FERRY SERVICE.

Residents of Stapleton Want Gaynor to Help Them to It.

The Business Men's Association of Stapleton, S. I., has prepared a protest to Mayor Gaynor against the insufficient ferry service last year. The boat now in use, according to the association, wheezes into the slip and wheezes out again once every hour and a half.

The Stapleton association wants to know what other part of New York would submit to a trip schedule every ninety minutes. It is asked how long the Public Service Commission would stand for such an obsolete service. It is shown by official records that since the municipal ferries were opened assessed values have increased from $41,000,000 to $62,000,000, or 50 per cent., on Staten Island. It is asserted that adequate trips by the Stapleton boat would result in another doubling of values.

"In Restraint of Trade."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days, when the absence of news paragraphs regarding some new trust perfidy positively produces an uncomfortable feeling similar to that experienced on a ship stopping after ten days of motion, there is ample food for thought in the contemplation of this latest "amalgamation of trusts in restraint of trade," the sympathetic strike in Philadelphia. Some carmen have a grievance, their union, to all purposes a local trust, takes the matter up, a strike ensues, violence is the order of the day; the company refuses to surrender to the exactions of this trust, and a number of other union-trusts, not directly affected, join in restraint of the car company's and other trades. Now, without approving or disapproving of trusts in the "red-rag" sense of the word, suppose this arch-root of all evil, Mr. Rockefeller, should have a grievance. Suppose his sympathizers and fellow-robbers of the public, as they are called, side with him, use their weapons, prices and artificial shortages of supplies, just as the unions cause an artificial shortage of labor, (aside from violence,) what would those who now sympathize with this latest form of organized labor say about this "sympathetic strike"?

The investigation of combinations in restraint of trade will not be completed without an investigation of the unions, these trusts which add riot and violence to their perfectly lawful and effective tactics of refusing to work under conditions which they deem unsatisfactory.

RICHARD BONDY.

Gloversville, N. Y., March 5, 1910.

Graduates and Non-Graduates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are so many different kinds of success and so many different opinions as to what constitutes success that to say that those who have only partially completed a college course are more successful than the graduates means little without a definition of success. Does it mean, in the opinion of the statistician to whom you referred Feb. 22, the acquisition of wealth, or does it mean the attainment of eminence in the more or less learned professions? If the former, then the obvious answer is that nobody should expect a college course to fit a man to amass wealth.

On the other hand, it may be freely admitted that there are many students in our colleges who will never acquire much mental discipline from their college training. The requirements for passing are low, and the elective system enables them to choose easy studies. So they spend their time largely in loafing, smoking, and gossiping, in dancing, singing, card playing, sometimes in hard drinking and carousing. With regard to moral character, it may be good for such a boy to be withdrawn from college after the freshman year and put into an office or business house, where he will acquire habits of punctuality and industry, where he will learn respect and obedience to his superiors.

The dormitory system makes it hard for popular students to work, even when they wish to do so. They cannot bear to lock out their friends, and these loaf in their rooms at all hours smoking, talking, and keeping them from study. The German students, who always room separately in private houses, are better situated for serious application. And yet Bismarck declared that half of the students are ruined by the excessive freedom of the German universities. Surely parents are ill-advised if they keep their sons in college who are making a bad use of their time there.

OLD GRADUATE.

Annandale, N. Y., March 1, 1910.

Is It Worth It?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Rev. Hiram Munger was a well-known character around Springfield, Mass. Your "contemporary," Samuel Bowles, no doubt knows all about him. Once when dining with a niece he used a great deal of butter, to her distress. Finally she said, "Uncle Hiram, that butter cost 35 cents a pound." "It's worth it," said Uncle Hiram, as he helped himself more bountifully than before.

That is my idea about the present high cost of living. "It's worth it." If any one thinks otherwise he is at liberty to do without all the costly modern "conveniences."

"UNCLE HI."

Worcester, Mass., March 5, 1910.

A TIMELESS LAND.

Oh, give me a land in the bye and bye,
Where no sun-dialed rays are swinging,
Where no whistle clear cracks the sleeping ear.
And no bells from on high are ringing.

I would dwell in a spot where the dawn was told
By no nerve-racking, shrill vibration—
In a beautiful clime where the march of time
Is determined by inclination.

I would camp on the shore where no hour is known
By a second or minute measure;
Where the night and day come and go away
At our bidding and at our pleasure.

In this restful place of my heart's desire
Not a care would my spirit borrow,
For the day's delight need not know a night
And there'd be no regretful morrow.

Pray give me a place on that silent strand
A land to my tired heart's liking!
Where each watch, unwound, gives no ticking sound,
And the clocks are no longer striking!

LURANA W. SHELDON.

PLAN TO MODIFY SYSTEM OF STARS

Lee Shubert Would Change the Cast of a Popular Play Several Times a Season.

TO DEVELOP VERSATILITY

Believes Run of a Play Will Be Longer, Owing to Varied Acting—Experiment at Actors' Fund Fair.

Lee Shubert yesterday announced a plan by which he hopes to do away with some of the disadvantages of the present "star system" on the stage, and at the same time develop versatility in actors. He will try the plan at the forthcoming Actors' Fund Fair, and if the experiment proves successful, he will elaborate on it for next season.

The idea is to change the cast of a popular play running in New York several times a season, giving the public a chance to see how different stars play the part, and also giving the stars an opportunity of shifting their rôles during the season. At the fund fair a one-act play, already selected, will be presented every day of the week, with a different star and company each day.

"I have long been of the opinion," said Mr. Shubert yesterday, "that our present star system puts too great limitations upon our most talented actors and actresses. Obviously, we have no recourse to the old stock company, as that is antiquated. I am, therefore, going to try out in miniature a system of letting one play run for an entire season at one theatre, as at present, but of changing the entire cast at regular intervals. Thus, in one season, at the same theatre, if the plan prove feasible, we shall see a comedy, say, played one month by one of our stars, another month by an equally talented one, and so on through the list of stars, whose individualities are adapted to the given part. The first star and company would take another play at another theatre, and so on progressively.

"If I am not mistaken, lovers of the drama will go several times to the same play to see how the rôle is interpreted by the various stars, and to compare the acting. A spirit of friendly criticism will do much in developing the actor and making possible truly famous rôles.

"One of the defects in most stock companies nowadays is the inability to obtain the newest and best plays. They are unable to tempt the author to write for them. He is not satisfied in getting royalties on, say, fifteen performances, such as a stock company averages at the best, when his play might run 200 nights in a house entirely given over to him.

"Our plan will obviate this difficulty. The run of a play will be longer, owing to the varied acting which a piece will have. Whether this modified star system will work under the conditions depends entirely upon how the players receive the idea. Just how practicable the plan is from their view-point can be judged by them at the series of miniature performances given for charity at the Actors' Fund Fair."

ULTIMATUM TO MERCHANTS.

Newport Residents Demand Fair Prices and Abolishment of Commissions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 6.—One price for all, is the slogan of the Summer residents for Newport for the coming season, and by which the merchants who have lost some of their business in the past because of commission giving and variety of prices are to regain lost trade.

Some of the cottagers have learned many things about foodstuffs, the prices, weights, and other things, and those who have given such things their close attention purchased elsewhere, principally in New York, having baskets of food come up several times a week, or more frequently if circumstances so required.

The merchants who lost such trade tried in vain to regain it, without success, and within the past two days word has come from New York that those Summer residents who shut off considerable of their orders for their cottages to Newport tradesmen, have decided to try once more these merchants.

Commissions to servants must cease and fair prices charged are two of the conditions the Summer residents demand. Some merchants lost trade by giving commissions to servants, which they said was necessary to keep certain families trading all season, otherwise the foods sent to Summer residences would in some manner be ruined by the "servants' destroying process."

There is also a certain number of the Summer residents who know of the commissions being paid to their servants, but they assert they would rather pay the extra charges than lose their servants, some of whom have been in their employ for many years.

There are a number of prominent families in the Summer colony who allow their chefs so much a month to supply the foodstuffs, and by this method the results have been found to be most advantageous in many ways.

Last Summer a number of the ladies were seen attending to their purchases personally each morning and signing a slip of their orders, and this, sent with the order and signed by the mistress, served as a voucher and came with the bill each month. It was Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont who introduced the voucher system in Newport, and it has worked well in other homes since.

FRANCE'S GIFT TO BAZAAR.

Rare Collection of Sevres Ware for French Hospital Benefit.

President Fallières of France and the French Government have presented to the French Hospital Bazaar, which will be held in the Metropolitan Opera House during the week of April 5, a large and rare collection of Sevres ware. The President's gift is "Maternity," in Sevres biscuit, by the famous French artist Dalou.

The objects of Sevres offered by the Government and selected by M. Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, and at the National Works of Sevres, are:

Two vases known as Chaumont vases, with geranium and ivy decoration in color under glaze by Bienville, one vase known as Marlotte, with decorative flowers in color under glaze by Trayer; one Blois vase decorated with flowers in enamel by Ligne, one Herblay Bonbonnière, with gold decorations by Ulrich, and four figures on stands representing the four seasons of the year.

Then there are seven pieces by that famous artist, M. Falconet, with the titles "Love," "Pesidant of Love," "The Stone Breaker," "The Washerwoman," "The Minuet," "The French Dancer," and "The Lady Dancer." There are two figures by Alexander and Louise Brogniard, with the simple title of "A Bust of a Child."

M. Jules Jusserand is the Honorary President of the bazaar, and Mme. Jusserand is Honorary Vice President. President Taft and Vice President Sherman are among the guests who will visit the bazaar, which is under the auspices of the French Benevolent Society and given for the benefit of the French Hospital.

MUSIC NOTES.

La Sorrentina Orchestra will give a concert in the Lexington Opera House on Monday evening, March 14.

Modeste Alloo, trombonist; Frank Kuchynka, contrabassist, and Irwin E. Hassell, pianist, will give a concert at Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday evening.

The bill next Saturday night at the Manhattan Opera House has been changed from "Alda" to "Carmen." Mmes. Cavalieri, Miranda, Trentini, and Duchene, and Messrs. Devries, Crabbe, Gilibert, Daddi, Villa, and de Grazia will be in the cast.

The last Marum Quartet concert of the season will be given in Cooper Union on Thursday night. The programme will include quartets by Haydn, two movements from a quartet by Franck, and Mozart's quintet in A major. J. A. Williams, clarinetist of the Russian Symphony Orchestra, will be the assisting artist.

SOCIETY WOMAN ON STAGE.

Mrs. Rose Mundell of Prominent Southern Family Appears in 'Baccarat.'

It became known yesterday that Roslyne Mundell, who has been named as one of the company supporting Marietta Olly in "Baccarat," is Mrs. Rose Mundell of the prominent Southern family of Mayo of Tennessee and Alabama. Before her marriage into the Mundell family of Philadelphia she was known as one of the most popular belles of the South, and since she came North she has been a favorite in society in Philadelphia and New York. Her little daughter, when she becomes of age, will be one of the heirs to the Mundell estate of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mundell's native city is Mobile, Ala., and she came to Philadelphia to a finishing school, and was married shortly after her graduation. She is a member of the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Daughters of the Confederacy. She is also a life member of the Red Cross Society, a distinction she gained when she converted her Philadelphia home into a hospital for Southern boys at the time of the Spanish-American war.

It was about a year ago that Mrs. Mundell, at the advice of friends, made up her mind to go on the stage. In the play in which she will make her first New York appearance she will have a small part, it being her determination to start at the bottom of the ladder and win her way to whatever prominence she may attain by her own efforts.

MISS EDITH COLFORD TO WED.

Engagement to Dudley S. Morgan of Newport, Harvard Senior, Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 6.—The engagement was announced here this afternoon of Miss Edith Colford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Colford, and a sister of Sidney Jones Colford, Jr., of Newport and New York, to Dudley S. Morgan of Newport and a senior at Harvard, the son of W. Rogers Morgan of this city, who owns Tudor Lodge, on Old Beach Road, and who is at present abroad with his family.

Miss Colford for the past few years has been ill and upon her recovery a short time since it was decided the engagement would announced.

Miss Colford has been seen much in the social life of Newport since her presentation about four years ago, and at the time was one of the foremost riders in the hunts given by the Monmouth County Hounds, which were features of Newport life each season, with the late Peter F. Collier as master of the hounds.

Both Miss Colford and Mr. Morgan are of old Newport families. Miss Colford is a niece of Mrs. Columbus Iselin and Mrs. Frank Wissman of New York and a granddaughter of Mrs. Lewis Jones of the same city.

A CHANTECLER TRAGEDY.

In Which a Leading Lady Says What's What, and Naturally Has Her Way.

Now that M. Rostand has seen the end of his troubles with "Chantecler," the barnyard warfare has apparently transferred itself to this country, where, in addition to a threatened invasion of "Chantecler" vaudeville acts, playlets, and dances, the unrest produced by this particularly aggressive fowl has been transferred from managers to performers themselves. Chantecler had hardly begun to crow in Paris over his success in disproving the rumors that he would never see the footlights before the milliners and modistes had taken him up, relying, of course, upon the actresses to bring the sartorial bird to general public notice.

Over here Nora Bayes was one of the first to take advantage of the craze, and a few nights ago she appeared in a Chantecler bonnet that made all her other dazzling furbelows—and they are dazzling—look as though they had lost their lustre. That was all right, as far as it went, but when Gertrude Vanderbilt, the little toe dancer in the same musical comedy, appeared on the scene Friday night with a barnyard headpiece, there was a terrible clucking and cackling all around.

Anybody who knows anything about barnyards at all knows that there cannot be more than one cock o' the walk at the same time, and theatres are much the same. So somebody's millinery had to go to the discard. And, as Miss Nora Bayes is leading lady, it isn't necessary to add which Chantecler hat went back to the milliners to be credited to the buyer.

FISKE ENGAGES BIRNBAUM.

To Conduct Symphonic Orchestra and Chorus in Hauptmann's "Hennele."

Harrison Grey Fiske has engaged Alexander Z. Birnbaum, the orchestra conductor, who is suing Oscar Hammerstein for alleged breach of contract, to conduct the symphonic orchestra and chorus which will be utilized as adjuncts in the production of Hauptmann's "Hennele." Birnbaum is an intimate friend of Max Marschalk, who composed the music for the "dream poem" and for other Hauptmann plays.

This will be Birnbaum's first public appearance in America. He has been the conductor for the past season of the Opera Comique in Berlin, where he conducted the productions of "Tiefland," "The Bartered Bride," and "Pelleas et Melisande." He came to this country this year with the expectation of conducting the production of "Elektra" at the Manhattan Opera House, claiming to hold a contract with Mr. Hammerstein to that effect. Mr. Hammerstein did not use him, and now Birnbaum is suing on the contract. He says that Dr. Richard Strauss spent several weeks with him in Berlin, rehearsing the score of "Elektra."

NEW YIDDISH THEATRE.

Big Playhouse to be Built in Second Avenue for David Kessler.

The lower east side is soon to have another new theatre to add to the group in which Yiddish actors appear exclusively in Yiddish répertoire. The new playhouse will be built at 9 Second Avenue, and will have a seating capacity of 2,000. David Kessler will head the stock company for whom the new playhouse is to be built, and he will take with him his present company from the Thalia Theatre, at the Bowery near Canal Street. Mr. Kessler, who obtained considerable notice several years ago when he appeared with Ida Conquest in "The Spell" at the Majestic, is now manager and star of a company which puts on plays in Yiddish ranging from "The Merchant of Venice," "Hamlet," and "Othello" to farce comedies.

His lease on the Thalia Theatre expires in October, and after that it will house a company headed by Jacob Adler, another Yiddish actor. Mr. Kessler hopes to have the new theatre ready for the opening of the season next September. It is to cost, according to his announcement, $650,000, and is to have a roof garden, with elevator service and a café, in addition to a main floor and two galleries. The venture will be financed by George F. Johnson, a real estate man with offices at 165 Broadway.

Elman at Metropolitan Concert.

Mischa Elman was heard again at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. He played Saint-Saëns's concerto in B minor and several shorter numbers. Others who appeared at the concert were Mesdames Osborn-Hannah, Maubourg, and Fornia, and Messrs. Jadlowker, Whitehill, and Blass. Max Bendix conducted the orchestra.

Renaud Sings at Manhattan Concert.

Maurice Renaud was the feature of last night's concert at the Manhattan Opera House. The French baritone sang an air from "Tannhäuser," a song of Schubert's, orchestrated by Camille Chevillard; an air from "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," two airs from "La Damnation de Faust," and the Serenade from "Don Giovanni." Others who appeared were Mesdames Gripon, Carmen-Melis, Gerville-Réache, and Miranda, and Messrs. Orville Harrold, Dufour, Devries, and Zerola.

If you want a high-[illegible] Page 17.

DR. KLOPSCH DEAD AFTER AN OPERATION

Editor and Proprietor of The Christian Herald Had Been Ill of Gastritis.

DECORATED BY MONARCHS

Since He Took Charge of The Herald He Had Obtained $3,300,000 for International Charities.

Dr. Louis Klopsch, proprietor and editor of The Christian Herald, died in the German Hospital, Seventy-seventh Street and Park Avenue, at 12:49 o'clock this morning, as the result of an operation performed there on March 2. He was taken ill three weeks ago at his home, 100 East Seventeenth Street, with acute gastritis. He gradually grew worse until he was removed to the hospital on Tuesday, March 1. After the operation Dr. Klopsch rallied a little and there were hopes that he would recover until yesterday morning, when there was a turn for the worse and he sank rapidly.

The surgeon at the German Hospital said last night that the operation was a very serious one. Dr. Klopsch had been improving, he said, until the change came. The operation was performed by Dr. Frederick Kammerer. Mrs. Klopsch and their eldest son, Louis, were at the bedside last night with other members of the family. There are three other children.

It has been said of Dr. Klopsch that since he became proprietor of The Christian Herald in 1892 he had obtained through that organ $3,300,000 and distributed it in international charities.

His principal work was in organizing famine relief funds for the stricken poor of Russia, India, China, and Japan, and the concentrados in Cuba in 1898. For his efforts in behalf of the sufferers from famine and plague in India, King Edward VII., conferred upon him the gold Kaiser-I-Hind Medal of the First Class, 1904, and on May 14, 1907, the Mikado of Japan sent Baron Takewo Ozawa as Special Envoy to decorate Dr. Klopsch with the Order of the Rising Sun for collecting $250,000 through The Christian Herald for the famine sufferers in Japan. Among the royalties of Europe he was received by Queen Alexandra, the late King Christian of Denmark, the King and Queen of Sweden, and the Dowager Empress of Russia. Dr. Klopsch was born in Germany on March 26, 1852, and came to this country as a young man. Previous to becoming proprietor of The Chrstian Herald he controlled The Daily Reporter.

$2,730,155 FOR HUB SHOWS.

Spent on Theatre and Moving Pictures in Ten Weeks of Winter Season.

BOSTON, March 6.—In investigating the high cost of living the Twentieth Century Club has discovered that $2,730,155.50 was spent by patrons of theatrical and moving-picture shows during ten weeks of the Winter season in this city. It was found that moving picture and vaudeville performances made up about 85 per cent. of the amusement enterprises of the city and cost the general fun-loving public the grand total of $120,369.10 weekly through the height of the season.

Turning to the legitimate theatres and grand opera, the total expenditure weekly was found to be but slightly more, or $152,646.45.

The club says that Boston has a greater number of performances of the cheaper class in proportion to the population than any other American city.

MAY CALL OFF OPERA SEASON.

Metropolitan's Poor Business in Baltimore Likely to Lead to Curtailment.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—"The attendance has been so frightfully bad the last few performances," said Manager Ulrich of the Lyric to-day, in speaking of the Metropolitan Opera Company's season in Baltimore, "that the question has been raised in New York whether it would not be better to call off the remainder of the season here after the next opera and save both the company and the local guarantors. I shall call a meeting of the subscribers to the guarantee fund to-morrow and talk the matter over with them, and I think a final decision will be reached.

"If the attendance on Friday night is sufficiently large to be encouraging the remaining four productions will be given as scheduled, with at least two or three German operas."

NEW DANCES BY PAVLOWA.

Russian Dancer, with Mordkine, to Present Several To-night.

After the performance of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House, the Russian dancers, Anna Pavlowa and Michael Mordkine, will be seen in new divertissements which have been arranged by Mr. Mordkine.

They will dance the "Adagio," by Blechmann, which they used at the benefit performance at the Metropolitan last Tuesday, a Russian dance of Alabieff, and Chopin's waltz in D flat major. The last two dances will be new to New York.

Elvira di Hidalgo, the seventeen-year-old Spanish prima donna, will make her first American appearance to-night in "Il Barbieri di Siviglia." In the lesson scene she will sing Proch's variations.

Columbia Students in 'King of Hilaria.'

The annual 'Varsity show of the Columbia University Players will be presented for the first time this evening in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor, and will be continued throughout the week with a matinée on Saturday afternoon, March 12. The show is a two-act musical comedy, called "The King of Hilaria," written and produced by the students of the university. The receipts of the performances Tuesday and Wednesday evenings will be devoted to charity, and of the other evenings to Columbia University athletics.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A playlet from the Theatre Grand Guignol, Paris, done into English by Gladys Unger, is to be presented here in vaudeville next week. It is "After the Opera," a successor to "At the Telephone," played in vaudeville by Charles Warner, and "The Submarine," presented in another city last season, by Olga Nethersole's company. The Theatre Grand Guignol was established for the presentation of intensely realistic plays, and "After the Opera" is said to belong to this class.

Several Irish societies have bought up blocks of seats for the performance of Blanche Ring in "The Yankee Girl" on Thursday, March 17, and Miss Ring has promised to introduce several St. Patrick's Day specialties in the piece.

The Shuberts announce that their next Spring musical production will be "Madame Troubadour," an operetta in three acts, with music by Felix Albini, and book by Victor Herbert. The piece has been done in Vienna and Berlin, and the original music will be retained for the American production. The book, however, will be practically original with Mr. Herbert. In the company will be Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Joseph Herbert, Frank Craven, Marguerite Namara, Corinne, Anna Wheaton, and Grace Goodwin.

On Summer Seas

Two Days at Jamaica.
(Indefinite stop-over privilege).
Three Days at Colon.
(The building of the Panama Canal is a spectacle never to be forgotten).
Sixteen Days on Summer Seas.
(With every sea comfort known).
$125.00 covers every expense. (Our steamers are your hotels while in port).
That is the itinerary of our 21 day cruise to Colon—to Jamaica and back only is $85.00.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK
Almirante, March 10th
Santa Marta, March 17th

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK
Or Any Steamship Ticket Agency

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Newly Found Concerto by Haydn Rendered—Music by English Composers.

Mr. Damrosch put some novelties on his programme for the New York Symphony Orchestra in The New Theatre yesterday afternoon; but they were all music of the olden time. There were two old English harpsichord pieces arranged for orchestral instruments by Granville Bantock, and a newly discovered violin concerto of Haydn's.

The harpsichord pieces are from a suite of such arrangements made by Mr. Bantock. The first was John Bull's "The King's Hunt," sometimes called "The King's Hunting Jigg," though the title printed on the programme is the older. As its name implies, it has a gay and energetic character, quite the reverse of the second piece, "Quodling's Delight," by Giles Farnaby, which, as Mr. Damrosch observed to the audience, seemed to indicate that Quodling took his pleasures seriously.

Mr. Bantock's transcriptions are very effective. The piece by Faranby is set for wood-wind instruments without flutes, with the idea of reproducing the effect of the "shawms" or reed instruments used in the sixteenth century. The dark tone-color is peculiarly appropriate to the character of the piece.

Alexander Saslavsky, one of the first violins of the orchestra, played two movements of the violin concerto by Haydn. It was recently discovered in a dusty garret in Leipsic after a hundred and forty years of oblivion, and ought to prove a really valuable addition to the literature of the violin. The movements that were heard are fine and inspiriting music, more interesting and more inspired than a good deal of Haydn's that has long been familiar. The adagio, particularly, is a long drawn melody for the solo instrument, charged with feeling. Mr. Saslavsky played cadenzas presumably by Dr. Paul Klengel, who edited the work. The orchestral accompaniment was supported, in the fashion of the eighteenth century, by a harpsichord; in this instance, by a grand piano supplied with an appliance to imitate the tone of the harpsichord. The result was singularly effective; the harpsichord tone having a very real value in the whole. Mr. Saslavsky played the movements with spirit and brilliancy; his performance would have been better had his intonation been more uniformly correct.

The last half of the programme was devoted to Tschaikowsky's fifth symphony.

TSCHAIKOWSKY AGAIN.

Lhevinne Plays with the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall.

The week in musical circles ended yesterday has had more than the usual amount of Russian flavor. On Monday night the Russian dancers made their first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House, and their performances have continued throughout the week at that and The New Theatre. On Thursday the Russian Symphony Society gave its regular subscription concert, playing numbers by Rimsky-Korsakoff, Glazunow, and Tschaikowsky. Saturday afternoon Tschaikowsky's opera "Pique Dame" was produced for the first time in America at the Metropolitan Opera House, and yesterday the Philharmonic Society devoted its programme to Tschaikowsky music. It is probably more than a coincidence that Gustav Mahler, who yesterday conducted the concert of the Philharmonic Society, at Carnegie Hall, had conducted the performance of "Pique Dame" at the opera house on the afternoon before. This conductor has previously been instrumental in producing the works of the greatest Russian composer at Vienna, and it is probable that he feels strongly in sympathy with them.

The programme yesterday included the "Symphonie Pathetique," which this season has been played even more frequently than usual, and has figured before on Philharmonic programmes; the "Romeo and Juliet Overture Fantasie," the overture "1812," and the concerto for pianoforte in B flat minor.

This later composition served to reintroduce Josef Lhevinne to local concertgoers. This pianist has not been heard here previously this season, and yesterday he gave a performance of this concerto which was startling in its technical brilliancy and in variety and beauty of tone color. Mr. Lhevinne's conception of the concerto was perhaps more miniature in execution and effect than the composer had intended that it should be, certainly more so than it is ordinarily played. However, it must be said that the sheer loveliness of tone was extraordinary.

Benjamin Lillard.

Benjamin Lillard, a publisher and for many years a prominent authority on pharmaceutical subjects, died yesterday at his home at the Hotel Endicott, aged 63. A founder both of the American Trade Press Association and of the New York Drug Club, he was born at Harrodsburg, Ky., and was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1867. He married Martha D. Hall of Nashville, Tenn. He was Professor of Pharmacy in the Tennessee College of Pharmacy and edited The Pharmacal Gazette, the first weekly periodical for retail druggists in the United States. He was subsequently connected with The Boston Journal of Chemistry, New Remedies, The Druggists' Circular, The Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, The Popular Science News, The Practical Druggist, and The Pharmaceutical Review of Reviews. He established the Practical Druggist Institute. He was a Shriner and formerly a Vestryman of St. Ignatius's Church. Two sons and a daughter survive.

Hackaliah Bailey, Circus Man, Dead.

Hackaliah Bailey, who is dead at the home of his son, Oscar Bailey, at Brewster, in his eighty-ninth year, was a member of the famous Bailey family who founded the circus of that name many years ago. His brother was George S. Bailey, who was one of the founders of the circus firm of Barnum & Bailey & Hutchinson.

He was a descendant and namesake of Hackaliah Bailey, who brought the first elephant to America in 1821. The animal was named Old Bet, and Hackaliah made the elephant walk all the way from New York to Somers, a distance of seventy miles. He traveled only at night, and gave exhibitions in barns during the day, charging 10 cents admission to see the "greatest elephant on earth." The first circus in America was given at Somers, with Old Bet as the whole show. Mr. Bailey, who died of paralysis, was retired and leaves a large estate.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH INEZ McCARTY SCHACK, the widow of Otto Wilhelm Christian Schack, formerly Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Saturday at her home, 120 East Twenty-fifth Street. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Temple Merritt and Mrs. Archibald Gracie, and a son, Prof. Albert P. Schack. Her father, Peter McCarty, was a descendant of one of the Earls of Clancarty and also of the Coeymans family of old Knickerbocker days. Mrs. Schack's husband was the son of a former Privy Counsellor of Denmark. He came to this country in the forties. He was for many years a member of the Stock Exchange firm of Jacob Little & Co.

Dr. ROBERT HENRY GOLDER died yesterday at his home near Rossville, Staten Island. He was in his ninetieth year. Dr. Golder was the son of the late John Johnson Golder of Annapolis, Md. He was a member of the Richmond County Medical Association.

BENJAMIN W. COLE, one of the oldest real estate dealers of Staten Island, died yesterday at his home, 128 Taylor Street, West New Brighton, S. I., at the age of 75.

Judge WALTER J. RHINEHART, for many years a Justice of the Peace and member of the School and Health Boards, and past Chancellor in the Knights of Pythias, died of blood poisoning on Friday night at his home in Highland Falls, N. Y., in his fifty-second year.

Mrs. E. I. SHAICK, widow of Otto W. C. Shaick, died suddenly of pneumonia on Saturday at her home, 120 East Twenty-fifth Street, after a brief illness, in her eighty-fifth year. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Temple Merritt of this city, and Mrs. Archibald Gracie of Washington.

Former Councilman JOHN KILROY was found dead early yesterday morning in Lambertville, N. J. His body was lying face downward in the yard adjoining his dwelling in Swan Street. He was 57 years old, and is survived by a wife, a daughter, and a son. Death is attributed to apoplexy.

Food Talks No. 1.

Good Eating.

There is no subject of so much importance about which the general public is so ignorant as that of eating. The well-to-do resident of this city pays enormous prices for food—and consumes very inferior products. The man with an income of $2,000 a year in a small town, or the farmer, eats better food than nine-tenths of the city residents, regardless of income. Only those who take thought and give study to this subject are able to live as well in the city as their country neighbors live.

It has been our aim at the Clarendon to serve only foods that are brought to the highest degree of excellence by careful raising, keeping and preparation. In this paper we propose to tell each day something of the way we accomplish this, taking up different kinds of foods in turn. We welcome criticism of our methods. We will be glad to give the benefit of our experience to any one who desires it. Letters will be answered painstakingly. We will be particularly pleased to explain to any housewife who is interested in such matters, (and what one should not be?) the way to tell the good from the bad when purchasing in the markets.

JOHN HILL, Clarendon Hotel,
Brooklyn.

1,500 AT DRAMATIST'S BURIAL.

Hebrew Actors' Union Honors Moses Horowitz, Prolific Playwright.

Fifteen hundred members of the Hebrew Actors' Union attended yesterday morning the funeral of Moses Horowitz, the aged Jewish actor-playwright, who died at the Montefiore Home on Friday. The services were held in Liberty Hall, 257 East Houston Street. The honorary pallbearers were selected from the members of the Stanislauer Lodge of the Independent Order of Brith Abram, and the interment took place in Washington Cemetery. It was related by the friends of the dead man that in his palmy days Horowitz made plenty of money, which he spent as fast as it came in. Unlike the majority of his thrifty race on the east side, he made no provision against old age or rainy days.

He came here from Roumania twenty-eight years ago, and made his first success as a playwright with a three-act drama in Yiddish, called "Trisa Esler," which was founded on a tragedy which occurred in his native village, Stanislau, Roumania. Horowitz was a most prolific play writer, and rarely took more than two days to work out his ideas. Sometimes he had been known to give out the first two acts of a new play for rehearsal and finish writing the third act at the back of the stage.

He leaves a widow, who is an inmate of the Home of Daughters of Jacob, on East Broadway. Years ago he was one of the best-dressed men on the lower east side and drove about in a smart buggy with a groom in livery at his back.

Francis Wayland Otheman.

Francis Wayland Otheman, a member of the Union League and formerly a prominent woolen commission merchant of this city, died yesterday at his home, 41 East Fifty-third Street, aged 73. He was born in Boston and was the son of the Rev. Edward Otheman and Emarcancy Thompson. He was for many years a member of the commission house of Otheman, Dyer & Southwick. He retired in 1896. He leaves a widow and four children, Margaret S., Edward Roe, and Roswell C. Otheman and Mrs. H. L. Reed of Auburn, N. Y. He was formerly a member of the Merchants' Association.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

COHEN.—Feb. 28, 92 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Cohen, a son.

KAUFMAN.—March 3, 1,079 Simpson St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kaufman, a son.

Married.

HERSCHEL—HUNTER.—On Saturday, March 5, 1910, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Wilbur F. Gordy, 37 Avon Place, Springfield, Mass., by the Rev. P. S. Moxom, D. D., Jeannette Begg Hunter to Clemens Herschel.

BASLAW—ECKERT.—March 5, Fannie Eckert to Max Baslaw.

CARRICK—GAFFNEY.—March 5, Esther Gaffney to Robert E. Carrick.

KATZ—LEVY.—March 2, Stella Levy to Irving Katz.

LEVY—JACKSON.—March 3, Rose Jackson to Max Levy.

RIESER—COHN.—March 3, Sadie D. Cohn to Arthur J. Rieser.

ROTHENBERG—GORDON.—March 2, Gertrude Gordon to Adolph Rothenberg.

RUSS—WERTHEIMER.—March 2, Lillian Wertheimer to Jacob A. Russ.

WALLACH—ALBERTS.—March 6, Rose Alberts to Max Wallach.

WILLIAMS—HAMILTON.—March 5, Margaret Hamilton to Boswell C. Williams.

Died.

BEEKMAN.—On Saturday, March 5, 1910, Gertruydt Van Cortlandt, daughter of Katharine M. Beekman and the late William Bedlow Beekman, in the twentieth year of her age. Funeral at Grace Church on Monday, March 7, at 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

BELTON.—Margaret Belton, beloved wife of Christopher Belton. Funeral from late residence, 1,348 Hershell St., Westchester, at 9:30 A. M., March 8, 1910. Solemn high mass at 10 A. M. at St. Raymond's Church, Westchester. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

BOYD.—On Friday, March 4, 1910, Margaret P. Boyd. Funeral private.

COLE.—Benjamin W. Cole, on Sunday, March 6, in his 75th year. Services at his late residence, 128 Taylor St., West New Brighton, S. I., Tuesday, March 8, at 3 P. M. Interment in Woodlawn at convenience of family.

DAVIS.—On March 5, Alma F., daughter of Solomon and Florence Davis, aged 22 years. Funeral private.

DU BOIS.—Saturday, March 5, Emily Blois, widow of the late Dr. Henry A. Du Bois of San Rafael, Cal. Services and interment at San Rafael. New Haven papers copy.

FISCHER.—After a short illness at her residence in Flatbush on Sunday, March 6, Elise Nuhn, widow of William H. A. Fischer, in her 76th year. Funeral private.

FOX.—Amelia G., wife of Maskell Ewing Fox, on March 6, in her 56th year. Funeral services on Wednesday, March 9, at 3 P. M., at her late residence, 200th St. and Perry Av.

FRIZZELL.—March 3, Thomas, aged 65. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, West 23d, (CAMPBELL BUILDING,) Monday.

GOLDER.—On March 6, 1910, Robert Henry Golder, M. D., son of the late John Johnson Golder of Annapolis, Md., in his 90th year. Relatives and friends and members of Richmond County Medical Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, March 10, at 3 P. M., at St. Luke's Church, Rossville, Staten Island. Carriages will be in waiting at Huguenot Park on arrival of the 1:30 P. M. boat from New York, and 1:52 P. M. boat from Perth Amboy. Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

JANUARY.—March 6, Emma D. January, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Stanly Fleetwood, 133 West 11th St. Burial at Maysville, Ky. Chicago, Louisville, and Cincinnati papers please copy.

KOBRE.—Hirsch Kobre, 73 years. Funeral will take place on Monday at 1 o'clock at his late residence, 142 Division St. Relatives and friends are invited.

LILLARD.—Benjamin, entered into rest on March 6, in his 63d year, at Hotel Endicott. Funeral services Tuesday, March 8, at 9:15 A. M., at St. Ignatius' Church, 87th St. and West End Av. Interment private.

LUSSIER.—March 5, Sarah. Body lying at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, West 23d, (CAMPBELL BUILDING.) Funeral Tuesday, 10 o'clock.

OTHEMAN.—On Sunday, March 6, 1910, Francis Wayland Otheman, son of the late Rev. Edward Otheman and Emarancy Thompson, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 41 East 53d St., New York, on Tuesday, March 8, at 2 P. M. Burial at the convenience of the family. Boston and Chelsea (Mass.) papers please copy.

PLATT.—On Sunday, March 6, 1910, Thomas Collier Platt. Funeral services at Presbyterian Church, Owego, New York, Wednesday, March 9, at 10:30 A. M.

QUIRK.—On Thursday, March 3, at Poughkeepsie, after a long illness, Caroline M. F. Quirk, wife of Thomas M. Quirk. Funeral will be from her late residence, The Elms, Monday, at 11:30. Carriages will meet the 8:45 train from New York.

Died.

SCHACK.—Mrs. E. I., mother of Mrs. Temple Merritt and Mrs. Archibald Gracie, at her residence 120 East 25th St. Funeral Tuesday, 10 A. M., Calvary Episcopal Church.

ANTHONY.—William H., 47 West 66th St., March 5. Funeral March 9, noon.

BAER.—Caroline, 350 East 51st St., March 3.

BULGER.—Nellie, 181 East 111th St., March 5, aged 19. Funeral to-morrow.

BUTLER.—Maria, 407 West 57th St., March 4. Funeral to-morrow, 10:30 A. M.

COADY.—Robert P., 116 Pearl St., March 5. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

DIKEMAN.—James W., Sr., 1,934 Webster Av., Bronx, March 5.

ENNIS.—Mary, 339 East 90th St., March 4. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

EVERETT.—Boyd, 203 West 14th St., March 4, aged 56.

EYNARD.—Mary, 220 West 20th St., March 5. Funeral notice later.

FAY.—Bridget, 185 East 117th St., March 5. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

FINN.—Eleanor, 578 9th Av., March 5. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

GARDNER.—Mary, 442 West 47th St., March 5. Funeral service to-day.

GEOGHEGAN.—Catherine, 273 Hudson St., March 3.

GOLDBERG.—Rebecca, 381 Hudson St., March 4, aged 21.

HAUCKE.—William L., 110 West 106th St., March 5. Funeral to-day.

HUEMMER.—Michael, 318 East 66th St., March 5, aged 77. Funeral to-day.

KATZENBERG.—Henry D., 257 West 114th St., March 4, aged 73.

KEARNEY.—John A., 305 West 36th St., March 4. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

KENT.—Jane, 109 West 84th St., March 5, aged 83. Funeral service to-day.

LAUTH.—Amelia, 223 West 27th St., March 5. Funeral to-day.

LILIENTHAL.—Mary, 66 East 79th St., March 4.

LOHSE.—Caroline, 1,593 2d Av., March 5, aged 59. Funeral private.

LOUTHAN.—Amanda J., 213 East 117th St., March 5.

LYNCH.—Philip, 4 Barrow St., March 5.

McDERMOTT.—Julia, 41 Monroe St., March 4.

McGOVERN.—James, 2,373 8th Av. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

McMAHON.—John, 119 9th Av., March 3.

MEAD.—Sarah J., 505 West 142d St., March 3.

MEWING.—Adolph, 130 Alexander Av., Bronx, March 4, aged 53.

MEYER.—Rosalie, 214 East 85th St., March 4. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

OTT.—Marie, 2,672 Briggs Av., Bronx, March 3, aged 63.

PICKARD.—George W., 790 East 165th St., March 5, aged 7. Funeral private.

REILLY.—Owen, 28 Greenwich Av., March 5. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

REXSTRAW.—John E., 213 West 106th St.

RITTEL.—Pauline, March 5, 1,796 2d Av., March 5. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

ROBERTS.—William J., 1,340 Park Av., March 4, aged 32.

ROTHSCHILD.—Mary, 1,025 East 10th St., March 5, aged 68. Funeral to-morrow, 11 A. M.

ROTTMAN.—Henry J., 500 West 184th St., March 5, aged 56. Funeral to-day.

SCHULTZ.—Matilda, 596 East 141st St., March 4.

SELIG.—Charlotte, 28 Beekman Place, March 5. Funeral notice later.

SIBBALD.—John W., 3,472 Broadway, March 5.

SIMPSON.—Julia A., Roosevelt Hospital, March 4.

SOLON.—Mrs. Samuel, 1,110 Jackson Av., Bronx, March 4.

STUEVE.—George, 483 Amsterdam Av., March 3.

WELLS.—Edwin C., 1,361 Webster Av., Bronx, March 4. Funeral private.

WILSON.—Mary A., March 4, aged 67. Funeral 352 East 145th St.

Brooklyn.

AKINS.—C. E., 15 Henry St., March 5. Funeral notice later.

AMBLER.—Mary, 242 7th St., March 4.

BRENNAN.—Bernard P., 134 15th St., March 5, aged 36. Funeral to-morrow.

CONDON.—Margaret, 41 Vanderbilt Av., March 5. Funeral notice later.

COONEY.—Ellen, 331 Union Av., March 5. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

CULLINAN.—Thomas, 7 Linden Av., March 4, aged 69.

ECKSTEIN.—Hattie, 898 Sterling Place, March 5, aged 26. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

FARRELL.—Michael, 440 St. Mark's Av., March 4. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

GEORGE.—Austin A., 108 Hall St., March 4. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

KAISER.—Gustave, 902 Willoughby Av., March 5. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

KENISTON.—Emma C., 8,660 Bay 21st St., March 5, aged 40. Funeral to-morrow, 10:30 A. M.

LINZMEYER.—Helen, 1,175 Greene Av., March 7.

MEYER.—Luke J., 317 3d St., March 4, aged 61. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

NICKEL.—August, 841 Hancock St., March 5. Funeral to-day, private.

OPPENHEIMER.—Leopold, 27 Weirfield St., March 5. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

POPPER.—Samuel, 885 St. John's Place, March 4.

REHDER.—Edward, 196 Stanhope St., March 4.

ROWLEY.—Sidney C., 1,059 Decatur St., March 3, aged 22.

SALVADOR.—Robert H., 320 11th St., March 5, aged 32. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

SMITH.—Patrick, 48 3d St., March 5, aged 65. Funeral notice later.

TEAKEN.—Terence, 1,567 56th St., March 5. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

TILLY.—Alfred, St. John's Hospital, March 3.

Long Island.

ROGERS.—Emily H., Bridgehampton, March 5. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

New Jersey.

FARRELL.—Margaret, Summit, March 5. Funeral to-day.

GOECKEL.—Elizabeth, 1,523 Glover St., Jersey City, March 4. Funeral to-day.

HOAGLAND.—Louise, South Branch, March 5. Funeral to-day.

KEMPF.—Valentine, 341 Park Av., Hoboken, March 5. Funeral to-day.

MORILTON.—Raymond P., Vineland, March 5. Funeral private.

SCHUSSLER.—Mina, Carlstadt, March 4.

SCHUTTE.—Amelia, Hoboken, March 5, aged 63. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

WEGEL.—Barbara, West Hoboken, March 5, aged 76. Funeral March 9.

New York State.

BAILEY.—Hachaliah, Brewster, March 4, aged 89. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

BUTTRICK.—Carlton J., Liberty, March 5. Funeral to-morrow.

LEWIS.—Stephen T., 8,350 Broadway, Yonkers, March 3.

LINKE.—Margarethe, Monticello, March 3, aged 32. Funeral private.

In Memoriam.

BELTON.—Thomas J., in memory of, died March 9, 1908.

BERLINER.—Philip, in memory of, died March 10, 1904.

FINKELSTEIN.—Bertha, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, March 13, 11 A. M.

GRANT.—William J., in memory of, died March 7, 1909.

HERBST.—Harold, in memory of, died March 8, 1907.

HERTZEL.—Henry, unveiling monument, Cypress Hills Cemetery, March 13, 2:30 P. M.

KEK.—George F., in memory of, died March 7, 1907.

MOYNIHAN.—Edward, in memory of, died March 8, 1907.

MURPHY.—Catherine, mass, Church of St. Frances of Assisi, Brooklyn, March 12, 9:30 A. M.

UNDERHILL.—Reuben H., in memory of, died March 8, 1908.

ZADIG.—Alexander H., in memory of, died March 9, 1909.

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DALLAS NO MATCH FOR JUNIOR GIANTS

Marquard's Effective Pitching Gives New York the Victory by the Score of 9 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 6.—The second team of Giants easily defeated Dallas this afternoon, in a game well filled with fun and excitement, by a score of 9 to 1. The one-sided victory was due entirely to the remarkable pitching of Rube Marquard and the timely hitting of Devore, Zacher, and Lush. The young fellows, who are under the management of Wilbert Robinson, were exceedingly anxious to pile up a large score.

The only run made by Dallas was scored while Dickson was pitching for New York, and it was not his fault at all. Spencer made two successive wild throws, and then Klawitter made an error on an easy grounder that shot the only runner across the plate for the Texans.

The feature of the game was the hitting of Devore. He made five singles out of as many times at bat. Marquard was in perfect form, and his speed was so great that the Texas players were absolutely at his mercy from the moment he stepped into the box. In the early part of the game Zacher hit for two bases while the bags were filled and helped to pile up the runs. The Giants returned to Marlin to-night at 9 o'clock. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Devore, cf.	5	2	5	1	0
Sh'fer, ss, 2b.	5	2	2	2	2
Spencer, 3b.	5	1	2	0	1
Zacher, lf.	5	2	1	2	0
Lush, 1b.	5	1	1	4	0
Collins, rf.	5	0	2	0	0
K'w'ter, 2b.	4	1	1	1	5
Curtis, c.	2	0	0	15	1
Marq'd, p.	3	0	1	0	1
D'kson, p, ss.	1	0	0	2	1
Total	40	9	15	27	11

DALLAS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mullin, ss.	4	0	0	0	2
McIver, rf.	3	0	1	3	1
Glawe, 2b.	4	0	3	3	3
Gowdy, 1b.	4	0	1	9	2
Dale, lf.	4	0	1	1	1
Berlick, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Storch, cf.	4	1	2	3	2
Onslow, c.	2	0	1	4	3
Rob't'n, c.	2	0	0	2	0
Shontz, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Evans, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Ogles, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total	34	1	6	27	16

Errors—Shafer, Spencer (2,) Klawitter, Mullin (3,) McIver, Gowdy, Ogles.

New York	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	—9
Dallas	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Zacher. Three-base hit—Klawitter. Sacrifice fly—Curtis. Stolen base—Collins. Left on bases—New York, 7; Dallas, 8. First base on errors—New York, 4; Dallas, 3. Double plays—McIver and Gowdy; Shafer, Dickson, and Lush. Struck out—By Marquard, 9; by Shontz, 2; by Evans, 2; by Klawitter, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shontz, 1; off Marquard, 1; off Evans, 1; off Dickson, 1. Hits—Off Shontz, 5 in 3 innings; off Marquard, 3 in 5 innings; off Evans, 1 in 3 innings; off Dickson, 2 in 2 innings. Umpire—Mr. Maag. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

YANKEES PRACTICE TO-DAY.

Seventeen Players Report to Manager Stallings at Athens.

Special to The New York Times.

ATHENS, Ga., March 6.—With the arrival of the New York squad this evening the first gong sounded for the 1910 training of the Yankees. Seventeen qualified performers are at the Georgian Hotel here to-night ready for the first practice to-morrow morning. Before then the company may be swelled, for four pitchers and an outfielder are supposed to be on the road bound this way. These are recruits Jim Vaughn, Harry Wolter, and Fischer, and veteran Tom Hughes and recruit outfielder Otis Johnson of Oregon. William Upham, giant twirler from Akron, Ohio; Russel Ford, Ed Sweeney, and Short Stop Foster have been here a couple of days. Engel, Gardner, and Austin got in a few hours ahead of the Eastern squad. The latter bunch was made up of the following players: Trainer Lee and Assistant Secretary Mike Bergen, Hal Chase, Knight, Manning, Quinn, Recruit Pitchers Frill, Clunn, and Carroll, Infielder Roach, and Outfielder Madden. Hemphill, Kleinow, Criger, and Joe Doyle are at Hot Springs and will not report here until Thursday at the earliest.

Manager Stallings has been here for about a week looking over the job of constructing a new ground for the exclusive use of his players. Work has been practically finished, though the Yankees will train at the college grounds several days until the finishing touches are put on their own stamping place. The club ground has a skinned diamond this year, but the infield will be sodded if the Highlanders decide to return next Spring.

Brooklyn Soundly Trounced.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 6.—The Brooklyn Nationals had the time of their lives emulating the Irish brigade to-day. They played a picked team of the all-American League players in order to secure real practice and got it good. Jack Kleinow of the Yankees picked the Ban Johnson outfit, and had with him Freeman, Jim Delehanty, Wanner, and Bradley on the bases, Joe Delehanty, Hemphill, and Joss as outfielders, and Cy Young and Joe Doyle as pitchers. It was a strong batting aggregation as well, and the unfortunate Superbas were footsore and weary after the battle from chasing the bingles swatted to the right, left, in front, and behind them. When Manager Dahlen called the roll after dinner many were among the missing, the majority taking to bed wounded and maimed.

										R.	H.	E.
All-Americans	0	2	2	2	0	1	8	0	0	—10	20	0
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3	8	8

Batteries—Young, Doyle, Joss, and Kleinow; Wilhelm, Schneiberg, Hunter, Erwin, and Miller.

Two Home Runs for Meyers.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 6.—The regular Giants easily defeated Fort Worth to-day by a score of 7 to 0. The feature of the game was the hitting of Meyers, who drove two home runs over the left-field fence. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	—7	9	3
Fort Worth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6	2

Batteries — Kleiber, Drucke, and Meyers; Weathorford, Burk, Ash, Bellew, and Francis.

Senators Arrive at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., March 6.—The first squad of the Washington American League team arrived here to-day, where they will establish their training camp for a month. Other members will join the team in a few days, and Spring practice then will begin in earnest.

Detroit to Play Schoolboy Teams.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 6.—Manager Jennings of the Detroit Americans has issued an invitation for all school teams to play five innings with the team. A number of schools have accepted. Dates for exhibition games with the New York Nationals have not yet been fixed because of failure to agree upon the place where they shall be played.

Soccer Players Busy.

With both sides being unable to score the Clan MacDuffs and the Brooklyn Hibernians of the Inter-State Amateur Soccer League played a tie game yesterday at the Taft Oval, 145th Street and Lenox Avenue, the score being 0 to 0. The features of the game were the saving of three penalties, two by Wilson of the MacDuffs and one by Bailey of the Hibernians.

Playing in the first round of the annual "cup tie" of the New York State Football Association at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon the eleven of the Cameron Football Club qualified for the second round by defeating the eleven of the Boys' Club by the score of 7 goals to 1.

In a championship game of the amateur series the Arcadia Thistles of Brooklyn won from Bronx United by the score of 2 goals to 1 at Van Cortlandt Park.

The Brooklyns did not have their strongest team out against the champion Hollywood Inn eleven at Marquette Oval yesterday and in consequence the visitors from Yonkers scored the game by 6 goals to 0, after leading in the first half by 2 to 0. W. Raitt of the Brooklyns had his toe badly hurt in a mixup.

The Critchleys of Brooklyn continued their winning streak yesterday by defeating the eleven of the Columbia Oval Football Club by the score of 4 goals to 1 at Ontario Field.

The Clan McDonalds, leaders in the Amateur League series, were disappointed by the Clan MacKenzies yesterday. The latter, though they turned out ten strong, declined to play with a short-handed team, and the McDonalds took the game by default.

In a National League championship game between the Brooklyn Football Club and the Newark Football Club, contested on the grounds of the latter in Newark, N. J., yesterday afternoon, the Brooklyns won by the score of 2 goals to 1.

Last of Sheppard Case This Week?

According to a letter received by Melvin W. Sheppard from Lieut. Col. Garcia, it is probable that final action in the trial of the athlete will come to some sort of a conclusion this week. The letter was an answer to one sent by Sheppard asking that the ban be lifted so that he might compete under protest in the athletic events of the Winter pending the final adjustment of his case by the Military Athletic League. Such consent was withheld, but he was given to understand that the case would come up this week.

NEW BASKET BALL LEAGUE.

College Representatives Meet at Murray Hill to Re-form Old Association.

There is every indication that the defunct Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association, which dropped out of the limelight about two years ago, will be reorganized in the near future. At a meeting of the representatives of Columbia, Yale, Pennsylvania, and Princeton yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel the matter was gone into extensively, and it seems certain that before next season the revived association will be in full force. It is hoped to have the league made up of the same colleges as formerly held membership—Columbia, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Harvard, and Cornell. The latter two colleges, while not represented at the meeting yesterday, are thought to favor the scheme. In fact, the position of Cornell is practically certain. With the Crimson, however, there is a doubt, owing to the arbitrary ruling of the Faculty of the Cambridge institution when the old league was in force.

The representatives at yesterday's meeting, while in favor of the reorganization, could not take any definite steps without consulting with their respective colleges. In view of this another meeting has been called for this city on April 10, when the matter will come up for final consideration, and the association undoubtedly put in force.

The admission of the smaller colleges was considered, but there was no inclination to make the league more extensive. It was suggested by one member, however, that it might be a good plan for the colleges, such as Williams, Swarthmore, Dartmouth, New York University, and the like to form an association of their own, and then it would be possible to have a championship game between the winners in each league. This would go far toward tending to eliminate the discussion which arises after every season over the respective merits of the teams claiming the championship of the Eastern colleges.

The representatives at yesterday's meeting were C. W. Cuthel and W. MacRossie, Columbia; J. Finnessy and J. E. Rowland, Yale; B. Hughes and F. R. Cravens, Princeton, and H. Browning and Ralph Morgan of Pennsylvania.

NEW HANDICAPPING SYSTEM.

Metropolitan Association List Will Be Based on Revised Calkins Code for 1910

Chairman J. E. Erickson of the Handicap Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association has sent out to the different clubs having membership in the organization new report blanks containing the new par distances and the revised handicap table. The reports are to be returned to the committee before Saturday, March 12, in order to assure the early publication of the official handicap list.

The original handicap table placed at scratch a player whose average best play was par at his home course. This made it necessary for the Handicap Committee to raise, from one to five strokes, the handicaps returned from clubs having short courses. By his revision of 1910, Mr. Calkins regards a course having a par of 74 or 75 as a standard course, and those who can play in par figures are placed at scratch.

Handicaps will be based on the players' average best score. Exceptionally low scores, not duplicated, may be disregarded. In general the best score average is obtained by taking the average of the players' best three scores.

Boxing Bouts for the Week.

Paddy Sullivan and Amby McGarry will be the headliners of the Olympic Athletic Club's entertainment to-night. McGarry has been out of the game for some time, and he is in good trim for the fray.

The Marathon Athletic Club of Brooklyn will hold an entertainment at its headquarters in the Clermont Avenue Rink to-night. Willie Jones of Brooklyn will meet Jimmy Moran in the main event of ten rounds. This club has the largest and best quarters in Brooklyn. Jones defeated Frankie Neil in thirteen rounds at Baltimore recently, and is matched with Pal Moore for a ten-round contest at the Olympic Athletic Club on March 14.

The Bedford Athletic Club of Brooklyn will hold an all-star show to-night at the clubhouse, Wyckoff Avenue and Halsey Street.

The Fairmont Athletic Club, East 137th Street, will reopen to-morrow night, and will be the scene of three ten-round contests. In the final contest Boyo Driscoll of England will meet Knockout Brown. Driscoll is training hard for this contest, as he will have to be in good shape for the local boy. Brown is in good shape, and is a worthy opponent for the Englishman.

Tommy Maloney of the west side and Fighting Joe Hyland have been matched for a ten-round contest at the Long Acre Athletic Club on Thursday night.

The National Sporting Club of America will be the scene of a ten-round contest between Knockout Brown and Willie Beecher on next Friday night.

The Sharkey Athletic Club will stage two ten-round bouts at the show on Wednesday night. The main bout will engage Johnny Daly and Charley Goldman. Daly recently had a lively encounter with Joe Wagner, and Goldman's last bouts with Frankie Burns and Phil McGovern were good ones. The winner of Wednesday night's go will be matched with either Wagner or McGovern. The semi-final will also be a ten-round affair between Jimmy Dolan and Young Wildfang.

Foreign Courtesies for Autoists.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 6.—Negotiations have been completed by the Chicago Automobile Club whereby a member has all of the courtesies of the Royal Auto Club of Great Britain, the Automobile Club of France, and the Auto Club of America. Chicago Club tickets are the open sesame to any one of the three big clubhouses of the organizations mentioned, which means much in a motoring way, for these privileges are almost invaluable to a motorist away from home.

The string was completed to-day when Assistant Secretary Gilruth received from J. W. Orde, Secretary of the Royal Automobile Club, a letter which confirmed the deal that has been on for some time. The agreement with the French club has been made for some time, but had not been announced locally. All of this comes out of the agreement President Cobe has with the Automobile Club of America, and which has been in effect for some time.

THOUSAND DEER DEAD FROM COLD

Adirondack Guides at Sportsman's Show Dinner Tell of Heavy Game Losses.

The second week of the Sportsman's Show in Madison Square Garden begins to-day and will continue until Friday evening. Manager Dressel has been compelled this year to close earlier than usual, owing to the fact that the Garden has been secured by Columbia University and the New York Athletic Club for their annual games on the dates immediately following.

The annual convention of guides was held yesterday at Mouquin's, Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, and was followed by a banquet, when more than a hundred of the most prominent guides in the country were the guests of Manager J. A. H. Dressel. This annual meeting brings together representatives from hunting districts throughout the country. At yesterday's gathering there were representatives from Virginia, Maine, the Adirondacks, the Rocky Mountains, New Jersey, the Northwest Territory as far as Alaska, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and other points of Canada. Among the prominent guides were John B. Burnham, Chief Game Protector, State of New York; John Ferguson, Game Warden of Long Island, and W. H. Wright of Spokane, Wash., a famous bear hunter.

Capt. Dressel presided, and in the speech of welcome referred to the fact that although this was the sixteenth reunion nearly half of those present attended the first dinner. The remarks of John B. Burnham created a mild sensation. Among other things he said that owing to the severe Winter more deer had been found dead in the Adirondacks during the past four months than any previous year since 1900. He attributes the cause to the heavy snows, which were four to five feet deep and entirely covered the shrubbery upon which the deer feed in the Winter time.

Mr. Burnham estimated the number of dead deer at at least 1,000, and said it would not be surprising if double the number were found after the snow is cleared away. The deer that suffered most were the young and old, which were weakened from exhaustion and were unable to secure a foothold in the soft snow. These become frightened and plunge on until nature gives way and they drop from exhaustion, only to be frozen to death. In order to relieve this condition as much as possible the guides have cut down boughs from the balsam trees to feed the deer, and as a result many of them have been saved for hunting purposes.

Reports of this condition were made by Byron P. Ames, Superintendent of the preserves of Dr. Seward Webb's estate in the Beaver River section; also from the estate of Harry Payne Whitney, the Rockefeller reservation, and other preserves, where the fatalities among the deer have been unusually numerous.

Chet Elliot of Hamilton County stated that the fall of snow in that locality had been unusually heavy, and that there had been much suffering during the past four months. It is feared by the guides that when the thaws set in the floods will be unusually severe, and many of the rivers are liable to overflow their banks.

Several of the hunters are arranging for a trip to Africa. The party will be in charge of Bertram L. Froehly, the well-known game expert. Four have already signified their intention of joining the party and others are expected to increase the number before the start is made. They will endeavor to secure hippopotamuses, rhinoceroses, lions, elephants, giraffes, and other large African game. It will take about six weeks to reach the hunting grounds and the hunters will be gone about six months. The party expects to cover about the same territory as that which ex-President Roosevelt traversed. Mr. Froehly expects to bring back skins, horns, and other trophies.

Kelly Takes Twelve-Mile Walk.

A field of thirty-seven walkers started in the jaunt from Borough Hall, Brooklyn, to Coney Island yesterday under the auspices of the Bedford A. C. The distance was twelve miles, and the winner, J. Kelly of Morris Evening High School, covered the course in 2:02:58. The judges along the course were compelled to disqualify a number of the contestants for running, and twenty-one out of the thirty-seven starters finished. The fight for second place was between R. N. Dayton, an English walker, who has been in this country only a week, and G. Darnell of the Dominican Lyceum. The Englishman crossed the line second, only six inches ahead of Darnell. The first ten men to finish were as follows:

J. Kelly, Morris Evening High School; R. N. Dayton, Rochester Harriers, England; G. Darnell, Dominican Lyceum; J. Schultz, Mercury A. C.; F. Cuddy, Morris Evening High School; J. Williams, unattached; W. Conners, Fourteenth Regiment A. A.; J. Seerly, Bedford A. C.; R. McIntyre, Elwood A. C., and T. Trainer, unattached.

Harlem Y. M. C. A. Athletic Meet.

The Harlem Branch Young Men's Christian Association will hold its sixth annual athletic-gymnastic meet at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory March 19. Competition is open to all members, both senior and junior, of associations within one hundred miles of New York. Many of these will send representatives. There will be besides the regular dashes and sprints, longer runs, and field events, a championship 500-yard run for Twenty-second Regiment men. In gymnastics many amateur experts will compete for prizes on the parallel bars, German horse, and horizontal bars.

PHILBIN AGAINST CHANGE.

Yale's Baseball Captain Opposed to Playing on Boston Americans' Grounds

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 6.—Capt. Philbin of the Yale baseball nine to-night denied that there is any apparent chance for the third game of the annual Yale-Harvard series this year being played on the American League grounds, Boston, as Harvard requests. He said:

"I can see no reason whatever for the two nines leaving New York City for their third game. They have played there for nearly twenty years annually. On the other hand it seems hardly fair to ask Yale to go to Boston and play, on the pretext that it is neutral grounds."

Capt. Philbin stated that Harvard had requested Yale to agree to play the deciding game of the series one year in Boston and the next in New York City, but that Yale had also declined this proposition. He denied that any proposition came before Yale and Harvard representatives yesterday for the deciding game to be played at Springfield, which is midway between New Haven and Cambridge, and where several Yale-Harvard baseball, as well as football, championships have been decided.

In case Harvard refuses to follow the custom of going to New York City to play the deciding game, Yale men see but one outcome to the controversy. This is a proposal for the deciding game to be played on alternate years on the Yale and Harvard grounds.

GLENCOE RACE CLOSE.

McCullough Leads Repetti to the Line with Only Slight Advantage.

The honors in the weekly cross-country run of the Glencoe A. C., 126th Street and Second Avenue, yesterday went to F. McCullough of the home club, who led J. Repetti of the Glencoe A. C. over the line with only a few yards separating the two. His time for the four miles was 21:48. M. Beck, unattached, headed the field to the turn, but then gave way to McCullough, who held his advantage to the tape. The order of finish:

F. McCullough, Glencoe A. C.; J. Repetti, Glencoe A. C.; T. Larkin, Mohawk A. C.; H. Sackman, Glencoe A. C.; H. Morrell, Sherman A. C.; E. Gusadaferro, Pennant A. C.; Dempsertl, U. S. I.; W. Rawn, Sherman A. C.; I. Levy, Harlem E. H. S.; J. Kramer, Sherman A. C.; J. Robertson, unattached; J. Heery, Paulist A. C.; F. Murio, Goddard A. C.; H. Unger, unattached; J. Donohue, Harlem E. H. S.; J. J. Butler, unattached; J. Johnson, Paulist A. C.; A. Nebel, unattached; H. Halvorsen, Fourteenth Regiment A. A.; J. Schwartz, Glencoe A. C.; M. Beck, unattached; J. Lykes, Hollywood Inn; J. O'Leary, Glencoe A. C.; H. Jaccard, unattached; J. Marcione, St. Ann's A. C.; H. Burrell, Evenig R. C.; J. Cocannon, Glencoe A. C.; F. Ziegler, unattached; J. Walde, unattached; Gus Miller, unattached, and M. Brown, unattached.

BATTERSON HIGH GUN.

Gets 104 Birds Out of Possible 125 at Weekly Shoot at Larchmont Traps.

The fine weather yesterday brought out a large crowd at the week-end shoot of the Larchmont Yacht Club. J. G. Batterson was high gun for the day, with 104 out of a possible 125. W. J. Elias took first honors in the event for the March Cup and also for the fifteen-bird scratch event. After a shoot-off with W. D. Hinds, Batterson also had a double victory, winning the Sauer Gun and the twenty-five-bird scratch events. W. B. Short won the Baudoine Cup event of twenty-five birds. The summaries:

Ten Birds; Scratch.—E. G. Unitt, 3; W. D. Hinds, 8; K. R. Hooker, 9; J. G. Batterson, 7; H. H. Wells, 10; W. J. Elias, 7; E. A. Wilson, 8; A. B. Alley, 7; R. L. Spotts, 5.

Twenty-five Birds; Handicap; Sauer Gun.—E. G. Unitt, 4—22; W. D. Hinds, 0—18; K. R. Hooker, 0—22; J. G. Batterson, 0—23; W. B. Short, 1—21; H. H. Wells, 0—21; W. J. Elias, 2—22; A. B. Alley, 8—17; E. A. Wilson, 0—17; David Rait, 3—15; R. L. Spotts, 0—15; T. Lenane, Jr., 8—16.

Twenty-five Birds; Handicap; Baudouine Prize.—T. Lenane, Jr., 4—16; W. D. Hinds, 1—20; K. R. Hooker, 1—22; J. G. Batterson, 0—17; W. B. Short, 2—23; H. H. Wells, 0—25; W. J. Elias, 2—22; E. A. Wilson, 1—21; A. B. Alley, 4—22; David Rait, 4—12.

Twenty-five Birds; Handicap; March Cup.—T. Lenane, Jr., 4—18; W. D. Hinds, 1—22; K. R. Hooker, 1—22; J. G. Batterson, 0—20; W. B. Short, 2—17; H. H. Wells, 1—24; W. J. Elias, 3—25; E. A. Wilson, 1—17; A. B. Alley, 4—20; David Rait, 4—20.

Coulon Knocks Out Kendrick.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 6.—Johnny Coulon, bantamweight champion, scored a knockout in the nineteenth round of his battle with Jem Kendrick, the English claimant of this title, this afternoon. This is Coulon's second victory over Kendrick within three weeks. In the first match he was given the decision at the end of the tenth round.

INSPECT AVIATION SITES.

Aero Club Officers Visit Long Island for Favorable Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

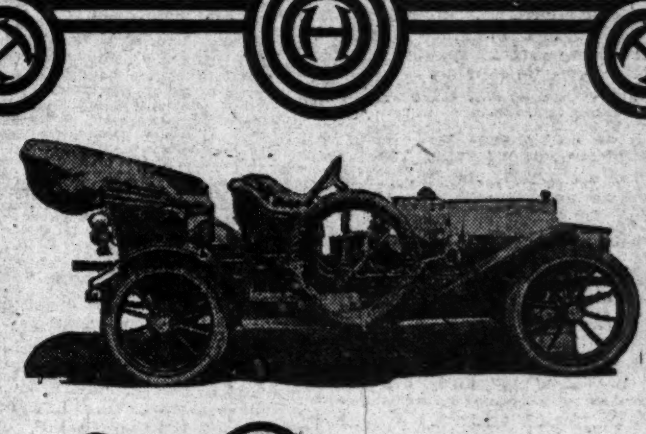
GARDEN CITY, L. I., March 6.—The officers and several members of the Aero Club of America, together with a number of those interested in bringing the international aviation meet to Long Island, met at the Garden City Hotel to-day, and after luncheon made a thorough inspection of various sites. Among them was Louis Paulhan, the French aviator.

The party consisted of Courtlandt Field Bishop, President of the Aero Club of America; Samuel H. Valentine, Vice President; William Hawley, Secretary; Charles Jerome Edwards, Treasurer; Lawrence L. Gillespie, Philip T. Dodge, Allan R. Hawley, W. L. Fairchild, Louis Paulhan, W. W. Niles, Albert Triaca, and A. R. Pardington.

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, was picked up later in the afternoon at his Garden City home as the party started on its tour of inspection.

It was stated authoritatively that the plan to use the Long Island Motor Parkway had practically been abandoned, but that a site east of the Meadow Brook Club was favorably regarded by the aero people. As soon as they decide upon the grounds they wish to take, building operations will at once be commenced. The men covered the ground thoroughly throughout the Meadow Brook section this afternoon in motors, between Hempstead and Westbury, Mineola and the Wheatley Hills.

From the present outlook, the likelihood of Long Island being selected for the international meet of the aviators is more than possible. Late this afternoon the Aero Club members and their friends motored back to town.



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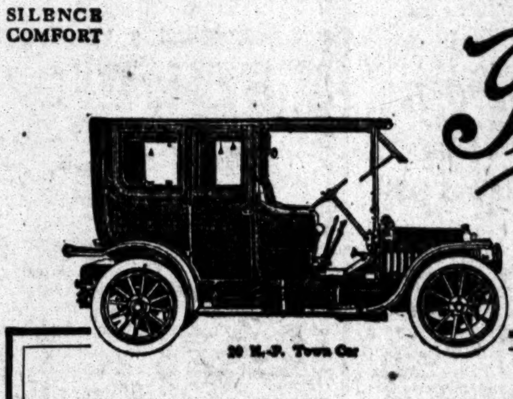

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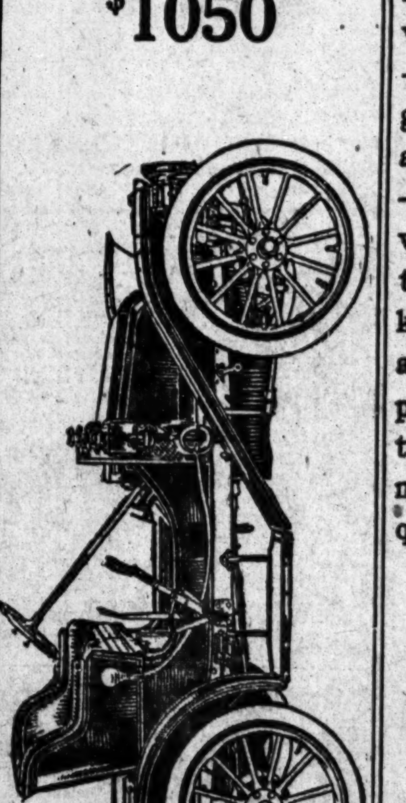

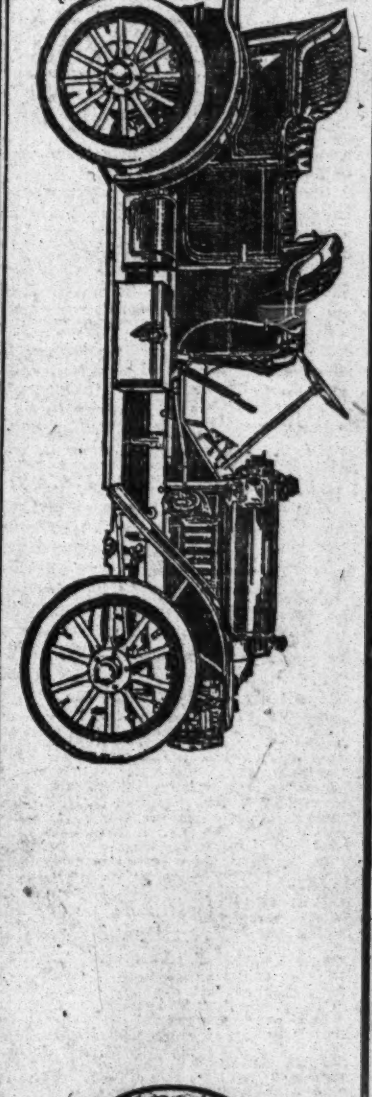

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THE COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat Damage Reports Offset by Heavy Stocks—Other Grains Weak—Provisions Easier—Cotton Nervous.

The market during the last week has been an active and exciting one in wheat, with decided changes in price. The market advanced rapidly the early part of the week on reports regarding sales of the cash stock in Chicago and on serious damage reports. It was stated that about half of the small contract stock in Chicago, of which 2,200,000 bushels had been sold to spot dealers to be shipped out. This caused active covering on the part of May shorts. The new crop deliveries were strong on sensational reports of damage to the growing crop. Shorts were driven in generally in both old and new crop positions. From the advance the market broke 3c. to 3½c., with active liquidation on the part of late buyers, and there was distinct disappointment in the developments regarding the Western spot situation, and the later reports were not so disastrous in regard to the crop positions. The weather became more favorable, and with the warmer weather there were not so many damage reports.

A factor which influenced selling to an important extent was the analysis of supplies in farmers' hands. Starting with the supplies on hand a year ago on the farms and in the visible supply, plus the crop production of last Summer, the grand aggregate of supplies for the twelve months is 955,000,000 bushels, consisting of reserves last March of 143,000,000 bushels, wheat and flour stocks in second hands of 75,000,000 bushels, and crop production of 737,000,000 bushels.

Distribution for the year has been: Spring seed a year ago and Fall seed, a total of about 75,000,000 bushels; exports of United States wheat, of 88,000,000 bushels, and twelve months' food supply for 89,000,000 people, 5½ bushels per capita, (which is the average apparent home distribution for the past four or five years.) This gives a total distribution of 653,000,000 bushels, leaving apparently in the country March 1, in all positions, 302,000,000 bushels.

The stocks in seconds' hands this year of flour and wheat stocks appear to be about the same as last year. There has been an apparent excess in home distribution from visible supply points of 50,000,000 bushels since last July, which has evidently left the farm and been distributed through the country in the shape of flour stocks in mill elevators and in country elevator stocks not included in any visible supply statement. Allowing for these items and the resulting farm reserves indications are between 175,000,000 and 185,000,000 bushels. Last year the Government made the figures 143,000,000 bushels, and with the same distribution for the next four months, as seen last year, and the same exports, the reserve at the end of the season would be just about double last year, when the carry over was figured in all positions at 43,000,000 bushels. On Thursday a Western statistician issued a report that farm reserves were 172,000,000 bushels, and on Friday a Western milling paper estimated the reserves at 186,000,000 bushels, and stated that 51 per cent. of the mills held more wheat than last year, 36 per cent. the same and 13 per cent. less. This increase in mill stocks will, to a certain extent, explain the apparent excess in home distribution of wheat for the past eight months. The Government report will be issued on Tuesday at 2 P. M.

The Corn market was also very weak. There was heavy liquidation. The conditions which influenced the market have been slowly developing for some time past and have at last resulted in decided weakness. The movement has been large and stocks have accumulated rapidly, both at visible and at other points of accumulation. In two weeks the visible gained 5,000,000 bushels and reports from all directions indicated a weak cash market with sales slow and a great deal of apprehension generally as to the keeping qualities of corn with the advent of warm weather.

On Thursday the market developed decided weakness, due in part to these conditions, helped by a report by a Western authority claiming that the farm reserves of corn were 1,060,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,047,000,000 bushels last year, and also claiming that the consumption of corn the past Winter had been 150,000,000 bushels less than last year on account of the small number of farm animals. The decline uncovered a great quantity of long corn and liquidation was heavy in general. The situation is one where stocks are large and increasing rapidly and distribution slow. The decline has brought prices to an export basis, however, and the lower prices may increase the distribution.

Oats were also weak, with the break in other grain. The conditions as to stock have not been as weak as in corn, but supplies have been ample and there has been very little difficulty in buying cash stuff at any time. An estimate of farm reserves placed the total at 351,000,000 bushels, or 121,000,000 bushels more than last year, and this statement precipitated a general liquidation movement.

Provisions again made record prices. Pork advanced to above $25, lard above 13½c., and hogs above 10c., and live hog prices were the highest in about forty years. The advance in quotations has not brought any relief in the increased supplies. The marketing of hogs and the packing, while showing a moderate increase compared with last year, is still deficient, as was shown in the statement of resulting stocks. There has been a slight gain in some cuts of meat at Chicago compared with last month, but the total is only about one-half of last year at the end of the packing season. On the other hand, the world's lard stock has made an increase of about 21,000 tierces for the month, against a decrease last year in February of 28,000 tierces, showing that the price is restricting the distribution of lard, notwithstanding the fact that the production is smaller than a year ago. Toward the close of the week there was a general reaction with grain, but no evidence of great selling pressure.

A successful effort was made the last week in the starting of a market for lard in New York again. The new rules provide for trading in 100-tierce lots at point differences. The first call was March 1, and some business was reported every day. The market is expected to furnish an excellent hedging centre for middle Western packers and exporters.

COTTON.

Conditions which have prevailed in the cotton market during the week have brought quite a change in the situation from the conditions prevailing during the week before. The actual deliveries of cotton on contract were 52,000 bales, and the cotton was in the main transferred from the hands of the regulation spot interest into the hands of the operators not identified with the spot market. Mr. Patten of Chicago was reported to have taken in a quantity of this, possibly half, and the other bull leaders—Scales, Haynes, and Browne—were reported to have taken in a good portion of the balance.

There were further freight engagements for shipment of cotton to Liverpool, and total engagements were reported of approximately 40,000 bales. It was definitely stated that the shipments might be as much as this if not double. The effect of this announcement was to create a very nervous local situation and produce active covering of shorts while the Liverpool market weakened with expectation of the heavy transferring of cotton there. Undoubtedly as the markets come nearer together a good deal of the straddle interest put out at the large difference was taken in and it may be possible that not all the cotton reported as likely to be shipped will be sent. In the past it has even been known that engagements have been made and cotton loaded on the vessel, only to be taken out and put into store and redelivered. As a result of the operations the near-by situation is becoming more and more of a technical situation entirely separate from the general demand and supply and also from the question of the new crop.

The conditions so far as the new crop are concerned are possibly normal. There is ample supply of moisture everywhere in the belt excepting in Texas. In Texas the supply of moisture last Summer was scarcely more than 50 per cent. of the normal, and the temperatures were excessively high, causing extraordinary evaporation. This Winter the precipitation has also been materially less than normal. The severe weather in Texas and the amount of frost has undoubtedly been beneficial and softened up the ground, but to restore moisture supply to normal would require a heavy soaking rain.

The reports as to the labor question indicate very little, if any, difficulty in this question anywhere. As to the acreage there is distinct difference of opinion. The South is confronted with a peculiar situation. While there is an extraordinary price for cotton there is an extraordinary price for food and feed stuffs, and it is a problem whether the South can afford to raise cotton and buy food and feed stuffs or whether it will not be forced to raise more food and feed stuffs than it has done in the past. On the basis of the average production of cotton of about .40 of a bale per acre of little under 200 pounds of cotton to the acre, the prevailing quotations would give between $25 and $30 to the acre for the cotton. At the prevailing prices for corn and other food and feed stuffs there is very little left, notwithstanding high prices after paying for the necessary supplies.

The end of the week's statistics showed an into sight movement of 97,643 bales, against 138,000 bales the previous week, and 186,038 bales last year. The falling off in the movement was somewhat more than expected. Spinners' takings were relatively large, amounting to 221,903 bales, against 284,711 last year. The decrease in the visible supply of American for the week was 141,518 bales, against a decrease last year of 98,673 bales. The world's takings of American cotton so far this season have been 7,303,471 bales, according to the Cotton Exchange figures, against 8,488,019 last year, a decrease of 1,184,548 bales. If the takings for the remainder of the crop year show the same relative decrease as the first six months' takings have shown the aggregate decrease will be 2,369,000 bales, which, deducted from last year's takings of American, would indicate possible takings of American cotton of 10,750,000 bales.

The question of supply for the balance of the season is a very interesting one. After this time last year the takings of American cotton in round numbers were 4,600,000 bales. The visible supply of American cotton at present is 31,629,256 bales. On the basis of the Government estimate for crop the commercial crop is estimated at about 10,500,000 bales this season, which would give a balance to come into sight of about 1,500,000 bales. Such supply with the present American visible would give an amount of cotton for the balance of the year just about equal to the actual takings after this time last year. This does not allow for any decrease in the takings. Neither does it allow for any drawing upon mill reserve stocks either here or abroad, or the drawing upon the country carry over. It is entirely out of the question to assume that the entire visible supply and the estimated amount to come into sight will be all taken by the spinners leaving no visible. Stocks in spinners' hands will be drawn upon, and there is every reason to expect that the spinners' takings the balance of the season will be decreased somewhat by the price, as has been the case so far this year.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving and resident buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Madden, lace curtains and linens; Miss K. Mantion, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. C. Powers, laces and handkerchiefs; Hotel Victoria.

Gable, William F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; J. Ganspach, notions and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Latham.

Holmes, D. H., Company, New Orleans, La.; J. Streck, handkerchiefs and veilings; 20 East Twentieth Street; Hotel Latham.

Bear, C. H., & Co., York, Penn.; Miss J. L. Bear, cloaks, waists, and ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Scowcroft, J., & Sons Company, Ogden, Utah; J. Scowcroft, dry goods; 72 Leonard Street.

Filenes, William, Sons, Company, Boston, Mass.; L. Rivers, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Reinhard, Meyer & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. E. Reinhard, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Peletier Company, Sioux City, Iowa; J. Erion, housefurnishing goods; 45 East Seventeenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Singer Brothers Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Singer, cloaks; 648 Broadway.

Rosenthal's Ready-to-Wear Store, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Miss M. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Ansonia.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Welden, laces and trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

Bass & Heard, Rome, Ga.; J. L. Bass, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Strouss & Hirshberg Company, Youngstown, Ohio; I. Strouss, dry goods; 817 Broadway.

Follers, Isaac, Sons Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Beck, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Umstadter-Myers Dry Goods Company, Norfolk, Va.; J. M. Umstadter, dry goods; Hotel York.

Leatherbury, Webster & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. C. Leatherbury, millinery; Hotel York.

Florsheim Brothers Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; M. Strouss, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Kennedy & MacInnes Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Strouss, H., Sons Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. J. Haag, muslin underwear and corsets; 214 Church Street; The Breslin.

Leverton, J. L., & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. L. Leverton, cloaks and suits; Hotel Grand.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. Whitelow, furnishing goods; Hotel Grand.

Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; Miss L. F. Grosch, laces; Miss M. Leisy, notions; Miss A. A. Miller, fancy goods; Hotel Grand.

Solomon, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Solomon, trimmings; Hotel Latham.

Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; B. B. Croup, furnishing goods and hosiery; 821 Broadway.

Landauer, Adolph, & Son, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Landauer, linings; 350 Broadway.

Smoot, Coffer & McCalley, Washington, D. C.; J. H. McCalley, notions, laces, gloves, and hosiery; Hotel Wolcott.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss M. Savage, dressmaking; 2 Walker Street; The Breslin.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Donohue, domestics; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Condit & Davis, Austin, Texas; J. Davis, dry goods; 821 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

McAuslan & Wakelin Company, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, gloves, laces and ribbons; Miss A. Collins, suits and waists; Hotel Navarre.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; F. Ney, gloves; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Donaldson, L. S., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. H. Wolf, trunks and toys; L. F. Ireland, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. A. Katz, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Guide for Buyers

Directory of Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers.

For rates for advertising telephone 1000 Bryant.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS.
A. C. Bosselman & Co., 469 Broadway.
E. W. French Co., 1 Beekman, opp. Post Office.

ALUMINUM NOVELTIES AND SIGNS.
E. W. French Co., 1 Beekman, opp. Post Office.

BASKETS & WILLOWWARE NOVELTIES.
Krauss & Co., 11-13 West Houston Street.
Chas. Zinn & Co., 138-140 Grand Street.

BELTS, BAGS, AND FANCY NOVELTIES.
Baron & Horowitz, 45 to 51 Lispenard St.

BATHING SUITS.
M. Loewenstein, "The Fashion," 438 Broome.
Milbury Atlantic Mfg. Co., 543 Broadway.

BRAIDS.
Elite Braid Co., Importers & Mfrs., 165 Greene St.

BRASS AND COPPER ART GOODS.
B. Wiener, Manufacturer, 647 Broadway.

BRUSHES for Household, Toilet and Paint.
E. J. Kelly, "Anchor," 104 Chambers St.

CORD NECK RUCHING & BIAS FABRICS.
Erlanger & Reis, ("Rival" Fastener,) 109 W. 26

CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Louis Auerbach, 842, 844, & 846 Broadway.
Blanchard & Price, 143 Fifth Avenue.
Halperin Bros., 74-76 B'way, Brooklyn. (To neckwear manufacturers and jobbers only.)

CUT GLASS.
J. Hoare & Co., (Exhibit,) Grand Hotel.

DOG COLLARS, TRUNK & SHAWL STRAPS
George D. Pine, 104 Chambers Street.

DRESSES AND SKIRTS.
Joseph Schwartz, 11 West 20th Street.

FANCY FEATHERS and Feather Novelties.
C. Weisker & Co., 9 and 11 W. 4th, n. B'way.

FEATHERS AND WILLOWS.
East India Ostrich Feather Co., 599 B'way.

FIBRE GOODS, SAMPLE & SUIT CASES.
Fibre Case & Novelty Co., 88 Chambers St.

HAIR ORNAMENTS AND BELTS.
Austin Walker Co., 565 Broadway.

INFANTS' HEADWEAR, Knit Goods & Cloaks
L. Herzig & Co., Inc., 141, 143, 145 W. 17th St.

LADIES' HAND BAGS & NOVELTIES.
John Davenport & Co., 7 White Street.

LADIES' WAISTS.
Jos. Zindler, ("Empire" Waist,) 135 Wooster.

MARABOUT BOAS, MUFFS, & NOVELTIES.
Hauser & Davis, Mfrs., 59 East 8th St.

NECKWEAR—Men's.
Louis Auerbach, 842, 844, & 846 Broadway.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733, 735, 737 B'way.
Keiser Cravats, 10-16 West 20th Street.

PAPER & CHINA SOUVENIRS for Dinners.
Theo. Metzeler, 46 Vesey Street.

PERFUME AND TALCUM POWDERS.
C. H. Selick, "Florentine," 56 Leonard St.

PHOENIX MUFFLERS & SILK HOSE.
Phoenix Knitting Works, 45 E. 17th, near B'way.

RAINCOATS.
Harris Raincoat Co., 87-89 Fifth Avenue.

SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, Optical Goods.
Spencer Optical Co., 31 Maiden Lane.

SUSPENDERS, BELTS, AND GARTERS.
Knothe Bros., 122 Fifth Avenue.

SWEATERS & LADIES' BATHING SUITS.
Progressive Knitting Works, 31 Union Sq.

TOYS, NOVELTIES, AND EASTER GOODS.
Playmate Toy Mfg. Co., 152 Bleecker Street.
H. Rosenstein, 36 Warren St.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR AND BELTS.
James R. Keiser, 10-16 West 20th Street.

McCarren Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. H. Blair, hats; Hotel Wellington.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. K. Meeks, cloaks, suits, and waists; 56 Worth Street.

PHOENIX KNITTING WORKS
PHOENIX MUFFLERS,
Silk Hose, Neckwear, Knitted Scarfs.
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Near Broadway, New York.
'Phone Stuyvesant—799.

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WILDUNGEN
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HELENEN SPRING GEORG-VICTOR SPRING
For KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, GOUT, Nephritis, Gravel, Calculus
For CATARRH of the BLADDER, Diseases of Women.
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CHAS. VON DER BRUCK, - - - - - - - - 61 Park Place, New York.
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Booklets on Brussels and its great 1910 exhibition free from Town and Country, 389 5th Av., New York City.

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Open Throughout the Year
Famous as the hotel with every modern convenience and all the comforts of home.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, Pres.
CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Mgr.

Most Modern and Leading Moderate Rate Hotel.
ALBEMARLE Virginia Ave., near Beach.
New throughout; 100 sunny front rooms; private baths; steam heat; elevators; sun parlors; superior accommodations at special rate, $8, $10, $12.50 up wkly., $2.00 up daily, including excellent table; own farms and dairy. White service. Music. Booklet. Sat. to Mon., $3.50. J. P. COPE.

ISLESWORTH
ON THE BEACH, VIRGINIA AV.
300 rooms, with fresh and sea water in all baths. Special American plan, $2.50 up daily. European plan, $1.50 up daily. Special weekly terms.
FRANK M. PHOEBUS, Manager. WM. HYMAN, Prop.

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Ocean Ave. and Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J.
Refurnished and redecorated throughout. European plan, $1.50 per day and up. 1st class restaurant. Full orchestra; white service. Open all year.
R. E. DELANEY, Prop.
F. R. BOWMAN, Mgr.

HOTEL GLADSTONE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach. Rooms en suite, with baths, with hot and cold salt water. Sun parlor. Elevator to street level. Booklet mailed. N. J. COLLINS.

HOTEL IROQUOIS, South Carolina Ave. and Beach.
Capacity 400; one of the most modern and up-to-date hotels. 100 front, ocean side sunny rooms; private baths; elevator, steam heat, music, sun parlor, white service, elegant table. Special Spring rates, $12 to $20 weekly; $2.50 and up daily. Booklet. W. F. SHAW.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND
S. Car. Av. and Beach; private baths; elevator to street level; sun parlor; capacity 350; superior table; special Spring rates; booklet; afternoon tea served. BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

HOTEL LAMBORN,
Atlantic City, ocean end Maryland Av. Capacity 250; elevator to street level; private baths, sun parlor, etc.; Spring rates; booklet. JULIA A. MILLER.

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Josiah White & Sons Company.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

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THE MONTCLAIR
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Apply Am. Hotel Bureau, 1122 B'way, N.Y.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between William H. Sheppard and Oscar Stolp, under the firm name of Sheppard and Stolp, and doing business at Nos. 20-22 Fletcher Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated February 28th, 1910.
WILLIAM H. SHEPPARD.
OSCAR STOLP.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, March 16th, 1910, at one o'clock P. M., for the presentation of the annual report and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.
New York, March 3, 1910.

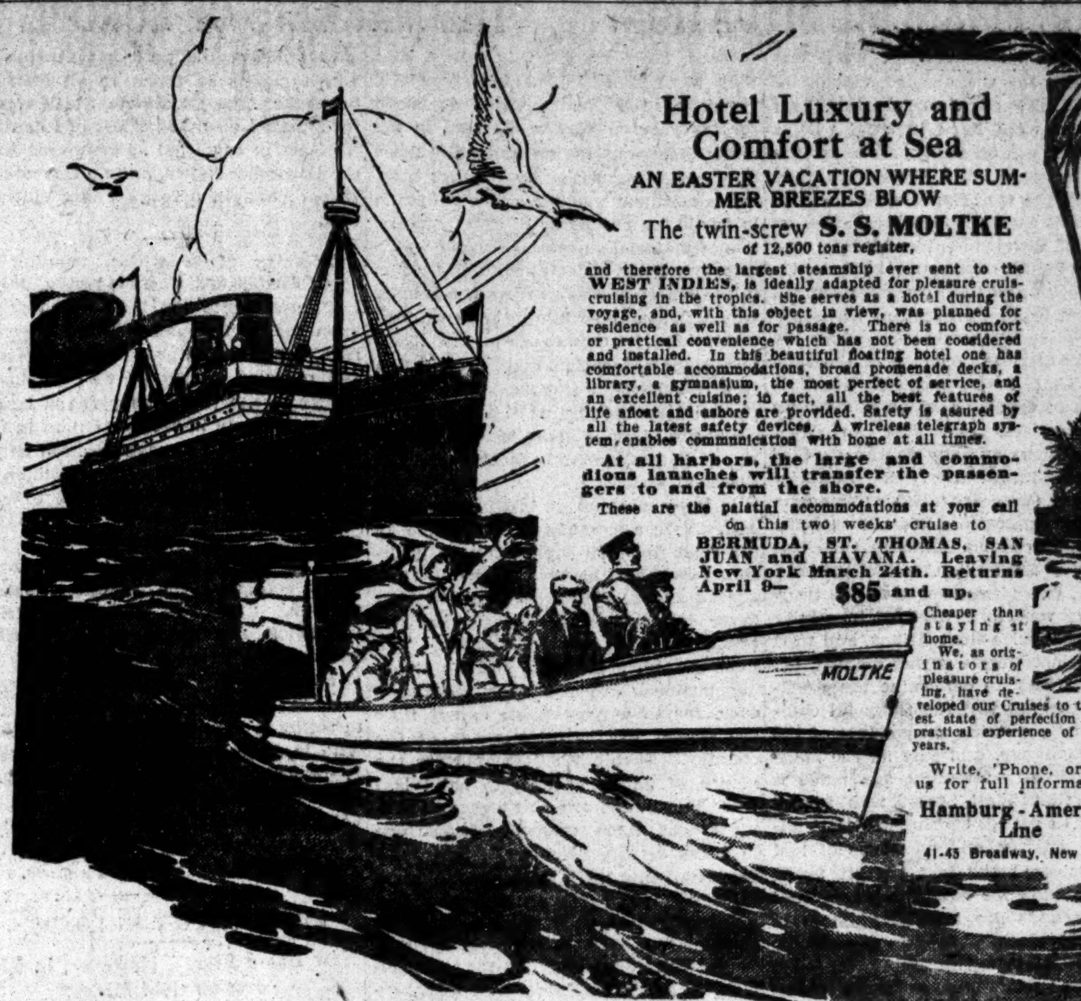
New York, March 1st, 1910.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Charles A. Borne Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 62 Grand Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Thursday, the 14th day of April, 1910, at 3 P. M. JAMES F. HUGHES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Golden Hill Building Company will be held at its office, 111 William Street, on Monday, March 21, 1910, at 12 M., for the appointment of Inspectors of Election, election of Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.
G. F. HUTCHINGS, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, held on Tuesday, March 1st, 1910, Eugene E. Osborn was unanimously nominated to fill a vacancy in the Board.
New York, March 1st, 1910.
GEORGE M. CORNING, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Tichenor-Grand Company will be held at the office of the company, 5 West 61st Street, New York City, on the 15th day of March, 1910, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may be brought before said meeting.
L. M. NEWGASS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the OAKLAND-BAYSIDE REALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, March 14th, 1910, at 1 o'clock P. M. H. K. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Feb. 28, 1910.



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LEAVING NEW YORK MARCH 26, 10 A. M.
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*Pres. Grant.......Mch. 19 | †Kais'n Aug. Vic...April 16
†Amerika.........Mch. 26 | §Bluecher.........April 21
§Pretoria..........April 2 | Pres. Lincoln......April 23
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Hotels and Restaurants

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Music by THE VIENNA ARTIST ORCHESTRA.

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PROPOSALS.

CONSTRUCTION OF PUMPING PLANT: Fort Hancock, N. J., March 7, 1910.—Sealed proposals for the construction of a pumping plant and installation of machinery therein at Fort Hancock, N. J., will be received at this office until 12 M. April 6, 1910, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Plans can be seen at this office or at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East, Governor's Island, N. Y. Deposit of certified check for $25.00 required as guaranty return of plans and specifications. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Bidders who are not manufacturers of the machinery, &c., they propose to install, will submit names of such manufacturers with their bid. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for construction of Pumping Plant," addressed C. J. GOODIER, Constructing Quartermaster, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS ENDORSED "PROposals for rebuilding chemical laboratory, building No. 34," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 11 o'clock A. M., March 19, 1910, and then and there publicly opened for rebuilding chemical laboratory, building No. 34, at the United States Navy Yard, New York, N. Y. Plans and specifications can be obtained on application to the Bureau or to the Commandant of the navy yard named. R. C. HOLLYDAY, Chief of Bureau. February 21, 1910.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED in duplicate at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y., until 2:30 P. M., on March 15, and opened immediately thereafter, for alterations to special inquiry detention room, main building, Ellis Island. Particulars and limitations governing bidders may be obtained upon application to William Williams, Commissioner.

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Wireless Telegraph—Submarine Signals.
Lusitania.....Mar. 9 | Lusitania.......Mar. 30
Campania.....Mar. 16 | Campania.......Apr. 6
Mauretania...Mar. 23 | Mauretania...April 13
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*Saxonia. Mar. 19 noon | Pannonia.......Apr. 14
Carpathia Mar. 31 noon | Carpathia.......May 19
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"SAXONIA," March 19 (14,300 tons)
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18 DAYS $85 AND UP
TWIN SCREW
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11,500 TONS
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Caledonia, Mar. 12, 9 A.M. | Furnessia Mar. 26, 9 A. M.
California, Mar. 19, 2 P. M. | Columbia Apr. 2, noon
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SECOND CABIN, $45 AND $47.50.
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BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Lv. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.
NORWICH LINE via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. CHESTER W. CHAPIN and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NEW HAVEN LINE For New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North, week days only. Leave Pier 28, E. R., 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days only, leave Pier 27, E. R., 11 A. M., Str. NAUGATUCK.
Tickets, staterooms, and information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St. Telephone 5121 Cortlandt. Also at N. Y. Transfer and Tourist Offices and at Piers.
NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO.

Central Hudson Line.
Fast Freight and Passenger Steamers.
For West Point, Fishkill, and Newburg.
Daily from Franklin St.

American Line From Pier 62, N. R., at 10 A.M.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
*Adriatic.....Mar. 12 | *Oceanic.....Mar. 26
St. Louis......Mar. 19 | Philadelphia .Apr. 2
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 61, N. R.

Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Min'tonka, Mar. 12, 10:30 AM | Min'apolis, Mar. 26
Minnewaska, Mar. 19, 1 PM | Min'haha, Apl. 9

Red Star Line From Pier 59, N. R., 11 AM
ANTWERP DOVER LONDON PARIS
*Vaderland ....Mar. 12
*Zeeland ....Mar. 19
Kroonland.............April 2
NEW MAMMOTH S. S.
LAPLAND, March 26
Glass-enclosed Promenade, Verandah Cafe, Lounge, Elevator, Orchestra, Shop, Wireless, etc.
*Antwerp only.

White Star Line From Piers 60 & 61, N. R.
N. Y. Queenstown Holyhead Liverpool,
Baltic, March 19, noon | Cedric, March 26
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
MAMMOTH S. S. **ADRIATIC** 24,541 TONS.
March 12, 10 A. M.
Adriatic Mar. 12 10AM | Oceanic........Mar. 26
†St. Louis Mar 19 10AM | †Philadelphia...Apr 2
†American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R.
NEW YORK & BOSTON TO THE **MEDITERRANEAN**
Via Azores, Madeira, Algiers & Gibraltar.
Cretic..........Mar. 12 | Canopic........Mar. 24
Celtic..........Mar 16 | Romanic........Apr. 2
PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 BROADWAY.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse
Sails March 8th for
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
North German Lloyd
Wireless and Submarine Signals.
To London, Paris, Bremen.
Express Sailings, Tuesdays, 10 A.M.
K. W'm d. Gr.....Mch. 8
Kronp. Cecilie.....Mch. 22
K. Wilh'm II.......Apl. 5
K. W'm d. Gr.......Apl. 19
Kronp. Cecilie.....Apl. 26
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.
Twin-Screw Sailings, Thurs'ys, 10 A.M.
*Zieten..Mch. 10
P. Fr. Wm.......Mch. 17
G. Washington...Mch. 31
*Rhein..........Apr. 14
*Bremen Direct.
To Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa.
Sailings Sat'dys 11 A. M.
*Berlin..........Mch. 12
Fr. der Grosse....Mch. 19
K. Albert........Mch. 26
†Neckar..........Apr. 2
*Omits Algiers. †Omits Algiers and Genoa.
Independent Around-the-World Tours. Travelers checks good all over the world.
OELRICHS & CO., General Agents, 5 Broadway, New York

ARIZONA-CALIFORNIA
Farms Open to Public Entry in March
Low Rates.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS
New York-New Orleans
in connection with
SUNSET ROUTE.
L. H. NUTTING, G. P. A., 1,158, 366-1 B'way, New York.

Jamaica-Panama
Finest Steamers in the Tropical Service. From New York to Panama, via Jamaica. Every Thursday, 12 M. Pier 8, East River.
ALMIRANTE ....March 10th
SANTA MARTA..March 17th
METAPAN ....March 24th
Every Room an Outside Room.
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, 17 Battery Place, New York.
Any City S. S. Ticket Agency.
Additional Weekly service from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

FABRE LINE
NAPLES—MARSEILLES
AND GENOA. REGULAR EXPRESS STEAMERS. FRENCH CUISINE. WINES GRATIS. OUTSIDE STATEROOMS ON PROMENADE DECKS. FIRST CLASS .... $70 UP
ROMA.........MARCH 22 | VENEZIA......MARCH 30
TICKETS AND THROUGH BOOKINGS TO AND IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. MEDITERRANEAN TOURS AND CRUISES AT VERY LOW RATES. WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.
J. TER KUILE, G. A., 33 Broadway, N. Y.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC
ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA. Calls at AZORES and GIBRALTAR (east), ALGIERS (west). SS. MARTHA WASHINGTON, etc., Wednesdays, 1 P. M. Thro bookings via AUST. LLOYD SS. CO. to Adriatic E. C. points (Dalmatia, etc.), the Orient and Far East (India, China, Japan).
PHELPS BROS. & CO., General Agents, 17 Battery Place, N. Y. City.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France).
Sailing every Thursday, 10 A. M. from Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
*La Lorraine..Mch. 10 | *La Savoie....Mch. 31
*La Provence.Mch. 17 | *La Lorraine..April 7
*La Touraine.Mch. 24 | *La Provence..April 14
*Twin screw steamers.
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State Street, N. Y.

An English lady, connected with the aristocracy, is arranging sets of intellectual tours through Europe. Any American ladies desirous of joining should apply:
Mrs. Patry, care Morgan, Harjes, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.
Mrs. Patry, care Brown, Shipley, Pall Mall, London, S. W.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
Twin-Screw Passenger Service
New York—Rotterdam via Boulogne
Noordam....Mar. 8, 9 AM | Potsdam ....Mar. 29
Ryndam....Mar. 22, 9 AM | New Amsterdam....Apr. 5
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO
Twin-Screw Service. Cabin $65.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Florida......Mar. 17 | Virginia........Apr. 9
Luisiana .....Mar. 26 | Indiana.......April 19
C. B. Richard & Co. Gen'l Agts. 31 B'way, N Y

Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:27 | Sun sets..5:57 | Moon rises..4:19

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:00	4:36	10:30	10:36
Governors Island	4:35	5:05	11:18	11:27
Hell Gate	6:25	6:55	12:53	1:02

Arrived—Sunday, March 6.

SS Montserrat, Havana, March 2.
SS Altai, Kingston, March 1.
SS Vigilancia, Nassau, March 3.
SS Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 3.
SS Nacoochee, Savannah, March 3.
SS Comal, Tampa, March 1.
SS Tannenfels, Boston, March 5.
SS Admiral Farragut, Port Antonio, March 5.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, March 5.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, March 5.
SS Dorothy, Georgetown, S. C., March 3.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TO-DAY.		
Marowijne, Paramaribo	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre		10:00 A.M.
SAIL TO-MORROW.		
K. Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	——	9:00 A.M.
Hugin, Cienfuegos	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Lusitania, Liverpool	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Ancona, Naples	——	——
Estonia, Libau	——	——
Admiral Farragut, Jamaica	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Orotava, Bermuda	——	10:00 A.M.
Ancon, Cristobal	9:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Tampa	——	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilla, Guantanamo	——	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.		
Belfast	Seville	Feb. 14
Olivia	Nice	Feb. 27
Caledonia	Glasgow	Feb. 26
Campania, (Ital.)	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Hudson	Corunna	Feb. 21
Cherokee	Turks Island	Feb. 28
San Juan	Porto Rico	Mar. 1
Minnetonka	Southampton	Feb. 26
Oceania	Algiers	Feb. 23
Europa	Naples	Feb. 24
Re d'Italia	Palermo	Feb. 22
Justin	Barbados	Feb. 27
Philadelphia	San Juan	Mar. 2
Advance	Cristobal	Feb. 28
Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 5
Orotava	Bermuda	Mar. 5
Nueces	Galveston	Feb. 28
Antilles	New Orleans	Mar. 2
El Valle	Galveston	Mar. 1
DUE TO-MORROW.		
Vaderland	Antwerp	Feb. 26
P. Friedrich Wilhelm	Bremen	Feb. 26
Saratoga	Havana	Mar. 5
Coppename	Surinam	Feb. 26
Dungeness	Para	Feb. 24
Iroquois	London	Feb. 22
Voltaire	Barbados	Mar. 2
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Mar. 5
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
President Grant	Hamburg	Feb. 26
Oscar II	Christiansand	Feb. 26
New York City	Swansea	Feb. 22
Bayamo	Santiago	Mar. 3
Guajara	Barbados	Mar. 1
El Dia	New Orleans	Mar. 4
El Norte	Galveston	Mar. 3
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	Kingston	Mar. 4

By Marconi Wireless.

SS Vaderland, incoming from Antwerp, was reported 688 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Tuesday afternoon.

SS Caledonia, incoming from Glasgow, was reported 343 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, this morning.

By United Wireless.

SS Bermudian, Bermuda, 151 m. S. E. of Sandy Hook 8 P. M., March 6.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, 200 m. S. of Sandy Hook 8 P. M.
SS Orotava, Bermuda, 191 m. S. E. of Sandy Hook 8 P. M.
SS S. V. Luckenbach, San Juan, 108 m. S. of Sandy Hook 8 P. M.
SS San Juan, Ponce, 183 m. S. of Sandy Hook 8 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana, 650 m. S. of Scotland Lightship 8 P. M.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, 65 m. S. of Scotland Lightship 8 P. M.
SS Cristobal, Cristobal, 1,590 m. S. of Sandy Hook 8 P. M., March 5.
SS Larimer, Port Antonio, 161 m. E. of Sabine Bar 8 A. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, 220 m. E. of Galveston Bar 8 A. M.
SS Advance, Cristobal, 350 m. S. of Sandy Hook 8 A. M.
SS City of Memphis, Savannah, 80 m. S. W. of Gayhead 8 A. M.
SS Oscar II., Copenhagen, 900 m. E. of Ambrose Channel Lightship 4 A. M., March 5.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Ortona, at Southampton, March 6.
SS Canning, at Liverpool, March 6.
SS Ottawa, at London, March 5.

Sailed.

SS Amerika, from Southampton, March 6.
SS Baltic, from Queenstown, March 6.
SS Campania, from Queenstown, March 6.
SS Provence, from Havre, March 5.

Passed.

SS Pennsylvania, New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard.
SS African Prince, New York for Singapore, passed Gibraltar.
SS Bretagne, New York for Havre, passed Brow Head.
SS Barbarossa, New York for Genoa, passed St. Michael's.

Pacific Steamships.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina	Mar. 7 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru	Mar. 10 6:30 P.M.
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Maitai	Mar. 20 6:30 P.M.
Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Century	Mar. 26 6:30 P.M.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A change to colder weather will overspread the Eastern and Southern States Monday, and a further fall in temperature is indcated for Monday in the Lake region and the Middle West. While a general reaction to lower temperature will take place in the Eastern districts, no abnormally low readings are probable during the next two or three days. The weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday east of the Rocky Mountains, except that there will be showers Monday in New England and Northern New York. A southwest storm warning was sent out to-night along the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport, Me. The winds along the New England Coast will be brisk and high southwest and west; Middle Atlantic Coast, brisk and high westerly; South Atlantic Coast, moderate westerly.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have brisk and high westerly and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New England—Showers, followed by clearing. Monday colder in south and west portions. Tuesday fair; brisk south, shifting to high west winds.

Eastern New York—Fair in south, clearing in north portion; colder Monday. Tuesday fair; high west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Fair and colder Monday. Tuesday fair; high west winds.

	1909.	1910.		1909.	1910.
3 A. M.	24	44	4 P. M.	36	54
6 A. M.	22	43	6 P. M.	35	49
9 A. M.	26	44	9 P. M.	34	45
12 M.	31	49	11 P. M.	34	45

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yestrday was 46; for th corrsponding date last year it was 29; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41; at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 54 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 39 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 89 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Official Banking News.

The official weekly bulletin of the New York State Department of Banks has the following information about the State chartered institutions:

A certificate of authorization has been issued to the Hoyt & Ellis State Bank of Antwerp, Jefferson County, N. Y.

The assets of the Home Bank of Brooklyn have been sold to the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, which has assumed its liabilities, and it discontinued business on Feb. 28. The People's Trust Company has been given permission to establish a branch in the offices at 5,824 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, formerly occupied by the bank.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York City has been given permission to increase its stock from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Bankers
Members of the New York, Chicago and Boston Stock Exchanges
Investment Securities
List of current offerings on application
Commission orders executed in all the principal markets
25 Nassau Street, New York
Boston Baltimore Chicago
London

Reserve Fund Invested in Bonds
In order to afford a measure of protection against the adverse effect of unforeseen contingencies, there is a growing tendency among firms and business men to set aside some percentage of earnings as a Reserve Fund, and to invest the money in sound investment bonds.
We have issued a **special letter** in which we explain the desirability of creating a Reserve Fund, and why the wisdom of such a policy appeals to the best judgment of conservative business men. We include in the letter recommendations of six bond issues which are, in our judgment, suitable investments for a Reserve Fund, as well as for investors dependent upon income. The bonds yield about **4½ to 5 per cent.** They have been purchased by conservatively managed institutions.
Write for Special Letter No. 824.
Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Streets
New York

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & CO.
37 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Foreign and Domestic Bankers
Bills of Exchange
Cable Transfers
Collections made on all European Points
Investment Securities

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
FOR SALE (Bids Wanted)
50 Amer. Brake-Shoe Pfd.
50 Amer. Brake-Shoe Com.
100 Amer. District Tel. of N. J.
67 Internat. Silver Pfd.
$5,000 Int. Silver Pfd. Div. Scrip
100 New York Transfer
10 Singer Manufacturing
10 State Bank
125 Union Stock Yards, Omaha
100 U. S. Indust. Alcohol Com.
150 Western Pacific
WANTED (Offerings)
60 Adams Express
50 American Express
100 Amer. Light & Traction Com.
50 Brooklyn "L" Com.
200 Casein Co. of Amer. Pfd.
100 Cincinnati Northern
50 City Investing Com.
175 Internat. Silver Com.
100 Int. Time Recording Com.
50 Norwich & Worcester Pfd.
120 Wells Fargo & Co.
We have good markets in unlisted and inactive securities and respectfully invite inquiries.
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 7460 to 7466 Hanover. 33 Wall St., N. Y.

5% to 6%
While we deal in practically all good bonds, there are frequently opportunities, through us, to secure bonds concerning which we have an intimate and personal knowledge, and which yield the investor somewhat more than do the bonds of wide reputation
Offerings on request.
N. W. Halsey & Co.
BANKERS
49 Wall St., New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

BLAIR & CO
24 BROAD ST., NEW YORK
Domestic and Foreign Bankers
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Travelers Letters of Credit

Henry Clews & Co.
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for investors or carried on liberal terms.
Banking accounts received subject to check at sight. Interest paid on daily balances.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
Issued Available the World Over.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

On financial markets last week was noteworthy for the decided veering of sentiment toward cheerfulness. This betterment went hand in hand with a substantial advance in prices on the Stock Exchange, and there was thus completed the traditional cycle through which Wall Street invariably passes on the eve of developments which it considers of far-reaching importance. Three weeks ago to-day there occurred the widest break in securities witnessed in the course of the reaction which set in shortly after the opening of the New Year. That break marked the culmination of a decline which had for its moving causes, according to Wall Street opinion, anxiety on the part of the larger interests of the financial world over the corporation programme of the Administration, and the outcome of the Tobacco and Standard Oil cases before the Supreme Court. A sharp recovery, extending over a week's trading, gave way to a week of inactivity and narrow price fluctuations, and then followed last week's strong market. It is always easy to determine the workings of the mind of the financial community by observing the conduct of the Stock Exchange, and just as the stagnant week of a fortnight ago made it evident that Wall Street was taking time off to get its bearings so the subsequent activity and advances of last week disclosed the fact that it found some grounds for cheerfulness. What these grounds are is fairly plain. In the first place Wall Street made no effort to disguise its liking for such optimistic utterances as those forthcoming from Vice President King of the Jones & Laughlin Steel and Iron Company, President Wood of the American Woolen Company, and the similar sentiments expressed in The Iron Age. Mr. King, in a letter to a Pittsburg newspaper commenting on the moderate reduction in the amount of new business in the preceding month or so, explained this as due to three factors, one, large tonnages due and unshipped on old contracts; another, the severity of the Winter, and the third, fears based on the "Washington situation." The first two reasons Mr. King said were natural and logical, but "the third is sentimental and without foundation in fact." President Wood of the Woolen Company, the largest of its kind in the world, attributed a similar reduction in the volume of business in his line to "the uncertainty of the effect of the expected decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the two pending cases under the Sherman anti-trust act." After having discharged his duty in this fashion Mr. Wood ventured the prediction that the current year will bring forth a good volume of business. The Iron Age, which in earlier weekly reviews of the lines covered by it, had noted considerable hesitation last week, discovered improvement largely of a sentimental kind, but substantial, and due in great degree to "the wearing off of the scare that has been so largely in control since the opening of the year." Wall Street naturally concluded that if the scare was wearing off or had been deemed unfounded in other circles it was time for it, too, to reassert mastery of its emotions.

There were even more substantial reasons, however, for this course, and they were found in the truly splendid report of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the year ended Dec. 31 last, in the quick success attending unusually large offerings of securities by bankers here, the consequent placing of the railroads in funds for purchases of great quantities of materials, negotiations for which were promptly undertaken, and, finally, in the reassuring news from the Winter wheat fields. So while its present good resolutions to remain calm are liable to prompt revocation upon provocation from Washington, the disposition of the financial community at the moment is clearly to attempt appraisement of other and fundamental factors in the financial situation. The Pennsylvania is in large measure an institution by itself. Such a showing as that made by the road for 1909 cannot fail to influence favorably the investor here, while abroad it will doubtless encourage the favor into which the best American securities are rapidly coming. The Pennsylvania's strength and its growing business are not exclusive, however, for to a remarkable extent they are shared by the other roads of the country. Earnings statements for the month of January came to hand last week in volume, and in no case of moment was there reported a decrease in gross return, although comparisons are now being made with a very active period of 1909. The railroad financing now under way and promised—it involved offerings of no less than $10,000,-volved offerings of no less than $0,000,000 of securities last week—is absolutely essential if the railroads are to procure equipment and to prosecute extension and improvement plans for which they were long held up by adverse financial conditions. The fact that there are on all the roads of the country only 14,000 idle freight cars shows plainly how pressing is the need for equipment, for this number is but a bagatelle to the total of cars required to care for the enormous traffic now offered. It is not surprising, therefore, that roads like the Union Pacific have come forward with results for bids from the manufacturers for supplies involving millions upon millions of dollars.

Aside from the evidence of increasing business found in the iron and steel trades, as noted by The Iron Age, an interesting development of the week in the industrial world was the rather unexpected and wide demand for copper. Heavy sales for home account were reported as well as substantial takings for foreign consumers, and some justification for the hopes now entertained in the trade that a degree of permanence will mark this revived demand is found in the statistical position of the metal both here and abroad. A further reduction in stocks is confidently looked for in the Producers' Association figures for February, which will be published this week. As for general trade its extent is reflected in the heavy bank clearings for the month of February. While below those for January, an invariable showing, since the month is usually one of the dullest, if not the dullest of the year, they were far in excess of those for February, 1909, and even exceeded the figures for the same month in that active trade year, 1906. Less was heard of damaged wheat fields, the perfect maturing of which means so much to all lines of business. The Oklahoma State report for March 1 disclosed a loss of less than 8 points in condition as compared with the December figure, and an increase of 13 per cent. in acreage under cultivation.

Offerings of securities, running to about $75,000,000, and the heavy March 1 disbursements had little or no effect upon the money market. The Controller's complete returns on the recent call revealed money as well employed everywhere, with loans perhaps larger proportionately in the West than in the East, but with the cash position satisfactory in all sections. The opinion is held in banking quarters that toward the close of the present month rates will harden in connection with the April payments, while an indeterminate factor comprises the foreign exchange position. Rates are still within striking distance of the gold export point, and our foreign trade returns place us to a considerable extent under the control of Europe. It is, therefore, interesting to note that the Bank of England is at present losing gold heavily. It reported a drain of no less than $5,000,000 in its statement on Thursday last for the week ending on that day, and following this it exported $5,000,600 before the week's close.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE.

RUBBER QUIET IN LONDON.

New Boom Starts, However, in Rhodestian Gold Mines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 6.—Rubber markets quieted down last week, but Rhodesian gold mining shares furnished a new boom almost as marked as its predecessor. Prices in rubber shares were well maintained, and as the price of the raw material is expected to make a further advance the new companies which continue to be floated are going off well.

Experts, however, point out that the properties of many concerns which have seen the light during the boom are altogether outside the rubber producing area, so that trouble, though it may be slow in developing, seems inevitable.

The position in Lombard Street was not improved during the week. The market was poorer and the Bank of England did not benefit by gold exports to the extent it usually does.

ACTIVITY CONTINUES IN PARIS.

Attention Directed Particularly to Stocks of Secondary Importance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 6.—Since the February settlement the market has rather unexpectedly maintained its full activity, attention, however, being more particularly directed to stocks of secondary importance.

The recent revelation of increased prosperity in Russia has quickened the demand for Russian industrials. Mexican tramways showed greater firmness on the strength of growing returns, and French railways made a further gain of lost ground.

Rio Tintos advanced simultaneously with the announcement of a diminished copper supply in Europe, closing at 1960. Remarkable animation characterized the outside market.

PIG IRON PRICES RANGE WIDELY

Differences of a Dollar a Ton in the Sale Figures of Some Transactions.

PRICE CUTTING CHARGED

Westinghouse Co. Got Some Bargains—Steel Corporation Denies Shading—Some Large Inquiries.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 6.—Almost unheard-of ranges in quotations on all grades of pig iron were the feature of the Pittsburg market during the week. Prices quoted on the same inquiry by producers sometimes varied nearly a dollar a ton. Competition from holders of resale iron forced queer price combinations in quotations, and the recognized spreads between different grades of foundry iron in some cases almost disappeared.

The greatest range of prices was brought out at the close of the week in the bids received by the Westinghouse interests for 16,000 tons of different grades of foundry iron, for deliveries over the second and third quarters of the year. The apportionment of the orders had not been announced at the close of business yesterday, but it is known that the Westinghouse Companies got some bargain iron. Quotations on No. 2 for the second quarter ranged all the way from a shade under $16, valleys, to $16.75.

The end of the week saw inquiries still pending for 18,000 tons of foundry and forge irons and 12,000 tons of basic, with the United States Steel Corporation still to hear from on its tentative inquiry, earlier in the week, for 25,000 to 50,000 tons of Bessemer.

The closing of the Steel Corporation's Bessemer purchase, which is confidently expected with the opening of the week, and the announcement of the purchase prices in the Westinghouse apportionment in the foundry grades, is expected to fix definite price levels and put an end to the wild fluctuations of the past fortnight. As an instance of the demoralized market 400 tons of Bessemer were secured by a Norwalk, Ohio, consumer during the week at $18.25, delivered, which is less than $17, valleys, the iron coming from a Columbus, Ohio, furnace, while two Pittsburg steel interests had difficulty in shading $18, valley furnace, on 20,000 tons of resale Bessemer for prompt delivery, and succeeded in getting only a slight concession by assuming interest charges which stood against the tonnage.

All told, sales for the week totaled 24,000 tons of steel-making irons and about 22,000 tons of the foundry grades. The taking up of the 20,000 tons of Bessemer which had been held by speculators removes from the market the only resale tonnage of that grade held in the Pittsburg district and puts Bessemer in a fair way to maintain the $18 price. The Steel Corporation is said to have been after this resale tonnage. It has a practical option from the independent consumers on any amount up to 50,000 tons at $18, however, and this will probably be the price paid by the combine for second quarter delivery, if it buys the iron. Deliveries on the block of 40,000 tons of Bessemer taken out of the open market two weeks ago began with March 1. These deliveries will run through May. The securing of the second block of outside iron will allow the corporation to rest some of its overworked furnaces, a number of which are in need of repairs.

Evidence of a better demand for crude steel and most lines of finished product was seen in the firming up of prices all along the line during the week. Contracts by bridge and structural companies in this district, much of which were for railroad work, totaled 25,000 tons. This is the largest single week's structural lettings since the opening of the year. Despite this evidence of a renewal of activities some shape makers still were offering price concessions. In many sheet specialties there was an unexplained tendency toward price shading which cast some doubt on the stories of the sold-up conditions of the sheet mills. Independent manufacturers in the wire trade made the allegation that the Steel Corporation had led in the recent price shading in wire products, which was indignantly denied by combine sales agents. Much new business in wire is coming out of the West, and prices are much firmer. The closing of hardware conventions all over the country has been followed by a flood of orders in the sheet and wire lines from the smaller trade.

The largest line pipe letting of the year will be closed here the coming week, when the Arkansas Natural Gas Company will buy 160 miles of sixteen-inch pipe and sixty miles of twelve-inch, for new lines radiating out of Shreveport and Little Rock. The order, exclusive of valves, joints, and fittings, totals over 30,000 tons, the sixteen-inch pipe alone representing 22,500 tons. Two orders for riveted pipe on the Pacific Coast, involving large tonnages, are interesting the plate makers. The Spring meeting of the National Association of Pipe Jobbers will convene here March 14 for a three-day session.

The Steel Corporation is still struggling with the problem of providing a channel through which to work off the immense steel capacity of the Edgar Thomson rail mills at Braddock. Since the opening of the rail mills at Gary, the Edgar Thomson has never run nearer its maximum capacity than 40 per cent. Prior to the building of Gary, the Edgar Thomson was the largest rail mill in the world, with a capacity of 975,000 tons of standard rails a year. The demand for rails has drifted westward, and the mills have gone to the railroads, instead of the railroads coming to the mills for rails. It has been conceded that the Pittsburg rail mills could never again find a market in their territory for more than 500,000 tons of standard rails in one year. Early last year the Carnegie Steel Company had plans drawn for the conversion of a part of the Edgar Thomson plant into a merchant mill. But the famous works, long the show place to which all Pittsburg sightseers were escorted, has been the pet of the Carnegie officials. As a matter of sentiment, they have declined to change it to merchant steel. Instead, a part of the rail equipment will be changed into mills for the production of splice bars, frogs, and other lines of track supplies. About $400,000 will be expended in the remodeling, and the new Edgar Thomson, though devoted entirely to track supplies, will show a maximum steel-rail capacity of less than 500,000 tons. The announcement of the first of the changes was made by President A. C. Dinkey of the Carnegie Company last week.

Little new business is in sight in the rail trade in Eastern or Central territory. It is reported on good authority that the Pennsylvania Steel Company, which controls the Maryland Steel Company, will abandon the rolling of rails at its main plant at Steelton, Penn., and will send all rail orders to the Sparrow's Point plant of the Maryland Company for rolling. Car orders were heavy last week, however, and every effort is being made by the steel-car companies to boost their present capacity.

Coke has rallied slightly. No more spot Connellsville furnace coke is being sold under $2, and the ruling price last week was about $2.15, with contract furnace coke at about $2.40, Connellsville, and standard foundry coke $2.75 and $2.90. Production is still too high, the output of the Connellsville region for the week ending Feb. 26 being 461,774 tons, as against 468,123 tons the week preceding. It is understood that the Steel Corporation has been asked to boost the market by taking up some independent coke, but has refused to act until the independent operators succeed in getting the production down to a basis of about 430,000 tons a week.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 6.—All the Lake Superior mining companies thus far reporting, save Franklin and Mohawk, produced more copper in February than in the corresponding month a year ago. Nevada Consolidated reports an output of 12,969,761 pounds for the quarter and a net deficit of $33,601. Shannon, in February, turned out 1,526,000 pounds of fine copper, an increase of 12,000 pounds over January.

The new South Quincy Mining Company will control more than half a mile of water frontage on Portage Lake, directly opposite the Quincy and Hancock mines, and its promoters are confident that several lodes run through the property.

The shaft being sunk on the Lauriam property is now down 300 feet on the Kearsarge lode and has been in copper ground three weeks. A second shaft will probably be begun in the Spring.

The crosscut between the Eureka and Black Hawk shafts of Arizona Commercial discloses one of average grade, but the raise put up from the main drift on the sixth level opened up a streak of copper glance ore assaying 50 per cent. copper. Both drifts on the 675-foot level are in high-grade ore, and on the fifth level another drift shows three feet of high-grade ore.

Superior and Boston is shipping daily a car of 9 per cent. copper ore. Boston Ely's reported strike (in the Emma shaft) proved insignificant. The two Giroux shafts are to be connected again at the 1,200-foot level, (there is now a crosscut at 1,000 feet,) and the company will likely be in a position to ship large quantities of ore in six or eight months.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Consular Reports give information of the following business opportunities:

4,594. ESTABLISHMENT OF BRICK FACTORY.—A report has been received from one of the special agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor to the effect that a European Government will grant a monopoly for thirty years for the establishment of a local brick factory. At present the wholesale price of sand and lime bricks is $8.60 per thousand, while the common sundried bricks sell at $7 per thousand. Lime, sand, and labor are cheap and easily obtainable. It is thought that 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 bricks could be sold annually in the country.

4,595. IRON AND WOODEN TOYS AND NOVELTIES.—An American business man writes that one of his correspondents in London wants iron and wooden toys, novelties, &c. His correspondent refers to the ever increasing demand for American toys in that market.

4,596. CANNED GOODS AND PROVISIONS.—A communication received from a party states that he intends to establish a commission house in Southern Mexico with a view to importing provisions and canned goods of all kinds from the United States. To this end he is anxious to enter into correspondence with dealers in the above lines in this country.

4,597. TENDERS FOR COLLEGE BUILDINGS.—An American Consular officer in Canada reports that a university in his district will shortly call for tenders for the construction of certain college buildings, including students' residence, power house, live stock pavilion, agricultural engineering building, horse barn, and cattle barn. Those interested are requested to communicate with the architects, whose address is given in the report.

4,598. MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASSWARE.—An American business firm writes to the Bureau of Manufactures that one of its customers in Brazil is anxious to open connections with an American concern which could supply machinery for the manufacture of glassware. The letter states there may be an important purchase of this type of machinery, and manufacturers in this line would do well to take the matter up as soon as possible.

Financial Note.

Of the Kansas City Terminal Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, offered for the first time on Friday, over $15,000,000 subscriptions have been received. In fact, some $5,000,000 subscriptions were taken in London before the bonds were publicly offered.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED MARCH 5. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 3,193,246 SHARES.

Range for Year 1909.		Range for Year 1910.				Closing Saturday, Mar. 5.		Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid.		Period.	Range for Week Ended March 5.				Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 5, '10.
High.	Low.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Bid.	Ask.					Date.	Per Cent.		First	High	Low	Last		
16⅞	12¾	15	Jan. 3.	11⅛	Feb. 3.	11⅞	12½	..	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,829,000	....	..	..	12	12¼	12	12	13⅞	500
57½	38	54¾	Jan. 5.	36	Feb. 3.	42	45	+2	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	43	43	43	43	43½	100
96⅞	65	90⅝	Jan. 3.	70¼	Feb. 8.	81¾	81⅞	+5⅜	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,287,900	Feb. 28,'10.	50c	Q	75⅞	82¼	75⅝	81⅞	68¼	158,050
50	33½	49	Jan. 10.	40½	Feb. 8.	46	46¾	+½	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,114,100	....	..	..	46⅞	47⅜	46⅛	47	36½	900
103	95½	103	Jan. 10.	103	Jan. 10.	99	104	..	American Agricult. Chem. Co. pf.	100	19,001,400	Oct. 15, '09.	3	SA	103	103	103	103	..	100
49⅛	20¼	47¼	Jan. 10.	31⅞	Feb. 8.	38⅞	39	+1¼	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	....	..	..	38	40	38	39	24¼	6,600
98	82	94	Feb. 19.	89⅞	Jan. 25.	91	96	+¾	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '10.	1½	Q	94	94	94	94	..	100
15⅛	7½	13⅞	Jan. 3.	10	Feb. 3.	12⅛	12½	+⅝	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	....	..	..	11½	12½	11½	12⅛	8⅛	3,000
86	71½	81½	Jan. 6.	72	Feb. 3.	77	78	+1¾	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Jan. 1, '10.	1¾	Q	75½	78¾	75¼	77½	74⅞	1,575
76⅛	44⅛	72⅞	Jan. 3.	56⅛	Feb. 8.	65¼	65½	+2½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '10.	1	Q	63	65⅝	63	65¼	49⅞	7,300
124¾	107½	119⅞	Jan. 7.	115	Feb. 7.	116	118⅞	+¼	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '10.	1¾	Q	118¾	119	118¾	119	..	810
79¼	42⅛	67½	Jan. 3.	57	Feb. 8.	66¾	67	+1	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '09.	5	A	65	67½	64½	66¼	53	6,100
300	205	301	Jan. 8.	277½	Jan. 20.	290	300	+13	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '10.	3	Q	293	293	293	293	..	100
10	6¼	8¼	Jan. 5.	6	Feb. 3.	7	7¼	+⅛	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	....	..	..	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	..	300
51⅞	34	47⅞	Jan. 3.	32	Feb. 3.	38	39	−1	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	39½	40	38⅞	39	38	500
42¼	18⅞	27½	Mar. 4.	20	Feb. 3.	26½	27½	+3½	American Ice Securities Co.	100	29,042,500	July 20, '07.	1¾	..	23	27½	23	26¾	29¾	8,250
20	12	17¼	Jan. 3.	13⅛	Feb. 7.	15	15¼	+⅛	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	....	..	..	15	15½	15	15⅝	14	1,700
47¾	29	46⅞	Jan. 3.	34½	Feb. 8.	39	39¼	+½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00.	1¾	..	39¼	39½	39	39	29½	600
69¼	49	62½	Jan. 3.	45⅜	Feb. 8.	54	54½	+3¾	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08.	1¼	..	50½	54½	50½	54¼	51⅝	4,600
122	109¼	115	Jan. 7.	110	Feb. 7.	112	113	+1	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 2, '10.	1¾	Q	111½	112½	111½	112½	111¾	600
11½	6	8	Feb. 18.	5½	Feb. 8.	7	8	−⅝	American Malt Corp.	100	5,603,300	....	..	..	7½	7½	6⅞	6⅞	7½	600
59	38	46¼	Feb. 24.	33	Jan. 20.	43	44	−1¼	American Malt Corp. pf.	100	8,651,000	Nov. 3, '09.	2¼	SA	44½	44¾	42¼	43¼	49	1,600
105½	77¾	104	Jan. 3.	75¼	Feb. 8.	86⅛	86¼	+4¼	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 15, '10.	1	Q	81⅝	86¼	81⅝	86¼	83	88,050
116⅝	101	112¾	Jan. 3.	104¼	Feb. 7.	109	109¼	+1¼	Amer. Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, '10.	1¾	Q	107	109½	107	109	103½	2,485
92	80	90⅞	Jan. 3.	86¾	Feb. 8.	89¾	89⅞	..	Amer. Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Mar. 1, '10.	1¼	Q	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	84¼	200
66⅛	34⅞	66	Jan. 10.	54½	Feb. 4.	61	62½	+1¼	American Steel Foundries	100	16,218,000	....	..	..	61⅝	64	61⅝	62¼	36	1,900
136⅝	115⅝	127½	Feb. 28.	118¼	Feb. 7.	126½	127	+1½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 3, '10.	1¾	Q	126	127½	125	126½	129	6,200
131	118	124	Feb. 28.	119½	Feb. 10.	121	123	+⅝	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 3, '10.	1¾	Q	123½	124	123½	124	128	200
145⅛	125	143⅜	Feb. 24.	134½	Feb. 3.	141¾	142	+1⅜	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	257,303,000	Jan. 15, '10.	2	Q	140¼	142⅜	140¼	141⅞	128¾	12,000
104	90½	98	Mar. 4.	91	Feb. 3.	96	97¾	+2½	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	78,689,100	Jan. 3, '10.	1½	Q	94	98	94	96	91¾	2,459
40½	26	38	Feb. 19.	31	Feb. 8.	37	37¾	..	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	....	..	..	37	38	37	37⅛	28¼	2,200
107¾	93¾	103½	Mar. 3.	99	Jan. 25.	103¼	104	+2	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 15, '10.	1¾	Q	101½	103½	101½	103½	96⅝	1,100
54⅞	37⅜	54	Jan. 3.	45	Feb. 8.	51⅛	51⅜	+2⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	80,000,000	Jan. 19, '10.	50c	Q	49	51⅜	49	51⅜	40⅝	24,550
*20	*20	36	Mar. 2.	25	Feb. 25.	30	40	+6	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000	....	..	..	33	36	30	36	..	610
..	..	72	Mar. 5.	48½	Feb. 23.	70	75	+4	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	....	..	..	68	72	68	72	..	1,365
125⅝	97⅞	124⅛	Jan. 3.	110½	Feb. 8.	116⅞	117	+2	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	163,537,000	Mar. 1, '10.	1½	Q	115¼	117½	115	117	103½	47,505
106⅜	100¼	104¼	Jan. 10.	101½	Feb. 3.	103⅛	103⅜	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '10.	2½	SA	103½	103⅜	103½	103½	102½	2,450
143½	107½	137½	Jan. 5.	123½	Feb. 8.	130½	132	+1	Atlantic Coast Line	100	47,532,600	Jan. 10, '10.	3	SA	129½	132	129⅜	131	118	4,000
122¼	103½	119⅛	Jan. 8.	108⅜	Feb. 7.	112¼	112½	+⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	152,206,800	Mar. 1, '10.	3	SA	111⅜	113¼	111⅜	112⅜	107½	10,800
5½	2⅞	3½	Jan. 5.	3	Jan. 26.	3	3¼	−¼	Batopilas Mining	20	8,929,920	Dec.31,'07.	12½c	..	3	3¼	3	3	3	500
36¼	18¾	34	Jan. 3.	26½	Feb. 3.	30½	31	+1	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	100	14,862,000	....	..	..	30¼	31½	30	31	22	3,500
69½	47	65	Jan. 19.	53	Feb. 8.	60	63	+4	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07.	¾	..	59½	64	59	64	49	1,800
82⅞	67	80¼	Jan. 3.	68½	Feb. 7.	75½	75¾	+¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 1, '10.	1	Q	74⅞	76⅛	74¾	75⅝	71⅞	19,810
164½	118	164½	Jan. 3.	143	Feb. 8.	155	158	+1½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,994,500	Oct. 1, '09.	3	SA	155	156¼	155	156	125	600
21⅛	13	18⅛	Jan. 3.	12¼	Feb. 10.	13	15½	..	Brunswick T. & Ry. Securities Co.	100	7,000,000	....	..	..	13	13	13	13	..	100
62	62	35	Feb. 19.	26	Feb. 23.	27½	30	+1½	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	4,000,000	Mar. 1, '10.	1	Q	30	31	27½	27½	..	600
189⅝	165	183¼	Feb. 14.	176⅜	Feb. 8.	180¼	180½	+2½	**Canadian Pacific**	100	149,998,900	Oct. 1, '09.	3½	SA	181⅜	183	179¾	180¼	167⅝	11,000
..	..	177	Mar. 1.	174	Jan. 31.	177	180	..	Canadian Pac. sub. cfs., 1st in. pd.	..	....	....	..	..	177	177	177	177	..	100
51¾	25½	48¾	Jan. 3.	35½	Feb. 3.	43¼	43⅜	+2¼	Central Leather Co.	100	39,508,800	....	..	..	41⅜	44⅜	41¾	43¾	27¾	37,130
111	99⅝	108⅞	Jan. 5.	105¼	Feb. 7.	107⅞	108¼	−⅝	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,159,800	Dec. 31, '09.	1¾	Q	108½	108⅝	108	108	102	1,640
323½	215	312	Jan. 7.	290	Feb. 3.	290	300	..	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,436,800	....	..	..	295	295	295	295	..	100
115	105	119	Jan. 25.	116	Jan. 3.	118	119½	−⅝	Central & South Amer. Telegraph	100	10,000,000	Jan. 8, '10.	1½	Q	118	118	118	118	110	142
91¼	55⅝	92	Jan. 3.	77¼	Feb. 8.	85¼	85⅜	+1⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	62,793,700	Dec. 31, '09.	1	Q	83	85⅝	83	85⅝	65⅛	34,265
74¾	57⅞	66¾	Jan. 3.	54	Feb. 9.	58	58½	+½	Chicago & Alton	100	19,535,800	Feb. 15, '10.	2	SA	58½	59½	58½	58½	60	1,000
37⅜	31½	36⅞	Jan. 3.	27	Feb. 7.	31¾	32	+1⅛	Chicago Great Western	100	20,806,100	....	..	..	29⅞	32	29⅞	31⅝	..	4,200
64⅝	58⅝	64⅛	Jan. 10.	52	Feb. 8.	58	58½	+1	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	36,119,800	....	..	..	57⅞	58¾	57	58	..	1,800
165⅛	141	158¾	Jan. 3.	142¾	Feb. 10.	145½	146	+1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	116,348,200	Mar. 1, '10.	3½	SA	144¼	147⅛	143¾	145¾	142	22,050
181	158½	172¼	Jan. 3.	161¼	Feb. 23.	161	162	+½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Mar. 1, '10.	3½	SA	161⅜	162	161⅜	162	161	500
198½	173⅛	182½	Jan. 3.	152⅜	Feb. 7.	157¼	157½	+1½	Chicago & Northwestern	100	113,983,800	Jan. 3, '10.	3½	SA	156	159	156	157½	176	12,450
228	208	225	Jan. 4.	205½	Mar. 5.	205	210	−½	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Jan. 3, '10.	3½	Q	205½	205½	205½	205½	..	100
167	148	162½	Feb. 23.	145	Jan. 19.	157	162	−4½	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha	100	18,556,200	Feb. 21, '10.	3½	SA	157	158	157	158	..	400
7	3½	5⅜	Jan. 4.	4	Jan. 28.	4¼	4¾	..	Chicago Union Traction tr. rcts.	100	8,523,000	....	..	..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	..	300
83¼	68	82⅝	Jan. 6.	77	Jan. 20.	80	81½	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	47,056,300	Mar. 1, '10.	2	SA	81	81	80	81	77½	1,100
53	29	50	Jan. 3.	32½	Feb. 7.	40¾	41½	+2⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	39	41⅞	38¾	41¾	32½	4,900
68¼	51	65¾	Feb. 25.	54½	Feb. 8.	62¾	63	..	Colorado & Southern	100	31,000,000	Dec. 31, '09.	2	A	62¾	64	62¾	63	63½	4,150
86	76½	83	Mar. 4.	80	Jan. 20.	82	83	+1	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '09.	2	SA	82½	83	82½	83	82½	250
84½	73¾	81	Jan. 6.	79½	Feb. 3.	80	82	+½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '09.	2	SA	81	81	81	81	79⅝	100
91½	21⅜	92½	Jan. 4.	12⅛	Jan. 27.	17¼	18½	−¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,990,800	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	18	18	17⅜	17¾	28⅜	500
165¼	114½	160⅝	Jan. 3.	139	Feb. 7.	147½	147⅝	+3½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,809,000	Dec. 15, '09.	1	Q	143¾	148⅝	143¼	147½	127½	23,060
26½	16½	23¼	Jan. 6.	17	Feb. 8.	18⅜	18⅞	+½	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,756,500	....	..	..	18	19⅜	17⅞	18⅞	18	4,280
93½	73¼	86⅛	Jan. 3.	78⅜	Feb. 8.	82½	83	+¼	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,797,600	Jan. 10, '10.	1	Q	82	82½	81¾	82½	74⅛	1,200
200	167¾	185	Jan. 3.	168⅛	Feb. 3.	176	177¼	..	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	42,501,000	Dec. 20, '09.	2¼	Q	175	177½	175	177	173⅛	3,300
680	535	600	Jan. 5.	590	Jan. 19.	530	610	−10	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	30,277,000	Jan. 20, '10.	2½	Q	590	590	590	590	547	100
54	37⅝	52	Jan. 3.	36	Feb. 8.	43	43⅜	+2¼	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	....	..	..	40	43¼	40	43	44⅝	10,270
90	79½	84	Jan. 3.	76½	Feb. 8.	80¼	81	+½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	45,772,400	Jan. 15, '10.	2½	SA	80	80⅞	80	80	86	940
71¾	56	66	Jan. 22.	61	Jan. 17.	63	67	..	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	Aug. 1, '07.	1¼	..	65	65	65	65	62	10
41⅝	32½	36¾	Jan. 10.	27	Feb. 3.	34¼	34½	+2⅜	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	30,768,000	Jan. 31, '10.	½	Q	31⅝	34½	31⅜	34⅜	35¾	3,900
21	14¼	18¾	Jan. 3.	14	Feb. 3.	15	15½	−½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000	....	..	..	15½	15½	15½	15½	19	200
39	22⅝	34⅝	Jan. 5.	25¼	Feb. 8.	31⅝	31¾	+2½	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	....	..	..	29	31⅝	29	31⅝	25¾	20,450
56¾	36½	52½	Jan. 5.	41⅜	Feb. 7.	50	50½	+2⅝	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07.	2	..	46⅞	50½	46⅞	50½	40	8,330
46	28½	41⅜	Jan. 5.	32⅞	Feb. 8.	39⅛	39¾	+2⅛	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07.	2	..	38¼	39⅛	38¼	39⅛	31	1,500
95½	55	56	Mar. 5.	53	Mar. 4.	57	69	−26	**Federal Mining & Smelting**	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09.	1½	..	53	56	53	56	..	200
94	80	88	Jan. 3.	78⅞	Feb. 7.	80	82	+1	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 15, '09.	1¾	Q	80½	81¾	80½	81	..	435
108	98½	106	Mar. 5.	103	Jan. 4.	106	106½	+½	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	12,500,000	Jan. 3, '10.	1½	Q	105¾	106	105¾	106	101¼	465
172¾	150½	160⅞	Jan. 6.	147½	Feb. 7.	154½	155½	+1	General Electric Co.	100	65,179,600	Jan. 15, '10.	2	Q	154½	157	154½	155	152	3,400
157⅞	136⅝	143⅞	Jan. 3.	130¾	Jan. 20.	138	138½	+2	Great Northern pf.	100	209,950,400	Nov. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	136⅝	138⅞	136½	138	140¼	14,700
88½	65⅛	80½	Jan. 4.	63½	Feb. 8.	69¾	70⅛	+½	Gt. Northern ctfs. for ore prop.	..	....	Sept. 15, '09.	$1	..	69	71½	69	70	68¼	3,940
95	95	*98	Feb. 17.	96	Jan. 5.	..	..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.**	100	2,600,500	Feb. 1, '10.	1½	Q	96	96	96	96	..	5
103	39	96	Jan. 31.	88¼	Jan. 20.	91⅛	92½	−2	Havana Electric Ry.	100	7,500,000	Feb. 14, '10.	1	Q	91	91	91	91	39⅜	100
126	97	118⅞	Jan. 5.	102	Feb. 7.	102	112	−8	Hocking Valley tr. rcts.	100	3,214,800	Jan. 17, '10.	2	SA	110	110	110	110	103	100
94½	88	91⅞	Mar. 5.	86	Feb. 7.	91	92	+1⅛	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 17, '10.	2	SA	90	91¼	90	91⅛	91	1,400
93	73¼	88½	Feb. 1.	81	Jan. 6.	85	89	..	Homestake Mining	100	21,840,000	Nov. 25, '09.	50c	..	88½	88½	88½	88½	90	145
162¼	137	147	Jan. 5.	138¼	Feb. 8.	142½	144	−½	**Illinois Central**	100	109,270,400	Mar. 1, '10.	3½	SA	142	144	142	142½	141	1,800
25⅞	11⅝	25½	Jan. 11.	18	Feb. 3.	21⅜	21⅞	+½	Interborough-Metropolitan	100	93,262,100	....	..	..	21⅝	22⅜	21⅝	21⅞	15	16,700
63⅝	36¾	62⅞	Jan. 12.	45⅛	Feb. 8.	55	55¼	+½	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	45,740,000	July 1, '07.	1¼	..	54½	56½	54½	55¼	42½	16,900
118¾	62	125⅞	Jan. 10.	83⅞	Feb. 8.	93⅞	94	+3¼	International Harvester	100	72,810,400	....	..	..	90½	95½	90¼	94	68½	22,500
128	109¼	129	Jan. 4.	120	Feb. 17.	122½	122¼	+1¼	International Harvester pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '10.	1¾	Q	121	122½	121	122¼	112	2,110
19¼	9½	16	Jan. 3.	12¼	Feb. 4.	14⅞	15½	+1¼	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	....	..	..	13¾	15¼	13⅜	15	10½	9,160
69¾	47⅝	61½	Jan. 3.	53½	Feb. 3.	58	58½	+2⅜	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Jan. 15, '10.	½	Q	55½	58	55	57⅜	50½	1,700
54¼	33½	54⅝	Jan. 7.	43½	Feb. 7.	48	48½	−½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	..	48	48½	48	48½	36	910
36	26¾	30	Jan. 3.	19	Feb. 8.	22¾	23¼	+½	Iowa Central	100	8,524,400	....	..	..	22¾	23½	22¾	23⅛	29¼	2,250
62	48	54¼	Jan. 3.	39	Feb. 3.	43	43¼	+1½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,300	May 1, '00.	1½	..	41⅝	43⅜	41⅝	43	58	4,900
50¼	37	44¼	Jan. 3.	33½	Feb. 8.	38¾	39½	+1¼	**Kansas City Southern**	100	30,000,000	....	..	..	37	40	37	39	45½	1,900
75½	67⅞	71	Jan. 4.	67	Jan. 25.	69½	70	+⅝	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	Jan. 15, '10.	1	Q	69⅝	70	69⅝	69⅝	73½	300
70	60	81	Mar. 3.	81	Mar. 3.	79	81½	+11	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	3,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	4½	9M	81	81	81	81	..	100
113⅝	104	116½	Jan. 10.	97	Feb. 7.	103	103⅛	+1⅜	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	8,500,000	Dec. 15, '09.	1½	Q	102⅜	103¼	101⅝	103	..	4,800
29½	19½	25¾	Jan. 5.	20	Feb. 3.	23	24	+1½	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000	....	..	..	22	23½	22	23½	..	300
64⅞	48	62¾	Jan. 3.	55	Feb. 8.	60⅛	62	+½	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '08.	1	..	60⅜	62	60⅜	60⅜	52¾	600
162½	121	159⅝	Jan. 5.	141¼	Feb. 3.	153	153⅜	+1⅞	Louisville & Nashville	100	60,000,000	Feb. 10, '10.	2½	SA	151½	154	150½	153	128½	12,425
95½	70	91⅛	Jan. 5.	85	Jan. 17.	90	91½	..	**Mackay Companies**	100	41,380,400	Jan. 3, '10.	1¼	Q	90	90	90	90	72½	400
77⅞	69½	78¼	Jan. 10.	76	Feb. 10.	76½	77½	+½	Mackay Companies pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 3, '10.	1	Q	76	77⅞	76	76½	71¼	620
5¼	2⅛	3¼	Mar. 1.	3	Jan. 25.	3⅛	4	+½	Manhattan Beach	100	5,000,000	....	..	..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	..	100
153½	137	138½	Jan. 3.	134	Feb. 9.	137	138	+⅜	Manhattan Elevated	100	60,000,000	Jan. 3, '10.	1¾	Q	135½	137⅞	135½	137⅞	..	1,350
9	5⅜	7½	Jan. 5.	6	Feb. 3.	6⅜	6⅜	+½	Mercantile Marine	100	49,921,800	....	..	..	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	7½	100
27⅝	18⅜	24⅝	Jan. 5.	18¼	Feb. 3.	21	21½	+½	Mercantile Marine pf.	100	51,731,000	....	..	..	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	22½	700
42	18	25	Jan. 14.	15	Mar. 2.	..	14½	−3	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	9,550,400	July 1, '07.	1¾	..	16	16	15	15	25	500
65	51	53¾	Jan. 4.	42	Feb. 10.	41	44	−2⅛	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	July 15, '04.	2½	..	44	44	42⅞	42⅞	52½	1,100
90	81	80	Feb. 23.	80	Feb. 23.	..	80	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '10.	2½	SA	71	71	71	71	89	50
149½	132½	145	Mar. 3.	130¼	Jan. 19.	143⅝	144½	+1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	20,831,900	Oct. 16, '09.	3	SA	142	145	142	144	144	4,200
164	147	155½	Mar. 2.	150	Jan. 20.	154¼	155	+1¼	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	10,415,900	Oct. 16, '09.	3½	SA	155¼	155½	155½	155½	153	200
94	89	92¾	Jan. 3.	91	Feb. 7.	91⅝	92	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M., leased line	100	11,081,000	Oct. 1, '09.	2	SA	91½	91½	91½	91½	..	200
50½	35½	51⅛	Jan. 5.	38	Feb. 8.	43⅝	44	+⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	63,300,300	....	..	..	42¼	44½	42½	43⅞	40⅝	17,300
78½	71	74⅝	Jan. 5.	69½	Jan. 25.	72½	73	−⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	Nov. 10, '09.	2	SA	72¼	72½	72¼	72¼	73⅝	100
77½	65	72⅝	Jan. 6.	65¼	Feb. 8.	70⅞	71½	+⅝	Missouri Pacific	100	83,044,400	Jan. 30, '08.	2½	..	70⅝	71⅝	70⅝	71	67½	4,200
120	96½	115	Jan. 5.	101	Feb. 4.	106	110½	+2⅛	**National Biscuit Co.**	100	29,236,000	Jan. 15, '10.	1½	Q	111	111	111	111	102	100
130	118½	125	Jan. 17.	121	Feb. 23.	121	124	+2	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	Feb. 28, '10.	1¾	Q	123	123	123	123	120	100
30¼	12⅝	28½	Jan. 3.	20¼	Feb. 7.	23	23¾	+¾	National Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 15, '05.	½	..	23½	24	23¼	23⅞	12⅞	600
94	71¼	89⅝	Jan. 4.	74	Feb. 8.	83⅝	83¾	+1⅜	National Lead Co.	100	20,750,000	Jan. 3, '10.	1¼	Q	81⅞	84½	81⅞	83⅜	75¼	7,100
64	44½	65¼	Mar. 2.	60	Feb. 3.	64½	65	+2	Nat. Rys. of Mexico 1st pf.	100	28,380,200	Feb. 10, '10.	1	SA	63⅝	65¼	63⅝	64	..	1,450
26⅝	21	28⅝	Jan. 20.	24⅜	Jan. 15.	28⅛	28⅜	+⅞	National Rys. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	123,835,600	....	..	..	27⅝	28½	27⅝	28⅝	..	13,010
97¼	80	95¼	Jan. 3.	72	Feb. 8.	80	81¼	+5¼	New York Air Brake	100	10,000,000	Oct. 22, '07.	2	..	79	81⅝	79	81⅜	83½	433
147¾	120½	125½	Jan. 3.	114¼	Feb. 3.	122⅝	122⅞	+1⅜	New York Central	100	222,691,100	Jan. 15, '10.	1¼	Q	120⅜	123¾	120¼	122½	123⅛	67,050
69	48½	65½	Jan. 4.	57⅞	Feb. 3.	60	62	+1½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '10.	3	..	60	61½	60	61½	50	600
82⅞	75	83	Jan. 28.	83	Jan. 28.	83	85	..	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 15, '09.	2	SA	84	84	84	84	..	50
174¾	154	160⅞	Feb. 17.	154½	Jan. 19.	159¾	160¼	+1	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	105,000,000	Dec. 31, '09.	2	Q	159¼	160½	159¼	160¼	158½	1,070
..	..	150	Mar. 3.	145	Jan. 20.	149⅜	150½	+1	N. Y., N. H. & H. sub. cfs. 1st paid	..	....	....	..	..	149	150	149	150	..	1,200
55⅝	42¼	50	Jan. 5.	43¼	Feb. 3.	45½	46	+¾	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	Aug. 9, '09.	2	A	45	46¼	45	46	45⅝	3,200
102	84½	102¾	Feb. 25.	95	Jan. 25.	101¼	101½	+½	Norfolk & Western	100	66,000,000	Dec. 17, '09.	2½	SA	101¼	101⅞	100¼	101¼	87⅝	8,200
87½	72	84	Jan. 3.	75	Feb. 3.	80⅝	81	+⅝	North American	100	29,779,700	Jan. 3, '10.	1¼	Q	78⅝	81	78½	80½	80⅝	1,700
159½	133¼	145⅝	Jan. 3.	131½	Jan. 19.	136⅝	137¼	+1¼	Northern Pacific	100	247,907,700	Feb. 1, '10.	1¾	Q	135¼	137⅜	135¼	136⅝	136⅝	16,050
5⅝	2	3½	Feb. 17.	2¼	Jan. 22.	2¾	3½	..	**Ontario Mining Co.**	100	15,000,000	Dec. 30, '02.	30c	..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	..	110
116½	76	118¾	Jan. 12.	107	Feb. 15.	110	115	+2	**Pacific Coast**	100	7,000,000	Feb. 1, '10.	1½	Q	112¼	113	112¼	113	..	300
48½	29⅛	43¼	Jan. 4.	28	Feb. 3.	31	31¾	+½	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1	..	31	32¼	31	32	29½	1,900
64½	45¼	46¼	Jan. 4.	33	Jan. 26.	40	42	..	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	100	18,000,000	....	..	..	40	41½	40	40	..	700
151¼	126⅛	137⅛	Jan. 3.	129¼	Feb. 8.	136	136⅛	+2½	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	401,087,200	Feb. 28, '10.	1½	Q	133⅜	137	133¼	136⅛	129⅝	129,004
..	..	133¾	Jan. 7.	129⅝	Jan. 20.	..	..	..	Pennsylvania sub. cfs., 1st pd.	..	....	....	..	..	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼	..	65
120	101½	116⅝	Jan. 3.	105½	Feb. 3.	110½	111¼	+⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	100	85,000,000	Feb. 25, '10.	1¾	Q	110⅛	111½	110	110⅝	110	7,600
103½	99½	106½	Jan. 8.	97	Feb. 8.	101½	103½	+1¼	Philadelphia Co.	50	36,000,000	Feb. 1, '10.	1½	Q	102	103¾	102	102½	..	1,500
99⅞	86½	103½	Feb. 25.	95	Feb. 8.	101⅝	102	−½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	27,464,100	Feb. 15, '10.	2½	SA	101	103	101	102	89½	7,700
116	104	116	Mar. 1.	114½	Mar. 1.	110	116	+¼	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	27,474,500	Jan. 15, '10.	2½	SA	114½	116	114½	115	..	300
29⅜	10	27¾	Jan. 5.	18¾	Feb. 7.	21½	21⅞	+1¼	Pittsburg Coal Co., N. J.	100	28,104,600	....	..	..	21	22½	21	21⅞	..	3,710
87½	40	85	Jan. 3.	66½	Feb. 8.	74	74½	+2⅛	Pittsburg Coal Co., N. J., pf.	100	27,071,800	Jan. 25, '10.	1¼	..	72⅛	75⅞	72⅛	74¼	41⅛	3,000
56	30½	51⅞	Jan. 3.	35¼	Feb. 8.	44	45	+2⅛	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 24, '04.	1	..	43	45⅛	42⅞	44⅞	36½	2,700
111¾	96	107½	Jan. 5.	100½	Feb. 5.	101⅝	102½	+1¼	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Feb. 23, '10.	1¾	Q	102	102¾	101½	102⅜	98	1,140
200	169	200	Feb. 11.	188¼	Jan. 12.	195	196½	−½	Pullman Company	100	100,000,000	Feb. 15, '10.	2	Q	197¼	197¼	195½	195½	..	543
9⅝	1⅛	3⅜	Jan. 12.	2⅝	Feb. 9.	2⅞	3½	..	**Quicksilver**	100	5,708,700	....	..	..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	4½	100
54½	32½	51⅞	Jan. 3.	35	Feb. 7.	43	44	+2⅞	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	Oct. 22, '08.	1	..	42	44½	42	44	..	1,500
109	97⅞	107	Jan. 17.	101	Feb. 7.	102	107	+4	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '09.	1¾	Q	104	105	103¼	105	36	300
173⅜	118	172¼	Feb. 18.	154	Jan. 27.	168¼	168⅜	+1⅞	Reading	50	70,000,000	Feb. 1, '10.	3	SA	165½	169⅜	165¼	168⅜	123½	591,300
96	89	93½	Feb. 17.	90⅛	Feb. 7.	89⅞	91	..	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Sept. 10, '09.	2	SA	91	91	91	91	..	200
117¼	90	110½	Jan. 3.	99⅜	Jan. 20.	104	107	+2	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Nov. 10, '09.	2	SA	104	106	102	106	92	700
49½	16⅝	45⅞	Jan. 3.	33¼	Feb. 8.	40	40½	+2	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,352,000	....	..	..	37⅞	40⅜	37⅞	40	19½	12,020
110¼	67½	104¼	Jan. 3.	98⅞	Feb. 9.	103	104½	+1¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 1, '10.	1¾	Q	101¾	103½	101⅜	102⅜	72	2,169
81	20⅞	57¼	Jan. 3.	38⅜	Jan. 20.	49⅞	50	+1⅝	Rock Island Co.	100	90,286,400	....	..	..	48⅜	50⅜	48¼	49½	22⅞	60,900
94¾	57⅝	91½	Jan. 3.	81	Jan. 25.	85	86	−⅝	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	49,526,100	Nov. 1, '05.	1	..	86½	87	85½	86¼	62	4,300
21	15	19½	Jan. 25.	19	Feb. 4.	..	..	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,600,000	....	..	..	19	19	19	19	..	100
60¼	49¾	55	Jan. 14.	50	Feb. 7.	..	..	+5	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,500,000	July 15, '02.	2½	..	55	55	55	55	..	607
41	29	40	Feb. 28.	38	Feb. 21.	..	..	+2	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	....	..	..	40	40	40	40	..	347
74	65¼	73	Jan. 6.	68⅝	Feb. 3.	71⅝	72	+1⅜	St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Feb. 1, '10.	1	Q	70	71⅜	70	71⅜	..	600
60⅜	36	60	Jan. 5.	45	Feb. 8.	56¼	57	+6½	St. Louis & San Fran. 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	..	50	56	49⅝	56	37½	9,200
35⅝	20½	34½	Jan. 3.	24½	Feb. 8.	29½	29½	+½	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,356,200	....	..	..	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	22½	100
82⅝	47½	77½	Jan. 3.	69⅜	Feb. 7.	73½	74	+½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	19,893,700	Jan. 15, '10.	2½	SA	72⅜	73½	72⅜	73½	50	810
121	104	121½	Mar. 2.	121½	Mar. 2.	121	121½	+1¼	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	100	9,000,000	Jan. 3, '10.	1¾	Q	121½	121½	121½	121½	..	100
94⅝	68	86½	Jan. 3.	71½	Feb. 7.	78	79¼	+1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	10,000,000	Mar. 1, '10.	1¼	Q	78	78	77½	77½	72½	500
120	107⅝	118¾	Feb. 1.	115	Jan. 19.	118	123	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Jan. 3, '10.	1¾	Q	117½	118	117½	118	109¼	426
88	79½	85	Jan. 18.	81½	Jan. 25.	81	83	..	South Porto Rico Sugar	100	3,271,000	Jan. 3, '10.	1	Q	84	84	84	84	..	50
115	113	113	Jan. 12.	111	Mar. 2.	109	112	−1	South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	100	3,288,500	Jan. 3, '10.	2	Q	111½	111½	111	111	..	225
139⅛	114⅝	138¼	Jan. 4.	119⅞	Feb. 8.	127⅝	127⅞	+2¼	Southern Pacific	100	272,671,300	Jan. 2, '10.	1½	Q	125⅝	128⅜	125⅜	127⅞	117⅛	76,479
34	22	33⅜	Jan. 3.	25⅜	Feb. 7.	29⅜	29⅞	+1	Southern Railway extended	100	119,900,000	....	..	..	28⅞	30⅛	28⅞	29⅜	24⅜	11,200
75⅛	60	75	Jan. 3.	60	Feb. 8.	66½	67	+1	Southern Railway pf. extended	100	60,000,000	Oct. 17, '07.	1½	..	65	67½	65	67	62½	3,300
49	33½	40⅝	Jan. 3.	30¼	Feb. 4.	34½	35⅝	+1⅝	**Tennessee Copper**	25	5,000,000	Dec.23,'09.	$1.25	..	34	35⅝	34	35¼	38	3,000
40½	30	36⅜	Jan. 3.	26¼	Feb. 8.	30½	31	+⅝	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000	....	..	..	29⅝	31½	29½	30½	32	2,500
98⅞	80½	90¼	Mar. 1.	83	Feb. 8.	89½	92	+½	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	5,756,200	....	..	..	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	80½	100
42½	12¼	19½	Jan. 7.	7¼	Mar. 1.	7½	7⅝	−1½	Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	July 30, '07.	1½	..	9½	9⅝	7½	7½	39	5,710
15⅝	7	15¾	Jan. 12.	10⅛	Feb. 8.	11	11⅜	+⅝	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	13,875,000	May 1, '07.	1	..	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	13	110
54⅞	43	54⅝	Jan. 4.	42	Feb. 8.	44¼	44½	+1	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	43⅜	44⅜	43⅜	44½	47½	4,800
74½	64⅜	72¼	Jan. 4.	62½	Feb. 4.	66½	68	+1¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 15, '09.	2	SA	66½	68⅜	66½	67⅜	69½	3,700
116¼	97	117½	Jan. 3.	111	Jan. 25.	113½	114½	+½	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	20,100,000	Feb. 15, '10.	1½	Q	113½	114½	113½	114¼	106	496
15⅝	9¼	13¼	Jan. 8.	8⅞	Jan. 25.	10	11	−½	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000	....	..	..	10¼	10¼	10	10	10	200
219	172½	204⅝	Jan. 3.	178½	Feb. 8.	187½	187⅝	+8¼	Union Pacific	100	216,579,200	Jan. 2, '10.	2½	Q	186¼	188⅜	184⅝	187⅝	174⅝	267,800
118¼	94	103⅜	Jan. 7.	96	Feb. 3.	98⅜	99	..	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,569,300	Oct. 1, '09.	2	SA	101	101	98½	98⅜	95⅝	3,320
123½	115	122	Jan. 3.	118¼	Feb. 8.	119½	120¼	+1¼	United Dry Goods	100	11,141,600	Feb. 1, '10.	2	Q	118⅜	120	118½	120	..	1,400
114	109	118⅞	Jan. 3.	106⅜	Mar. 1.	109½	110	−⅝	United Dry Goods pf.	100	10,500,000	Mar. 1, '10.	1¾	Q	108½	109⅞	108⅜	109⅞	101¼	1,930
47	30	42½	Jan. 3.	33	Jan. 25.	37	38	..	United Railways Investment Co.	100	20,400,000	....	..	..	37	38⅞	37	37	..	1,200
77	50¼	72⅞	Jan. 8.	56½	Jan. 25.	67½	68½	+1⅜	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	16,000,000	Jan. 10, '07.	2½	..	67	68⅜	67	68⅜	52	1,000
35¼	24⅜	32	Jan. 3.	23	Feb. 3.	26	27	+2	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '07.	1	..	24	26½	24	26½	26⅛	1,875
87½	70	84	Jan. 10.	75	Feb. 8.	77½	79½	−½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fo. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Mar. 1, '10.	1¾	Q	77½	78	77½	78	70	735
110	82	145	Jan. 10.	112	Jan. 4.	116	128	−4	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '09.	3	SA	121	121	121	121	..	100
87	60	84¼	Jan. 4.	72	Feb. 8.	75	76	+1¼	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,162,800	Feb. 1, '10.	1¼	Q	74¼	75½	73⅞	75½	68⅝	694
39½	24	29⅛	Jan. 3.	21	Mar. 1.	12	26½	−8½	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.	100	8,954,800	Oct. 10, '07.	1½	..	21	21	21	21	..	100
57⅝	27	52½	Jan. 3.	35	Feb. 7.	44⅝	45	+1¼	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,666,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	43¼	45⅝	43¼	44⅝	29⅝	8,900
123½	98	116½	Jan. 10.	108	Feb. 7.	115½	115¾	+1¼	United States Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	36,263,000	Jan. 31, '10.	2	Q	114⅝	115⅞	114⅝	115½	102½	2,700
80½	67½	84	Jan. 3.	76	Feb. 7.	80	80½	+½	United States Rubber Co. 2d pf.	100	9,965,000	Jan. 31, '10.	1½	Q	80	80⅜	80	80⅜	..	500
94⅞	41¼	91	Jan. 3.	75	Feb. 8.	85⅝	85⅞	+4⅞	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '09.	1	Q	80¼	85⅞	80	85⅝	45	809,840
131	107	125⅝	Jan. 3.	116⅛	Feb. 7.	121	121¼	+1¼	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	Feb. 28, '10.	1¾	Q	119⅝	121½	119⅝	121½	111¼	9,000
67¼	39⅛	60¼	Jan. 6.	42⅜	Feb. 8.	52½	52⅝	+3½	Utah Copper	10	13,746,800	Dec. 31, '09.	50c	Q	49½	53	48⅜	52⅜	40⅞	42,206
..	..	⅜	Feb. 2.	1-64	Feb. 26.	..	..	−11-64	Utah Copper rights	..	....	....	..	..	1-32	¼	1-64	⅛	..	71,848
56⅜	40⅞	57⅞	Jan. 10.	47	Feb. 3.	56	56¼	+2	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	Aug. 20, '09.	3	..	53⅜	56⅜	53⅜	56⅛	42⅜	16,300
87¼	6	20	Jan. 24.	15	Feb. 4.	18	23	+3¼	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	....	..	..	18½	18½	18½	18½	..	290
91⅜	45	81	Jan. 7.	60	Feb. 4.	67	73	+5	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Jan. 20, '10.	1¼	Q	70	70	70	70	..	100
27⅛	15	27⅜	Jan. 3.	18⅜	Feb. 3.	21⅜	21⅞	..	**Wabash**	100	53,189,200	....	..	..	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	21¼	17	4,300
61⅝	41	61	Jan. 3.	39⅜	Feb. 8.	48⅛	48¼	+1¼	Wabash pf.	100	39,189,200	....	..	..	46⅜	48⅜	46⅜	48¼	44	15,100
650	300	186	Jan. 17.	152	Feb. 8.	172	180	+6⅜	Wells Fargo Express Co.	100	23,067,300	Jan.15, '10.	**5	SA	170	174⅜	170	174⅜	..	523
..	..	52½	Jan. 5.	45	Feb. 8.	50½	50⅝	+2	Western Maryland 4th pd.	50	15,685,400	....	..	..	48⅜	51⅜	48⅜	50⅜	..	23,800
85¼	64	78½	Mar. 4.	69	Feb. 4.	77	77⅛	+1¼	Western Union Telegraph	100	99,698,200	Jan. 15, '10.	¾	Q	75	78½	75	76⅞	65½	13,120
90	74	82¾	Jan. 3.	62	Feb. 8.	73	73⅜	+2¼	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	36,284,150	Oct. 10, '07.	2½	..	70⅜	74½	70⅜	73½	78	2,800
12⅞	5	10	Jan. 3.	5	Jan. 31.	5¼	5⅜	+½	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	5½	9¼	200
63⅝	35⅝	55½	Mar. 4.	45½	Feb. [illegible]	54	54½	+4½	Wisconsin Central	100	16,147,900	....	..	..	51	55½	51	54	49⅜	4,800

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Dayton Gas Company
First Mortgage Gold 5s

Dated March 8, 1910 Due March 1, 1930
Optional on and after March 1, 1915, at 105 and interest. Interest payable March 1 and September 1. Coupon bonds, with privilege of registration of principal. Denomination $1,000.

For complete information regarding these bonds, we refer to a letter of Mr. R. R. Dickey, President of The Dayton Gas Company, copies of which will be sent on request, and which shows that:

The Dayton Gas Company does the entire gas business of the City of Dayton, Ohio, serving a population of over 115,000. Dayton is one of the most substantial cities of its size in the country, and is rapidly increasing in population. The sales of gas during 1909 were nearly 2,000,000,000 cubic feet.

The value of the purely physical property of the Company is considerably more than twice the entire bonded debt.

The artificial gas franchise is unlimited in duration.

Net earnings are at the rate of more than three times the bond interest. The earnings are based on rates so low as to practically place the Company beyond the reach of successful competition.

These bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company.

Price 100 and interest
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$100,000
NEW YORK & QUEENS ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.
Borough of Queens, New York City
First and Consolidated (Now First) Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

Dated August 1, 1900. Denomination, $1,000. Due August 1, 1930.
Interest payable February 1st and August 1st at Union Trust Co., New York.

CAPITALIZATION

First Mortgage Bonds, authorized, $2,500,000; outstanding	$2,350,000
Reserved for future extensions.... 150,000	
Preferred Stock (paying 5%)	1,250,000
Common Stock	1,250,000

POPULATION SERVED 300,000

These bonds are secured by a direct first mortgage on all the property, rights and franchises of the New York & Queens Electric Light & Power Company. This company is now supplying all the electric light (including the municipal lighting) and power in the Borough of Queens, with the exception of Ward 5, known as the Rockaway district, which is too remote from the central plant in Long Island City to operate to advantage. The territory covered is extensive, and shows the most rapid development of any part of the Greater City. The United States census of 1900 shows a population of 153,000; increase over 1890 of 75%; estimated 1909, 300,000. It is believed that with the completion of the Pennsylvania Tunnels and the electrification of the Long Island R. R., both now in progress, a still further impetus will be given to the growth of this section. The general conduct of this company, its capitalization, etc., are under the supervision of the Public Service Commission. All franchises are perpetual.

Dividends at the rate of 5% per annum have been paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company since December, 1904.

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS

	Year Ending December, 1909.	Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1908.	Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1907.
Gross Earnings	$585,995.68	$493,712.88	$483,480.96
Operating Expenses and Taxes	268,909.54	219,814.83	227,340.11
Net Earnings from Operation	317,086.14	273,898.05	256,140.85
Interest on Bonds	117,500.00	117,500.00	117,500.00
Balance	199,586.14	156,398.05	138,640.85
Other Interest and Deductions	20,159.43	21,521.43	18,085.07
	$179,426.71	$134,876.63	$120,555.78

PRICE 101½ AND INTEREST.
O'CONNOR & KAHLER
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49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

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LACKAWANNA STEEL
AMERICAN DIST. TEL. CO. OF N. J.
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THE Franklin Society
Saving by mail. State Banking Dept. supervision. Earnings (semi-annually) have always been higher than ordinary savings banks offer. First mortgages the security. Begin with $1 or more and get a mailing size pass book or write for Booklet A. 1 Beekman St., New York.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Middle District of Alabama.—In Equity.—MANHATTAN TRUST CO., Trustee, vs. EUFAULA WATER WORKS COMPANY.

It appearing from the report of the Special Master in the above-entitled cause that he has been unable to find how many of the bonds of the defendant company secured by the deed of trust to the complainant are outstanding, and that the owners of only $40,000.00 of said bonds have been made known to him, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the court that the Master, J. W. Dimmick, notify the holder of said bonds by publication once a week for three successive weeks in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the City and State of New York, and having financial circulation, to file their claims to said bonds with said Master, giving the numbers of said bonds, within thirty days from the date of this decree, or they will be forever barred from participating in the distribution of the fund in this cause, to be applied to the payment of said bonds.

THOS. G. JONES, U. S. Judge.

Done this 2nd day of March, 1910.
Filed March 2nd, 1910.
J. W. DIMMICK, Clerk.

A legitimate checking account with us offers many advantages.

It provides convenience of transmission.

It insures a receipt of payment.

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LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST COMPANY
TEMPLE BAR, 44 COURT ST
BROOKLYN

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY

On and after
April fourth, 1910
temporary offices at
113 Broadway
pending completion
of its new offices

WALL STREET
CORNER NASSAV

CHARTERED 1866
Brooklyn Trust Company

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St., N. Y.
London Branch, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.
Capital $5,000,000
Surplus 18,000,000

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LORD'S COURT BUILDING
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IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT EXCHEQUER BONDS (Internal Loan) (Mark C) Issued 1904 Second Series

Notice is hereby given that Yen 10,000,000 of above issue were drawn for redemption in Japan on February 15, redeemable on or after March 31, 1910, in Japan.

For the convenience of holders of these bonds a list of the drawn bonds will be posted by the undersigned about April 1, by whom they will be purchased on or after that date at the current buying rate of exchange on Japan.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd.,
REITARO ICHINOMIYA, Agent.
55 Wall Street, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% 20-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE SPRINGFIELD COAL MINING COMPANY

Dated January 15, 1903.

The undersigned Trustee, under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of twenty-one thousand eight hundred thirty-two and 82-100 Dollars ($21,832.82) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided said purchase can in its opinion be now made advantageously. Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before Monday, April 4th, 1910.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., Trustee.
By CHARLES H. KEEP, President.
New York, March 3d, 1910.

WANTED
(OFFERINGS)
International Silver Pfd. Scrip
RICHMOND, RAE & EARLE,
20 Broad Street, New York.
'Phones 46 47 Rector.

6% GOLD BONDS
Secured by 400% net assets.
Endorsed by TRUSTEES, both corporate and individual.
AN ASSURED INCOME FROM AN ASSURED SECURITY.
NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS,
Estab. 1896. 489 5th Ave., New York.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information. *Sells, dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation Mar. 5, 1910.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cit. R. & L.	$10,761,165	1½	S	Jan. 1, 10	61	62
Do preferred	6,906,177	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 10	94½	96
Albany So. 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	96½	90
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,500,000	..	..	....	43	44
Do 6% cum. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 10	82¾	83¾
Ariz. Power	3,000,000	..	..	....	25	27
Do preferred	825,000	..	..	....	46	50
Do st 6s, '33	1,707,000	3	S	Nov, 1909	†87	†91
Atl. Av. 5s, '31	2,241,000	2	S	Oct. 1, 09	98	101
A. & S. E. RR. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	1,425,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 09	100	102
Augusta R&E 5s	1,000,000	V	V	V	100	101½
Aur., El. & Chi.	3,100,000	¾	Q	Jan 10, 10	56¼	57¼
Do preferred	3,100,000	1½	Q	Jan 10, 10	90	92
Do 1st 5s, '41	3,000,000	2½	S	Oct 15, 09	99¾	100½
Do 1st rf 5s, '46	1,300,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	91¾	93½
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	823,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 09	96	98½
Bangor R. & E 1st con. 5s, '35	1,851,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	103	..
Binghamt'n Ry. 1st con. 5s, '31	863,000	2½	S	Sep 30, 09	..	101½
Birmingham R. & E. Co. 5s	957,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	103	106
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	Oct. 1, 09	89½	91
Do 6s	1,300,000	3	S	Nov, 1909	102	106
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	Jan. 1, 10	17	23
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan. 1, 10	65	70
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	V	Oct 11, 09	140	...
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	98	100
B'way Surface guar. 1st 5s, '24	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan, 1910	102	105
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	250,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	97	102
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1910	165	180
Buff. Cross'n 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 09	106½	107½
Buff. Gen. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	Aug, 1909	102	103
Buff. & L. E. Tract. 5s, '36	5,005,000	V	V	V	84½	85⅞
Cal. G. & E. Cor. gen. mg. 5s, '33	10,000,000	V	V	V	91	93
Cap. Traction (Wash.)	12,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 10	133½	134½
Do 1st 5s, '47	4,000,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 09	114¾	115¼
Cent. Col. Pow.	15,000,000	V	V	V	3	4
Do preferred	4,500,000	V	V	V	9	14
Do 1st 5s, '46	9,000,000	V	V	V	40	60
Cen. Crosstown	600,000	3¾	Q	Oct. 1, 09	90	130
Do 1st 6s. 1922	250,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 09	..	95
Charleston Con. Ry., G. & E.	V	V	V	V	30	32
Con. 5s, '99	1,713,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	88	90
C'ston City Ry. 1st 5s of '28	780,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	104	105
Chattan'ga Rys	2,000,000	..	..	....	38	40
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 10	80	81
Do 1st 5s, '56	2,165,000	2½	S	Nov, 1909	95	96½
Chi. & Jol. 1st 5s	7,000,000	V	V	V	95	96¼
Clev., Painsv. & East. 1st 5s, '16	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	80	85
Clev. E. Ry. 1st 5s	600,000	V	V	V	98½	100
Cleveland, El. & W. 5s	1,073,000	2½	S	Aug, 1909	84	86
Clev. Ry. 5s, '12	2,128,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	98	100
Columbia G. & E.	50,000,000	..	..	....	22	24
Do 1st 5s, '27	14,080,500	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	69	71
Col'bus (Me.) El. 5s g '33	689,000	V	V	V	..	92
Colum's New'k & Z. 1st 5s	1,260,000	5	A	Mar, 1909	96¼	97¼
Conn. R. & L 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble	10,682,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
Do unstamp.	1,809,378	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
C. P. N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	S	Jan., 1908	30	60
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	V	V	V	80	95
Coney Isl. & B.	2,983,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 09	65	75
Do 1st con 4s	2,000,000	2	S	Jan. 1, 10	78	83
Con. Gas, E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	9,831,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	80	83
Con. Tr. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15, 10	75½	76½
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1909	103¾	104½
Dallas E. C. 1st col. tr. 5s, '22	3,658,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	90	93
Dayt. Lt. 5s, '37	1,582,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 09	..	†98
Denver City—Tram'y 5s, '19	2,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	99½	102
Do ref. 5s, '33	1,848,000	2½	S	Nov, 1909	96	97
Con. Tr. 5s, '33	1,167,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	99½	102
Met. Ry. 6s, '11	953,000	3	S	Jan., 1910	99½	...
Detroit Ed'n 5s	8,822,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	99½	101½
Dry D., E. B. & B. 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1908	96	100
Do 5% sc., 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1909	45	50
Duluth Ed. El. Co. 1st 5s, '31	1,127,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 09	99	101
East Penn. Rys. 1st 5s, '36	2,005,500	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	80	84
Economy L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,546,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Ed'nEl. (L. Ang.) pf. stock	V	V	V	V	81	82½
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	V	V	V	290	..
Elmira Water, L. & R. R. 1st mtg. 5s	1,661,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	100	..
Do con. 5s	1,814,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 09	93	93½
El Paso El. 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	..	100
42d St. & Gr. St.	748,000	4½	..	May 6, 00	200	220
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st 6s, '10	1,200,000	V	V	V	90	101
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	....	50	60
Gd. Rapids Ry.	2,000,000	1	Q	Mar 1, 10	120	123
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Nov 1, 09	89	91
Do 1st 5s, '16	3,372,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 09	99	101
Gt. W. Pow. 5s	9,300,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	†93	†96
Harwood El. 5s, '39	700,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Helena R. & L.	561,000	V	..	....	40	50
Do 5s cum. pf.	374,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 10	75	80
Do 5s of '25	860,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	92	96
Houston L. & P. 1st 5s, 1942	744,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	100	102
Hud. Tunnels: Hud. & Man. Ry.	40,000,000	V	V	V	20	25
Do 4½s, '56	57,000,000	..	..	....	77	80
Int. Trac. 4s, '49	17,955,000	V	V	V	66	68
J. C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	Nov, 1909	77⅝	78
Kan. C. R&L pf	9,522,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 10	70	71
Do 1st l. r. 5s	9,220,000	2½	S	Nov 15, 09	96	97
Kan. C. West. 5s	1,650,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	89	93½
Kings Co. E. L. & P. 5s, 1937	2,500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1897	102	103½
Knox. R. & L. 5s	1,932,000	V	V	V	95	96
Knoxv. Trac. 5s	824,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	105	105½
Lock. & O. 1st 5s	800,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	99	100
Memph. St. R. 5s	7,394,000	2½	S	Nov, 1909	99	..
Mil. L., H. & T. 1st 5s of '29	5,000,000	2½	S	Nov, 1909	103	104
Minn. Gen. E. 1st con. 5s, '33	5,486,000	2½	S	Dec., 1909	99½	101
Minn. St. Ry. 5s	4,208,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 09	104	105
Mobile Elec. 5s	1,424,000	2½	S	V	88	90
Nash. R. & El. 5s	4,054,000	V	V	V	101	103
Nassau L & P 5s	547,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	99	101½
Np. News & O. P. R. & El. 5s, '41	1,700,000	2½	S	V	93	95
Do. g. mtg. 5s	V	V	V	V	80	90
Ninth Avenue	V	V	V	V	150	180
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes, 1912	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & M.	100	..
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	99	101
Nor. Hudson Co Ry. ext. 5s	100,000	2½	S	Aug, 1909	100	103
Nor. Jer. St. Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	Nov, 1909	79¼	80¼
Okla. G. & El.	700,000	1¼	Q	Mar 15, 09	92	100
Do 7% cum. pf	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 10	95	100
Do 5s, '29	1,600,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 10	96	98
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	6,533,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	96	99
O. & C. B. St. R. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,616,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	97	100
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 09	96½	98½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation Mar. 5, 1910.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Omaha El. L. & P. 1st g. 5s, '33	1,143,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	98	100
Pacific Lt. & P. 1st 5s, '42	2,350,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	99¾	100¾
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30	6,724,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¼	99½
Port. R., L. & P. 5% notes, '10	1,000,000	2½	S	Nov, 1909	100	..
Port. Gen. El. 5s	6,348,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	100½	102½
Pub. Ser. Corp.	23,437,000	1¼	Q	Dec 31, 09	118	121
Do certs.	19,848,255	2½	S	May 1, 10	104	104½
Pug. Sd. E. R.	3,500,000	..	..	....	..	36
Do preferred	3,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1910	84	87
Do 1st c. 5s, '32	4,133,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 10	95	98
Rochester Ry. ††Do c. 5s, '30	3,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 09	105	..
††Do 2d 5s, '33	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1909	100	..
Roch. Ry. & L. 5s	16,000,000	2½	..	Jan., 1910	99	99¾
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s	4,828,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 09	88	90
Rutland R. L. & P. 1st 5s, 1946	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96½
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	4,250,000	2½	S	Nov, 1909	100½	102½
San Diego Con. G. & E.	700,000	1¼	Q	Mar 15, 10	76	80
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar, 1910	94	99
Do 1st 5s, '39	1,650,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 10	97	99
Savan. El. Co. 1st con. 5s, '52	2,051,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	78	80
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 10	98	100
Scranton El. 5s	1,622,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	99	101
Scran. Ry. ($50)	4,500,000	V	V	V	55	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	102½	125
Do con. 5s, '32	900,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	100	102
Seabeach 1st 4s	650,000	2	S	Au. 31, 09	75	85
Seattle Elec.	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 10	..	115
Do preferred	5,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 10	104	105
Do 1st 5s, '30	4,585,000	2½	S	Feb, 1910	104½	106
Seat.-Tac. Pow. 1st 5s, '25	1,982,000	2½	S	Dec., 1909	100	101½
Second Av. stk.	1,862,000	2½	Q	Jan. 4, 09	14	18
Do 1st con. 5s	5,184,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 09	54	56
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1908	96	100
Do deb. 5s, '09	216,000	2½	S	July, 1908	75	80
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 10, 10	122	130
S. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	V	60	85
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 09	87	92
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s	3,941,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 09	98	100
Springfield R. & L. 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 10	93½	95
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 10	102	106
Superior W. L. & P. 1st 4s, 1931	1,500,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	82
Syracuse R. T.	2,750,000	3	..	Feb., 1909	69	..
Do preferred	1,250,000	1¼	..	Jan. 1, 10	103	..
Do gen. 5s, '46	2,500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	98	101
Tampa Elec. 5s	600,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	99
T'town, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	99
34th St. Crosst'n 1st guar. 5s, '96	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	75	85
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1996	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	10	25
23d Street	600,000	4½	Q	Oct., 1908	..	250
Tri-City R. & L.	9,000,000	V	V	V	25	27
Do preferred	2,826,000	6	A	V	92	93½
Do col. 5s	8,059,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	98	100
Union Ry. 5s	2,000,000	2	S	Aug, 1909	99	102
United E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,500,000	2¼	S	Nov. 1, 09	90	..
Un. Trac. of Ind. 5s	4,366,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	70	78
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	7,542,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	91	94
Wash., Alex. & Mt. V. Ry. 5s	2,410,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 09	96	98
Do stock	1,500,000	1	S	Jan. 2, 10	58	60
Wash., Balt. & A. 1st 5s	V	V	V	V	64	66
Wash. R. & L.	6,500,000	1	..	Dec. 1, 09	37	40
Do preferred	8,500,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 09	87	89
††Do gen. 4s	10,223,350	2	S	Dec. 1, 09	86	87
W'chest. El. 5s	500,000	2½	S	V	60	75
West'n Power	12,000,000	..	..	....	36½	38
Do 6% cum. pf	5,220,000	..	..	....	54	55½
West Side RR. 5s	355,000	..	S	Jan. 1, 10	..	102
Yonkers Ry. 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	70	82

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Packers	5,750,000	¾	M	Sep 30, 05	89¼	89¾
Am. Brake S. & F. 5s, 1952	857,000	2½	S	....	100½	101½
Amer. Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Feb 19, 10	225	228
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 10	104	107
Am. Malt. 6s	3,893,000	3	S	Nov, 1909	102½	105
Am. Screw	3,250,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 09	160½	165
Am. Typefd.	4,000,000	V	V	V	44½	46½
Do preferred	2,000,000	V	V	V	100	102
Am. Un. Telph. (H'sb'g) 5s, '57	1,244,000	V	V	V	50	60
Am. Writ. Pap	9,500,000	..	..	....	3	3¾
Do preferred	12,500,000	1	S	Apr. 1, 10	27	28½
Do 1st 5s, '19	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	88	89
Assoc. Oil	40,000,000	1½	V	Mar 1, 07	47⅝	47¾
Atl. P. Cem. 6s	5,000,000	3	S	Sep., 1909	107¾	108¾
Babcock & Wilcox, stk	15,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 10, 10	101	103
Barney & Smith Car 5s of '36	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	90	97
Bliss & Co. ($50)	1,250,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 10	120	135
Do pf. ($50)	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 10	125	145
Bon Air C. & I. gen. 5s of '34	507,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	80	85
Do 5s of '36	780,000	V	V	V	50	60
Bord. C. Milk	21,250,000	4	S	Feb 15, 10	115	117
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15, 10	105	107
Case Th. Mach. 1st 5s	3,200,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 09	99	100
Celluloid	5,925,000	1¼	Q	Apr. 1, 10	129½	131
Cen. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 10	81	83
Do preferred	1,875,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 10	80	81½
Cen. Fireworks	1,406,150	1½	S	V	4	7
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Sep. 1, 00	35	45
Cent. Fdy. pf.	6,650,000	..	..	....	2½	3¼
Cent. Fdy. 6s	3,860,500	3	S	Nov, 1909	35	40
Cen. Home Telp (Louisv., Ky.) 5s, '26	2,195,000	V	V	V	81	82
Cen. Un. Telph.	5,450,927	1	Q	Apr., 1896	34	..
Do 1st 6s	2,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1910	102½	104
Do 5s of '19	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	95	98½
Cheseb'gh Mfg.	500,000	‡30	Q	Jan. 1, 10	725	800
Chi. Pneu. Tool	6,113,800	1	Q	Apr 25, 10	43½	45
Chic. Subw. 5s	15,600,000	2½	S	V	30	40
Clev'd Furnace	1,000,000	V	V	V	165	210
Col. Telph.	V	V	V	V	56	57½
Col. & Hocking C. & I. pf.	200,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 09	..	..
Do 6s of '56	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1909	47	52
Do 5s of '17	691,000	2½	S	July, 1909	50	70
Con. Coal 4½s, '34	5,138,000	2¼	S	Nov 1, 09	93½	95
Con. Cot. Duck	6,869,020	..	..	....	..	5
Do preferred	5,705,000	1	S	Oct. 1, 09	..	18
Con. Ry. Ltg. & Refrig.	22,000,000	V	V	V	..	2½
Con. Rub. Tire	5,149,500	..	..	....	2	4
Do preferred	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1909	10	20
Do deb. 4s	3,865,000	3½	..	Apr. 1, 09	30	36
Con. Tel. (Buf.)	3,500,000	V	V	V	11	..
Con. Tel. (Pa.) 5s, '31	2,270,000	V	V	V	49	51
Cudahy Pkg. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	Nov, 1909	99¼	100
Cumberland Tel. & Tel.	20,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 10	150	153
Cuyah'a Tel. Co. (Overl'd) 1st 5s	3,500,000	V	V	V	80¼	81¼
Dolores Mines	£329,965	4½	Q	Feb 24, 10	6⅜	6⅝
Du P. de N. P.	28,047,000	2	Q	Mar 15, 10	134	137
Do db. 4½s, '36	14,452,000	2¼	S	Dec. 1, 09	87	89
Empire St. & I.	1,254,770	..	..	....	12	20
Do preferred	2,500,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 10	80	85
Fair. Coal 5s, '31	5,320,000	2½	S	July, 1900	94	97
Frontier Tel. 5s (Buf.) of 1922	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	65	65
Gt. Lakes Tow.	1,675,000	V	V	V	19½	24
Do preferred	1,952,000	1¾	Q	Mar 15, 10	94	95
Hav. Tobacco	30,000,000	..	..	....	5	7
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	....	8	15

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation Mar. 5, 1910.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Home Tel. & Tel. (Los Ang.) pf.	2,795,000	1¼	Q	V	55⅛	56
Int. Ed. Pub. Co.	3,500,000	..	..	....	35	40
Do preferred	3,000,000	1¾	Q	V	78	81
Int. Nickel	8,822,682	1½	Q	Mar. 1, 10	145	155
Int. Nickel pf.	8,912,626	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 10	90	92½
Do 5s	V	V	V	V	93	94
Internat. Salt	18,228,000	1	Q	Dec. 1, 06	6	10
Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 09	46	49
Internat. Txtbk	6,000,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1910	140	142½
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	1,750,000	V	V	V	..	66
Kan. C. Home Tel	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 10	106	108½
Do 5s, '23	2,978,700	2½	S	Jan., 1910	†89½	†92
Kan. C. L. Dist. Tel. 5s, '25	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	†88	†89
K. C. Stocky'ds	9,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 10	98	99¼
Kinloch Tel. (St. Louis) 6s, '28	2,000,000	V	V	V	106¾	107½
Lackaw. Steel	35,000,000	..	..	....	45	50
Lan. Monotype	4,998,060	1¼	Q	Mar 30, 10	85¼	86¾
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	‡7½	Q	Dec 31, 09	210	216
Nev. C. Cop. ($5)	5,756,000	37½	Q	Mar 31, 10	23⅝	23⅞
N. Falls Hyd. & Mfg. 5s of 1917	1,200,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	100	100½
N. F. Pow. 5s, '32	10,000,000	V	V	V	100	102
Do stock	4,180,700	V	V	V	75	80
O'gara Coal 5s	2,744,000	2½	S	Sep., 1905	80	82
Ontario Pow. 5s	4,913,000	2½	S	Feb., 1910	93½	95½
Otis Elevator	6,375,800	1½	S	Oct 15, 09	52	55
Do preferred	6,310,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 10	99	100
Paint Cr. Colls. 5s	2,913,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	65	68
Penn. Coal & C. 5s, '53	5,854,500	2½	S	Mar. 1, 08	30	36
Do "A" 5s, '32	1,140,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	90	94
Poc. Con. Col. Inc. 5s of '57	3,237,300	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	86	89
Proc. & Gamble	9,000,000	3	Q	Feb 15, 10	385	410
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 10	175	190
Producers' Oil	3,000,000	‡35½	Q	Dec 31, 09	..	142
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 09	155	170
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 09	107	110
Safety Car Heat & Lighting	9,862,000	‡3	Q	Dec 23, 09	132	135
Schwarzschild & S. deb. 6s, '19	5,401,000	3	S	Jan., 1910	100	101
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	10	Q	Jan., 1910	565	580
Stand. Coupler	1,200,000	1	V	Dec 24, 09	25	32
Do preferred	300,000	4	V	Dec 24, 09	100	110
Stand. Milling	4,000,000	V	V	V	19	20
Do preferred	6,900,000	1¼	V	Oct 30, 09	57½	60
Do 1st 5s	3,537,000	2½	S	Nov, 1909	82	87
Standard Oil	100,000,000	$15	Q	Mar 15, 10	620	622
Studeb'kr Bros. 1st mtg. 5s	......	2½	S	Jan., 1910	98	100
Temple Iron 4s	705,000	2	S	Jan., 1910	103	105
Texas (Oil) Co.	12,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 09	196	202
Do conv. 6s	6,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1910	129½	135
Tintic Co. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	....	1½	2½
Tren. Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	Feb., 1893	5	10
Do preferred	1,250,000	1	Q	Jan 25, 10	55	62
Union Oil (Cal.)	23,982,200	½	..	Oct 20, 09	104½	104¾
Un. Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 07	60	65
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 09	114	115
Do 2d pf.	4,105,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 09	112	114
Unit. Banknote Corp. ($50)	5,000,000	1	Q	Feb 15, 10	50	53
Do pf. ($50)	5,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 3, 10	47	54
Unit. T. & T. 5s	1,937,000	V	V	V	55	65
U. S. Play. Card	V	V	V	V	128	131
U. S. Tel. Co. (Clev.) 1st 5s	2,156,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	..	81
Welsb'h col. tr. 5s	6,576,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 09	84	86
Worth'n H. R. pf	2,000,000	3½	S	Nov 1, 09	105	110

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Surety	$2,500,000	‡5	Q	Dec 31, 09	225	235
Astor Trust	1,250,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 10	380	390
Bankers' Trust	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 3, 10	660	685
Bd. & Mg. Guar	5,000,000	3	Q	Feb 15, 10	255	260
Broadway Tr.	700,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 10	148	152
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 3, 10	425	450
Carnegie	1,500,000	2-3	M	Jn-Ju. 10	140	150
Central	3,000,000	9	Q	Jan. 3, 10	1000	1020
Citizens'	500,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 10	140	..
Columbia Trust	1,000,000	2	Q	Mar 31, 10	300	320
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	125	130
Empire	1,000,000	5	S	Dec 31, 09	300	305
Emp. St. Surety	V	V	V	V	95	105
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 09	500	510
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb. 1, 10	1750	1835
Fidelity Trust	750,000	‡4	S	Jan. 3, 10	200	210
Flatbush	300,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 10	215	..
Franklin	1,500,000	4	S	Dec 31, 09	220	230
Fulton	500,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 10	280	..
Guaranty (new)	5,000,000	..	..	....	780	800
Guardian	500,000	..	..	....	165	175
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 10	245	260
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15, 07	115	125
Hudson Trust	500,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 10	170	180
Kings County	500,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 10	500	..
Knickerb. Trust	1,200,000	..	..	....	305	310
Lawyers Mtg.	4,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 09	255	260
Law. T. In. & T.	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 3, 10	290	290
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	145	152
Long Island	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 3, 10	305	320
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 10	380	420
Mercantile	2,000,000	‡10	Q	Dec 31, 09	740	760
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 09	505	535
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 31, 09	113	115
Mutual Alliance	700,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 08	133	140
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 10	175	185
National Surety	750,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 10	235	250
N. Y. Life I. & T.	1,000,000	‡25	S	Dec 10, 09	1115	1130
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 3, 10	217	223
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31, 09	650	665
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Feb., 1910	305	..
Realty Assoc't's	4,000,000	‡4	S	Jan 15, 10	118	123
Standard	1,000,000	4	Q	Dec 31, 09	400	..
Title Guar. & T.	4,375,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 09	530	540
Title Insurance	2,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 09	150	158
Tr. Co. of Am.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 09	365	370
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 10	1375	1410
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 09	475	485
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 3, 10	1265	..
Van Norden	1,000,000	1	M	Dec., 1909	200	230
Washington Tr.	500,000	‡5	Q	Jan. 3, 10	355	375
Windsor	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 29, 09	120	135

IRRIGATION BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Municipal Issues.						
Bijou Dist. 6s (Morg. Co., Col.)	750,000	V	V	V	99	5¾%b
Greel.-Poud. 6s (Weld Co., Col.)	5,100,000	V	V	V	100	5¾%b
Montz. Val. 6s (Mont. Co., Col.)	795,000	V	V	V	5¾%b	5%b
N. Sterling (Logan Co., Col.)	V	V	V	V	100	5%b
River. Dist. 6s (Morg. Co., Col.)	750,000	V	V	V	101	5%b
Corporation Issues.						
Bitterr't Val. Ir. Co. 1st mtg. 6s	1,500,000	V	V	V	98	101
E. I. & L. Co. 1st mtg. 6s	660,000	V	V	V	100	5½%b
Twin Falls N. S. 6s, 1918	V	V	V	V	100½	101

bIncome percentage basis.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	$500,000	V	V	V	300	..
Continental	1,000,000	30	S	V	2025	2100
Empire City	200,000	4	S	V	125	140
Fidelity-Phenix	2,500,000	5	..	V	290	310
Germ. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	Jan. 4, 10	260	..
Germ.-Amer.	1,500,000	15	S	Jan. 4, 10	565	575
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	9	S	Jan. 5, 10	280	295
Globe & Rutgers	400,000	5	Q	V	450	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	V	V	V	190	200
Home	3,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1910	670	685
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	V	150	100
Niagara ($50)	750,000	10	S	Jan. 6, 10	300	320
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Oct., 1909	160	175
Pacific ($25)	200,000	3	S	V	100	..
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	V	90	105
Stuyv's'nt ($100)	400,000	5	Q	Jan 14, 10	140	155
Un. States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	60	75
W'chester ($10)	300,000	15	S	V	445	455
W'sb'gCity ($50)	250,000	10	S	Jan 14, 10	410	425

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation Mar. 5, 1910.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat.	$300,000	2	Q	Jan. 3, 10	175	185
America	1,500,000	13	S	Jan. 3, 10	615	630
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 09	252	257
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	125	130
Bowery	250,000	‡8	Q	Feb. 1, 10	400	425
Bronx Borough	150,000	10	..	Dec 30, 09	210	220
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 10	135	145
Century	200,000	1½	Q	Jan. 3, 10	170	180
Chase National	5,000,000	‡9	S	Jan. 3, 10	430	455
Chat'm Nat ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 3, 10	325	335
Chelsea Exch.	200,000	3	Q	Jan. 1, 10	205	220
Chemical Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 10	445	450
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	Jan. 3, 10	160	163
City (National)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov. 1, 09	400	406
Coal & Iron Nat	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 10	150	157
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 10	400	..
Columbia	625,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 10	330	345
Commerce (Nat)	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 3, 10	206	207
Corn Exchange	3,000,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 10	320	325
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 10	125	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 09	165	175
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 1, 10	4300	4500
Fifth National	250,000	3	Q	Jan., 1910	300	350
First National	10,000,000	††18	Q	Jan. 3, 10	895	905
Fourteenth St.	1,000,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 10	150	165
Fourth Nat.	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 3, 10	200	205
Gal'tinNat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 09	335	345
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 09	290	310
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 10	140	145
German Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 10	450	475
Germania	200,000	‡12½	S	Nov. 1, 09	550	575
Greenwich	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 10	255	265
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 3, 10	625	650
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan. 3, 10	565	575
Internat. B'k'g.	3,250,000	2	S	Oct. 1, 07	100	115
Irv. Nat. Exch.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 3, 10	200	210
Jefferson	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 10	165	175
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	‡15	Q	Jan. 3, 10	600	625
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 10	..	485
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	8	S	Jan. 3, 10	335	340
Mar. & Fult. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 3, 10	270	275
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	¶3	Q	Jan. 3, 10	270	280
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr. 1, 10	160	170
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 3, 10	180	185
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 10	165	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 10	..	395
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 3, 10	202	205
Mount Morris	250,000	2½	Q	Jan. 3, 10	270	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 10	280	290
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 09	225	..
Nat. Reserve	1,200,000	3	S	Jan 10, 10	125	135
N. Netherland	200,000	2½	S	Sep 30, 09	200	..
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	7	S	Jan. 3, 10	322½	330
N. Y. County Nat	500,000	20	S	Jan. 3, 10	800	..
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	‡4	S	Oct 15, 09	165	175
N't & Day B'k	200,000	..	..	....	200	240
Nor. Bk. of N. Y.	700,000	3	..	July 1, 07	..	100
Pacific ($50)	500,000	‡4	Q	Feb. 1, 10	230	245

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation Mar. 5, 1910.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Park National	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 3, 10	475	480
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 10	280	300
PhenixNat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 10	180	195
Plaza	100,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 10	600	..
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 10	375	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	8	Q	Jan. 3, 10	350	..
Sherman Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	135	..
State	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 10	300	..
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 10	170	..
Union Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 10	185	195
Wash. Heights	100,000	2	..	Jan., 1910	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 10	525	..
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31, 09	500	..

††Includ. 8% extra, but not 3% div. on First Security Co.
¶Also Special Dividend of 21% paid Jan. 29.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac	$9,383,000	2s	Q	Feb. 1, 10	294½	295
Do preferred	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 10	105	107
Bay City 5s, '20	V	V	V	V	95	100
Binghamt'n Gas 1st 5s, 1938	750,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	97	100
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	....	55	65
Buffalo Gas	7,000,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 09	5½	5¾
Buffalo Gas pf.	1,713,000	..	..	....	18	..
Buf. G. 1st 5s, '47	5,805,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 09	64¾	67
Burlington Gas Lt. 1st 5s, '55	980,000	2½	S	V	87	89
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1909	100½	101½
Colum. G. & F.	2,750,000	..	..	....	35	40¼
Do preferred	5,500,000	1¼	Q	Dec 15, 09	79½	..
Do 1st 5s, '32	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	93½	..
††Con. G. of N. J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	93	95
Con. Wat. Utica 5s of 1930	3,241,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	100	103
Denver G. & E.	3,500,000	1½	M	Jan., 1910	146	148
Do gen. 5s	5,691,000	2½	S	Nov., 1910	93½	94
Denver U. Water 5s, '14	8,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	93	95
Det. City Gas prior lien 5s, '23	5,619,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	101	101½
Gd. Rap. G. L. 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 10	..	101
Hous. Gas 5s, '20	734,000	2½	S	Mar, 1910	96	98½
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	3½	S	Dec. 1, 09	143	145
Do 1st 5s	10,290,000	2½	S	Nov, 1909	103¼	103¾
Indiana Ltg. Co	4,500,000	..	..	....	30	31
Do 1st 4s, 1958	3,000,000	2	S	Feb. 1, 10	66	67½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	July 2, 09	18	25
Do 1st 5s, 1952	4,250,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	80	86½
Indp. Water 5s	2,312,000	V	V	V	99	101
J'ksonville 5s, '37	928,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1909	92½	97½
Kansas Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	38½	39½
Do 1st 6s, '18	3,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 09	†100	†101
Do 2d 6s, '18	3,828,000	3	S	Jan., 1910	†90	†92
Lincoln G. & E.	2,250,000	..	..	....	19	21
Do 1st 5s, 1941	......	2½	S	Jun, 1909	80	85
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	400,000	3	S	Oct., 1909	103	106

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation Mar. 5, 1910.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Mass. Gas	25,000,000	1	1-3	Dec. 1, 09	80	80¼
Do preferred	25,000,000	2	S	Dec. 1, 09	94	95½
Michigan Light	1,000,000	1	Q	Jan. 3, 10	90	..
Do preferred	1,250,000	1½	Q	Jan. 3, 10	..	105
Milwaukee Gas Lt. 1st 4s, '27	7,932,000	2	S A	Nov, 1909	91½	92¾
Min'ap. G. L. 1st c. 6s, '10 or '30	3,000,000	3	S	Mar 1, 10	100	102
Do 1st 5s, '30	2,240,000	2½	S	July, 1909	97	98½
Mutual	3,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1910	140	155
N. Ams'm 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	100	101
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	103	104
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	98	100
N. Y. & Q. Elec. Lt. & P.	1,250,000	..	..	....	58	62
Do preferred	1,250,000	1½	4 M	Dec. 1, 09	80	83
Do cons. 5s	2,272,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 10	98½	100
N. Y. & Q. G. Co. st. & gen. 5s	816,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 10	85	90
North Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov, 1909	98	101
Omaha 5s, '17	V	V	V	V	96½	97¼
Pacific G. & E.	17,566,000	V	V	V	53⅝	54
Do preferred	9,979,000	1.50	Q	Nov 15, 09	87	87¾
Do deb. 6s, '37	3,651,000	3	S	Dec 15, 09	99	101
People's Water	V	V	V	V	3¼	4
Do 5% bonds	V	V	V	V	69⅜	69¾
Que-Jac. Cartier 1st ref. 5s, '30	....	2½	..	Oct., 1909	97	..
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1944	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	93½	96
St. Paul G. Lt. gen. 5s, 1944	3,294,000	2½	S	Sep., 1910	96	98
Do con. mtge. 6s, 1918	600,000	3	S	Jan., 1910	102	..
Scranton Gas & Wat. 1st 5s, '28	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	101½	102½
Do deb. 5s, '35	600,000	2½	S	Jan., 1910	100½	101½
South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	2,090,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	93	95
S. Jer. G. & El.	6,000,000	4	S	Dec., 1909	135	140
Do 1st 5s	11,717,000	2½	S	Dec., 1909	99¼	100
Sprg. Val. Wat.	28,000,000	V	V	V	44¼	44¾
Do 4% bonds	V	V	V	V	90	90¼
Sp'brook Wat. 5s	4,600,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	103½	105
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	¾	S	Dec 31, 06	30	40
Do preferred	4,295,700	V	V	V	60	80
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov, 1909	102	..
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	102	103
S'r'c'se L. & P. col. tr. 5s, g. '54	5,152,000	2½	S	V	68	71
Syracuse Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1909	99	100
U. G. I. Co. ($50)	50,473,335	2v	Q	Jan 15, 10	86¾	87
Wilkes-Barre G. & E. 1st c. 5s, '55	2,553,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 10	101	102
Do stock	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 10	88	86¼

a Also regular stock dividend of 2½ shares to 100 in common.
b Also stock dividend 10% March 1, 1910.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
of NEW YORK
54 Wall Street

Capital and Surplus, $18,000,000
(of which $17,000,000 has been earned)

Authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator or Guardian.
Receives Deposits, subject to check, and allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Acts as Transfer Agent, Registrar and Trustee under Mortgages.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
60 Broadway
358 Fifth Avenue, Corner 34th Street
125th St. & Lenox Ave.
148th St. & Third Ave.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

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BENJ. L. ALLEN, Vice President
JOSEPH T. BROWN, Vice President
FRANCIS HENDERSON, Vice President and Trust Officer
WILLIAM TURNBULL, Vice President
HARRIS A. DUNN, Secretary & Treasurer
JAMES E. MILLER, Assistant Secretary
J. SPERRY KANE, Assistant Treasurer
PAUL H. HUDSON, Auditor
TRUST DEPARTMENT
ORRIN R. JUDD and R. L. CERERO, Assistant Trust Officers.

DIRECTORS
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FRANKLIN Q. BROWN, Redmond & Co., Bankers
EDWARD H. CLARK, Manager Hearst Estate
CHARLES F. HOFFMAN, New York City
J. HORACE HARDING, Charles D. Barney & Co., Bankers
WILLIAM B. JOYCE, President National Surety Co.
CHARLES H. KEEP, President of The Company
HINSDILL PARSONS, General Counsel & V. P. General Elec. Co.
SAMUEL T. PETERS, Williams & Peters, Coal Merchants
HERBERT L. SATTERLEE, Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, Counselors-at-Law
WILLIAM A. TUCKER, Tucker, Anthony & Co., Bankers
PAYNE WHITNEY, New York City
ISSUES TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT

Windsor Trust Company
Uptown Office, FIFTH AVE. & 47th ST.
NEW YORK
Downtown Office, NASSAU & CEDAR STS.

ACTS AS REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT
MAINTAINS A THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED
TRUST DEPARTMENT
AND IS AUTHORIZED TO ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR OR GUARDIAN

THE
TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA
37-43 Wall Street, New York.
COLONIAL BRANCH, 222 Broadway, New York.
LONDON OFFICE, 95 Gresham Street.
Capital and Surplus, $8,000,000.
Invites accounts of individuals, firms and corporations.
Pays interest on daily balances.
Executes trusts of every description.

Central Foundry Company

To holders of the 6% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures of 1919 of Central Foundry Company, and to all other creditors of said company:

In view of the appointment of a receiver of the properties of CENTRAL FOUNDRY COMPANY, and at the request of the holders of said debentures and creditors to a large amount, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee for the protection of the interests of all creditors who shall become parties to an agreement now in course of preparation, to be dated February 16, 1910.

Creditors are accordingly requested to deposit their debentures in negotiable form with the coupon of May 1, 1910, and all subsequent coupons attached, and all other claims and evidences of indebtedness, with appropriate transfers, proofs of claims, and powers of attorney with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK**, the depositary to be named in said agreement, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City. Certificates of deposit will be issued for all debentures and claims so deposited.

In the judgment of the Committee the interests of the creditors demand immediate concerted action for their protection, and a prompt deposit of debentures and of claims is therefore urged. Copies of the deposit agreement and forms of transfer, proofs of claims, and powers of attorney may be obtained on and after FEBRUARY 21, 1910, from the Central Trust Company of New York or from the secretary of the committee.

Dated New York, February 16, 1910.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman;
C. D. SMITHERS,
P. J. GOODHART,
AUGUST HECKSCHER,
GEORGE D. HALLOCK,
Committee.

FRANKLIN L. BABCOCK, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
BYRNE & CUTCHEON,
Counsel.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co.

New York, Nov. 12, 1909.

The undersigned, Sinking Fund Commissioners under the C., I., St. L. & C. Consolidated Six Per Cent. Mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund Account as of Nov. 1, 1909, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 316, 634, 841, 1076, 1157, and 1210, have been drawn for such purpose, that interest on said bonds shall cease on and after the first day of May, 1910, and that the bonds will be taken up on that day at 105 per cent. and accrued interest at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

W. C. BROWN,
W. A. WILDHACK,
W. P. BLISS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

BOND SALESMEN, ATTENTION.

$50 per week easily earned by any man of ordinary intelligence—more in proportion—in selling 7% Preferred Stock of a High-Class Industrial with common stock bonus—Company paid 8% last year. Full particulars given by mail to parties stating experience, present occupation, and producing good references. Address High Class, Box B 42 Times, Times Square.

Irving National Exchange Bank
Strictly a Commercial Bank.
Resources over Thirty Millions.
West Broadway and Chambers St., New York

6% Guaranteed Mortgages 6%
Over $400,000 Sold.
Ask for Booklet
KINGS CO. MORTGAGE CO.,
155 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR COMPANY.

New York, March 4, 1910.

Preferred Stock Dividend.

A dividend of two per cent. on the preferred stock of this company has been declared for the second quarter of the current fiscal year, payable on April 1, 1910, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 21, 1910. Checks will be mailed by Messrs. Muller, Schall & Company of New York City. The transfer books will be closed on March 21, 1910, and will be reopened on April 2, 1910.

F. A. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR COMPANY.

New York, March 4, 1910.

Common Stock Dividend.

A dividend of one per cent has been declared on the common stock of this company, payable on April 1, 1910, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 21, 1910. Checks will be mailed by Messrs. Muller, Schall & Co. of New York City. The transfer books will be closed on March 21, 1910, and will be reopened on April 2, 1910.

F. A. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

A Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and a Quarterly Dividend of $2.50 per share on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on April 1, 1910, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, March 1, 1910.

The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1910.

YUKON GOLD COMPANY.

165 Broadway, New York, March 1st, 1910.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.

The Directors of the Yukon Gold Company have this date declared a Quarterly Dividend at the rate of Eight Per Cent. (8%) per annum on the issued capital stock of the Company, the third payment of Two Per Cent. (2%) or ten (10c) per share, to be made on March 31st, 1910, to all stockholders of record at three o'clock in the afternoon of March 15th, 1910.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at three o'clock in the afternoon of March 15th, and reopen April 1st, 1910.

CHAS. K. LIPMAN, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., Mch. 1, 1910.

The Board of Directors have this day declared an extra dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, including the $533,500 of stock known as "Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Guaranteed Stock," payable at this office March 30th, 1910, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on Friday, March 11th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY.

February 23, 1910.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company to be paid April 1, 1910, to the Stockholders of record at the close of business March 21, 1910.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business March 21, 1910, and reopened April 1, 1910.

CURTIS R. HATHEWAY, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOODSTUFFS, Etc., Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, February 18, 1910.—Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary foodstuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-273. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., New Orleans, La.; Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., 165 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Cal., and Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., 31 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2.00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1.00 P. M., and at San Francisco until 11.00 A. M., March 12, 1910. WENDELL L. SIMPSON, Major 19th Infantry, U. S. A., Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Co., 24 State Street, New York.

JANUARY'S INTERNAL TRADE.

Government Figures Show Some Declines, but Soft Coal Movement Large.

January reports of internal commerce movements, just made public by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, show heavy movements of coal and coke in the East and of lumber in the Far West, increased grain receipts at interior markets, but light movements of live stock in the Middle West and of cotton in the South.

Live stock receipts during the month at seven primary interior markets totaled 3,084,892 head, compared with 3,706,892 and 4,529,838 head received during January, 1909 and 1908. A large decline is also shown in the live stock receipts at four principal Atlantic seacoast cities. Shipments for the month of packing house products from Chicago aggregated 167,380,123 pounds, compared with 180,884,584 and 213,288,423 pounds shipped in January, 1909 and 1908. The shipments of fresh beef, tallow, and hides are the only products showing slight increases.

Grain receipts during the month at fourteen primary interior markets totaled 65,226,037 bushels, compared with 51,222,172 and 66,440,727 bushels in the same month in 1909 and 1908. Of the total received at these markets, 20,381,788 bushels was wheat, 24,164,597 corn, 14,044,012 oats, 5,895,966 barley, and 789,674 rye.

The combined grain and flour receipts at four Atlantic seaport cities during January were 12,738,549 bushels, compared with 12,515,877 and 18,209,092 bushels reported for January, 1909 and 1908.

Sight receipts of cotton during the five months of the present crop season, ended January, totaled 8,030,722 bales, compared with 10,148,557 and 8,233,354 bales received during the same period in the 1909 and 1908 seasons.

Anthracite coal shipments during the month from Eastern producing territory, 5,306,618 gross tons, fell below the figures for the three preceding Winter months, as well as the corresponding January, 1909 and 1908, shipments. The monthly movement of bituminous coal over seven leading Eastern coal-carrying railroads, 7,635,741 tons, shows a large increase over corresponding 1909 and 1908 totals of 5,881,394 and 5,248,778 tons. The growth of coke shipments over the same roads is even more pronounced, the total for the month, 2,425,030 tons, being 92 per cent. larger than for January, 1909.

An unfavorable turn in the country's building activity is indicated by the January reports of aggregate monthly values of building permits granted in 103 cities in all parts of the country. This total, $43,306,368, was 25 per cent. below the total for the preceding month and almost 12 per cent. below the January, 1909, total.

India Can Produce Cotton.

Arno Schmidt, Secretary of the International Cotton Federation, has just returned to England from an official investigation of the possibilities of cotton growing in India, with the report that India can produce 10,000,000 bales a year.

Many experts assured Mr. Schmidt that India could produce, within four or five years, 10,000,000 bales of cotton if the matter were properly dealt with; such a quantity would, of course, have a powerful influence on checking American speculation. There exist all the fundamental conditions for a supply on a commercial basis, viz., an excellent system of Government railways which is constantly being enlarged, good country roads for transportation, a tremendous population accustomed to agricultural work from childhood, and an excellent Government Agricultural Department. The cotton plant is indigenous to India, and its fibre has been employed for the making of clothing for thousands of years. The fact that this year the crop has been estimated to be almost half as large as the American crop shows that cotton growing is an immensely valuable asset in the country's commercial system.

The quality of cotton was, some twenty years ago, of a superior character to that produced, say, five years ago, as has been repeatedly stated at the International congresses by users of Indian cotton. During the last few years efforts have been made by the Government Agricultural Department to improve the quality, and the result has been very satisfactory.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

Week Ended March 5.

STOCKS. (Shares.)	1910.	1909.	1908.
Monday	511,714	837,330	300,235
Tuesday	503,618	553,878	377,384
Wednesday	833,227	443,135	325,509
Thursday	713,907	404,320	296,631
Friday	432,750	500,274	282,083
Saturday	197,970	264,784	451,668
Total week	3,193,246	3,003,731	2,033,460
Year to date	42,792,678	32,680,078	28,566,841
BONDS. (Par Value.)			
Monday	$2,006,500	$3,337,000	$1,746,000
Tuesday	2,979,000	3,539,000	2,315,520
Wednesday	2,618,000	4,234,000	1,280,000
Thursday	2,747,000	2,526,500	1,511,000
Friday	2,528,000	2,696,500	1,658,500
Saturday	1,532,500	1,400,500	1,906,000
Total week	$14,411,000	$17,733,500	$10,507,000
Year to date	165,493,500	266,369,000	157,039,200

In detail the week's transactions compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

	Mch.6,'09.	Mch.5,'10.	Increase.
Railroad and mis. stocks	3,063,631	3,191,646	128,015
Mining stocks	100	1,600	1,500
Bank stock	......	$210	$210
Railroad and mis. bonds	$16,561,500	$13,245,000	*$3,316,500
Gov't bonds	393,000	249,000	*144,000
State bonds	10,000	20,000	10,000
City bonds	769,000	897,000	128,000
Total all bds.	$17,733,500	$14,411,000	*$3,322,500

*Decrease.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Security Bolts for Automobile Tires Are Given Lower Duty.

In sustaining a claim filed by Charles Dien, the Board of United States General Appraisers holds that so-called "bolts with leather," also known as "security bolts," employed for holding automobile tires in place, are entitled to duty at the rate 1⅛ cents per pound under the provision in the law for "bolts, whether of iron or steel."

The Collector returned the articles for duty at 45 per cent. under the provision for "manufactured articles not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of metal." General Appraiser Fischer, who writes the decision for the board, reaches the conclusion that the Government's assessment is untenable. In finding for the importer, the General Appraiser says in part:

"In these cases we are concerned with the bolts only, and as to such articles we are convinced that the claim of the importer is correct. We know of no authority which would warrant a holding that Paragraph 145 is to be limited to bolts entirely of iron or steel, and in our opinion it would be error to exclude from the applicable provisions of the tariff wherein they are denominatively provided for bolts to the metal heads of which has been added a covering of leather and cotton.

"The article is actually an iron or steel bolt, and there is nothing in the record to indicate that the leather and cotton material added thereto represents other than a small part of its value. The claim in the protests that the merchandise is dutiable under the provision for 'bolts, whether of iron or steel,' is sustained. The decisions of the Collector are modified accordingly."

Astor Trust Company

FIFTH AVE. & 36TH ST., NEW YORK

Capital, $1,250,000 Surplus and Profits, $750,000

Interest Paid on Daily Balances

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STEPHEN BAKER, Pres't Bank of the Manhattan Co.
GEO. B. CASE, White & Case, Attorneys.
JOHN CLAFLIN, President United Dry Goods Companies.
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H. P. DAVISON, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers.
JOHN I. DOWNEY, Building Construction.
ELBERT H. GARY, Chairman U. S. Steel Corporation.
ROBERT WALTON GOELET,
THOMAS W. LAMONT, Vice-President First National Bank.
EDGAR L. MARSTON, Blair & Co., Bankers.
GATES W. McGARRAH, Pres't Mechanics & Metals Nat'l Bank.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Pres't Mutual Life Ins. Co.
GEO. W. PERKINS, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers.
D. E. POMEROY, Vice-Pres't Bankers Trust Co.
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ARCHIBALD D. RUSSELL,
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Vice-Pres't, Bankers Trust Co.
CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Vice-Pres't Tiffany & Co.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Vice-Pres't Chase Nat'l Bank.

OFFICERS

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ALEX. H. STEVENS, Vice-Pres't.
SEWARD PROSSER, Vice-Pres't.
THOMAS COCHRAN, JR., Vice-Pres't.
GEO. W. PANCOAST, Cashier.
HOWARD BOOCOCK, Ass't Sec.
JAS. R. TROWBRIDGE, Trust Officer.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS

Total for the Week Ended March 5, $14,411,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	11½
Albany & Susquehanna 3½s	97½	97½	97½	97½	2
Allis-Chalmers 5s	82⅛	82⅞	82½	82½	88
American Agricultural Chemical 5s	102⅞	103	102⅞	102⅞	7
American Cotton Oil 4½s	97⅞	97½	97⅛	97½	30
American Dock & Improvement 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	2
American Hide & Leather 6s	101	101⅛	101	101⅛	8
American Ice Securities 6s	72	72½	72	72½	5
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	96	96	96	96	1
American Tel. & Tel. Coll. 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	2
American Tel. & Tel. conv. 4s	104	105¼	104	105	305
American Tobacco 4s	81¼	83½	81¼	82⅞	654
American Tobacco 4s reg.	82	82	82	82	2
American Tobacco 6s	105	105½	104¾	105½	155
American Tobacco 6s reg.	105½	105½	105½	105¼	2
Ann Arbor 4s	82⅞	83½	82½	83	22
Armour 4½s	92⅞	93	92⅞	92⅞	34
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100⅝	100¾	100⅝	100½	127½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé gen. 4s reg.	100	100	100	100	5
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s	94¼	94½	94¼	94¼	16
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stpd.	94¼	94½	94¼	94⅞	10½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 5s	117¾	118¼	117⅛	118⅞	136
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 4s	116⅝	117½	116¼	117	103
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, Trans. S. L. 4s	94¾	94¾	94⅝	94⅝	51
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	96	96½	96	96¼	31
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	94⅝	94¾	94⅝	94½	130
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	92¼	92⅝	92¼	92¼	80
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	99¾	100⅛	99⅝	100⅛	84½
Balt. & Ohio, Southwestern Div. 3½s	90⅝	90⅝	90½	90⅝	24
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	92½	92⅝	92½	92½	4
Bethlehem Steel 5s	88	88	87	87	40
Brooklyn City Railroad 5s	103	103	103	103	4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 4s	83⅜	84	83¼	83½	141
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	102	102¾	102	102¼	22
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s, stpd.	102⅞	103	102⅞	103	25
Burlington, Cedar Rap. & North. col. 5s	114	114	114	114	2
Canada Southern 1st ext. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	6
Carolina Central 4s	91	91	91	91	1
Central Branch Railway 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s, tr. r.	78	78	78	78	2
Central Leather 5s	100	100¼	99¾	100⅛	159
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97½	97½	85
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	125	125	124½	124⅞	7½
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg.	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	5
Chesapeake & Ohio fund. 5s	105	105¼	105	105¼	20
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	103	103¼	103	103	33
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	1
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	74	74	73¼	73¼	12
Chi., Bur. & Q., Illinois Div. 4s	100½	100½	100	100	66
Chi., Bur. & Q., Illinois Div. 3½s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	18
Chi., Bur. & Q., Denver Div. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	1
Chi., Bur. & Q., Nebraska Ext. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	5
Chi., Bur. & Q., Southwest Div. 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Chi., Bur. & Q. joint 4s	96⅝	96¾	96¼	96⅝	244
Chi., Bur. & Q. joint 4s reg.	96⅜	96½	96⅜	96½	9
Chi., Bur. & Q. gen. 4s	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	74
Chi., Bur. & Q. deb. 5s	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	39
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	120½	120¼	120½	120½	1
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P. 4s, Series A	100	100¼	100	100⅛	44
Chi., Mil. & St. P. 4s, 1934	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	87
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & L. Sup. 5s	107⅜	108	107¾	108	6
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., P. & W. 5s	108¼	108⅛	108⅛	108¾	8
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	108	108	108	108	3
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	113	113	113	113	3
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 5s	109	109¼	109	109½	2
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	89	89	88¾	89	57
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	110½	110½	109½	109¼	4
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	91¼	91¼	91⅛	91⅜	121
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	81	81⅜	80¾	81	620
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	98¼	98¼	98	98	14
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s reg.	118	118	118	118	10
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	2
Chicago & West Indiana con. 4s	93⅜	93½	93	93	7
Chicago & West Michigan 5s	102	102	102	102	3
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4s (Cleve.)	96	96	95½	95¼	16
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	95	95⅜	95	95⅜	8
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	77½	77½	77½	77½	2
Colorado Industrial 5s	80¼	81	80½	81	20
Colorado & Southern 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	15
Colorado & Southern ref. & ext. 4½s	98⅞	99	98¾	99	73
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½	3
Connecticut Railway & Light 4½s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	2
Delaware & Hudson, Penn. Div. 7s	120	120	120	120	8
Delaware & Hudson 1st & ref. 4s	100¼	100⅛	100	100	55
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	100⅜	101	100¾	101	22
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	3
Denver & Rio Grande 1st & ref. 5s	94	94	93¾	93⅜	108
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	97	97¼	97	97¼	12
Detroit United Railway consol. 4½s	82½	82¾	82½	82⅝	2
Detroit Edison 5s	100⅝	100¼	100¼	100⅛	3
Distillers' Securities 5s	73½	74½	73½	74½	30
Du Pont de Nemours Powder 4½s	87	87	87	87	1
Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn con. 4s	89½	90	89½	90	2
Erie conv. 4s, Series A	79½	81½	79¼	81½	63
Erie conv. 4s, Series B	71¾	73	71⅜	73	173
Erie 1st consol. 4s	85½	86	85½	86	53
Erie gen. 4s	75	76¼	75	76	36
Erie, Pennsylvania col. 4s	85	85	85	85	6
Fort Worth & Denver City 6s	113¾	114	113¾	114	8
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 4s	87	87	87	87	2
General Electric conv. deb. 5s	142¼	144¼	142¼	144	34
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	90	90	90	90	1
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	99½	99½	99¼	99½	1
Illinois Central ref. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	7
Indiana, Decatur & Western 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 4s	97¼	97¼	97	97	6
Interborough Rapid Transit conv. 6s	103	103	102⅞	103	87
Interborough Rapid Transit 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102¾	102⅞	25
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	82	82	81¾	82	290
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s, ctfs.	109	111	109	110½	170½
International Paper conv. 5s	84	85	84	85	7
International Paper 6s	104¾	104¾	104½	104¾	27
International Traction 4s	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	2
International Steam Pump 5s	95	95⅞	95	95⅞	18
Iowa Central ref. 4s	76	77	76	77	108
Iowa Central 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Kanawha & Michigan 1st 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	1
Kansas City Gas 5s	97	97	97	97	2
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 6s	116¾	116¾	116½	116½	7
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	81⅛	81½	81	81½	30
Kansas City Southern 5s	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	8
Kansas City Southern 3s	73½	73½	73⅛	73½	20
Kansas City & Pacific 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	8
Keokuk & Des Moines 5s	104	104	104	104	2
Laclede Gas of St. Louis ref. & ext. 5s	101	101	101	101	10
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	8
Lackawanna Steel 5s	98¾	98¾	98½	98½	34
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95¼	95⅜	94¾	94⅝	46
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94⅛	94¼	93½	93¾	202
Lake Shore 3½s	91	91	91	91	3
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	100	100	100	100	10
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	6
Long Dock 6s	126	126	126	126	5
Long Island gen. 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97¼	97⅛	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99	99	98¾	98¾	118
Louis. & Nash., At., Knox. & Cin. 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	5
Louis. & Nash., South. & North. Ala. 5s	114	114	114	114	3
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola Div. 6s	110¼	110½	107¾	107¾	9
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & Atlantic 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Manhattan con. 4s	97	97½	97	97½	21
Manhattan con. 4s, tax exempt	99	99¾	99	99¾	19
Mercantile Marine col. tr. 4½s	69	69	68⅞	68⅞	14
Mexican Central consol. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	6
Mexican Central 1st inc.	30	30	30	30	1
Mexican Central 1st inc. tr. r.	29½	29½	29½	29½	1
Milwaukee Gas 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	9
Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light 4½s	94	94	94	94	5
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & West. 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & West. ext. 5s	112¾	112¾	112⅝	112¾	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	80¼	80½	80¼	80½	8
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	106¼	106½	106½	106⅛	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98¾	99	98¾	99	9
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	86½	86½	86½	86½	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas s. f. 4½s	89¾	89¾	89⅝	89¾	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ref. 4s	84⅛	84⅛	84	84	43
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	103¼	103¼	103	103	11
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	3
Missouri Pacific con. 6s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	5
Missouri Pacific 4s	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	8
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	102	102	101⅞	101⅞	13
Missouri Pacific col. 5s	102	102	102	102	8
Missouri Pacific cons. 5s, cfs., full pd.	95⅝	95½	95¼	95¼	103½
Mobile & Ohio ext. 6s	117½	117½	117⅛	117½	5
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	2
Morris & Essex consol. 7s	113¾	113¼	113¾	113¼	1
Nassau Electric 4s	80	80	80	80	4
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	108½	108⅝	108½	108⅝	3
National Rys. of Mexico prior lien 4½s	95	95¾	95	95½	95
National Rys. of Mexico gen. 4s	90½	91⅜	90½	91¾	31¼
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	84¾	85	84¾	85	47
New York Air Brake conv. 6s	109	110	109	110	3
New York Central gen. 3½s	90⅝	90⅝	90	90	21
New York Central gen. 3½s reg.	89	89	89	89	7
New York Central deb. 4s	95¼	95⅜	95¼	95½	35
New York Central equipment 5s, 1915	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛	106½	40
New York Central, Lake Sh. coll. 3½s	82	82¼	82	82¼	20
New York Central, Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s	79¼	79½	79¼	79½	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅝	7
New York, Chicago & St. Louis deb. 4s	91	91	91	91	25
New York Dock 4s	93¼	93½	93½	93½	3¼
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	102	102½	102	102½	38
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 4s	85	87	85	86½	43
N. Y. & Erie 5th extended 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	3
N. Y., Lack. & West. term. & imp. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 3½s	102¼	102⅝	101½	102⅜	97
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. deb. 6s	133¾	134¾	133⅜	134	4¼
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. deb. 6s reg.	133¾	134	133¾	134	4½
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-conv. deb. 4s, 1914	98	98	98	98	1
N. Y., Ontario & Western ref. 4s	97½	97½	97	97½	29
N. Y. Telephone 4½s, receipts	98⅜	99	98⅜	98⅝	214
Norfolk & Western divl. 4s	92⅞	93⅛	92⅞	93	14
Norf. & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	90	90¼	90	90¼	8
Norfolk & Western 1st 6s	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	99½	100	99½	99½	17
Norfolk & Western conv. 4s	103⅜	103½	103⅜	103½	162
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	3
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102	141½
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	73⅞	74	73½	74	102
Northern Pacific, St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	1
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain 4s	90	91	90	91	3
Oregon Railway & Navigation 4s	97½	97¾	97½	97¾	6
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	15
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	113⅝	113⅞	113⅝	113¾	30
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	7
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Pacific Tel. & Tel. col. 5s	99	99¼	99	99	15
Pennsylvania 4s, 1948	104⅝	104⅞	104½	104⅞	44
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1912	100⅝	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞	43
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	96½	97	96⅞	97	383¼
Peoria & Eastern inc. 4s	65	65	65	65	12
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	1
Philadelphia Co. conv. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	50
Pere Marquette ref. 4s	77⅞	78⅛	77¾	77⅞	16
Railway Steel Springs 5s	96¼	96½	96¼	96½	1
Reading gen. 4s	99⅝	100	99⅝	99⅝	117
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	5
Rio Grande Western coll. 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	85	85	85	85	5
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South., R. & G. 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87¼	87¼	9
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South. gen. 5s	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	9
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. gen. 5s	89⅝	89½	89¼	89¼	54
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	84¼	84⅝	84¼	84⅝	33
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	78¼	78¼	78⅛	78½	6
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	93¼	93¼	93	93	25
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Ext. 4s	99⅝	100	99⅝	100	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	87½	88¼	87½	87½	11
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	96⅛	96½	95¼	95¼	3
Seaboard Air Line 4s, stamped	84	84	83⅝	83¾	31
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
Southern Pacific conv. 4s	102½	103	102¼	102⅞	826
Southern Pacific 1st 4s	93⅝	93⅝	92¾	93¼	42¼
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	95¾	453
Southern Railway 1st 5s	108⅝	109	108⅝	108⅞	36
Southern Railway dev. & gen. 4s	80	80	77¾	78⅝	312
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85	85	9
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	90	90	90	90	3
Syracuse Light 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	75	75	75	75	5
Third Avenue consol. 4s	67	67	67	67	1
Third Avenue con. 4s, tr. r., stamped	65¼	67¼	65¼	67¼	262
Third Avenue 1st 5s	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	6
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	92	92	92	92	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	81	81	80	81	14
Toledo, St. Louis & Western col. 4s	85⅝	85½	85	85¾	24
Tri-City 5s	98	99	98	98⅝	18
Underground El. Rys., London, 4½s	85	85¼	85	85	88
Union Pacific 1st 4s	101⅝	101½	101¼	101¼	94¼
Union Pacific conv. 4s	109⅝	109⅞	109⅝	109⅝	494
Union Pacific 1st & ref. 4s	97⅝	98	97½	97⅝	64
United R. R. of San Francisco 4s	71½	71¼	71	71	10
United States Rubber s. f. 6s	103	103¼	102⅞	103¼	146
United States Realty & Improvement 5s	90¼	91¼	90½	90⅝	80
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s	105¼	105¼	105	105¼	835
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtge. tr. 5s, reg.	105⅛	105¼	105⅛	105⅛	10
Virginia-Carolina Chemical 1st 5s	98¾	99	98¼	99	61
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	100	100	99¼	100	12
Virginia & Southwestern con. 5s	97½	98⅝	97½	98⅝	2
Wabash 1st 5s	111	111¼	111	111¼	3
Wabash ref. & ext. 4s	73¼	73¾	73	73¾	806
Wabash 2d 5s	101½	101½	101	101½	13
Wabash Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s, tr. r.	41	42	40¼	42	205
Wabash Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s, tr. r.	5¼	6	5¼	6	11
Western Maryland 4s	85½	86¼	85¼	86	237
Western Maryland conv. 4s, tr. r.	71½	73¼	71½	73¼	166
Western Union conv. 4s	102⅛	102¼	102⅛	102¼	8
Western Union real estate 4½s	98	98½	98	98	30
Western Union col. tr. 5s	99½	100	99¼	99¾	17
West Shore 4s reg.	101	101⅝	101	101⅛	34
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. conv. 5s	92⅝	93	92¼	92½	21
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	94¼	95	94¼	95	32
Wisconsin Central, Superior & Duluth 4s	93¾	94	93⅜	94	12

Total sales $13,245,000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Twos, registered	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Fours, registered	114½	114½	114½	114½	2½

Total sales $3,500

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Argentine 5s, ctfs.	96¾	96⅞	96¾	96¾	12
Imperial Japanese 4s	92¼	92½	92	92¼	27½
Imperial Japanese 4½s	95⅝	95⅝	95¼	95½	38
Imperial Japanese 4½s, 2d series	95⅝	95½	95¼	95¼	61
Republic of Cuba 5s	103	103	102½	102⅝	23
Republic of Cuba 4½s	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	14
Sao Paulo (U. S. of Brazil) 5s	97	97	97	97	16
United States of Mexico 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	3
United States of Mexico 4s	96⅜	96⅝	96¼	96⅝	51

Total sales $245,500

STATE BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros & Co. ctfs.	49½	50	49½	50	20

CITY BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
New York City 3½s, 1954	88¾	88¾	88⅝	88¾	2
New York City 4s, 1957	100¼	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	28
New York City 4s, 1959	100⅛	100⅛	99½	99⅝	465
New York City 4s, 1959, rcts.	100	100	99½	99½	30
New York City 4s, 1958	100	100	99½	100	113
New York City 4½s, 1957	109⅛	109⅛	108½	108⅛	123
New York City 4½s, 1957, new	109	109½	108⅝	108⅜	183
New York City 4½s, 1917	102⅝	102¾	102⅝	102⅝	3

Total sales $897,000

Grand total $14,411,000

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
N. Y. City 3½s, 1954 ... M. N.	88⅝ Feb. 25	88⅝ Mar 4	88⅝ Mar. 4, 1910
N. Y. City 3½s, 1954, reg. ... M. N.	88 Feb 17	88 Feb 17	88 Feb. 17, 1910
N. Y. City 4s, 1957 ... *M. N.	100½ Jan. 4	99⅝ Jan 31	100¼ Mar. 4, 1910
N. Y. City 4½s, 1957 ... *M. N.	110 Jan. 7	108 Jan 24	108½ Mar. 5, 1910
New York City 4½s, 1957, reg.	108¼ Jan. 31	108¼ Jan 31	108¼ Jan. 31, 1910
N. Y. City 4½s, 1957, new ... M. N.*	109⅛ Jan. 7	107¾ Jan 25	108⅜ Mar. 4, 1910
N. Y. City 4½s, 1917	103¼ Jan. 21	102½ Feb 3	102⅝ Mar. 4, 1910
N. Y. City 4s, 1958 ... M. N.*	100⅝ Jan. 3	99⅝ Jan 27	100 Mar. 5, 1910
N. Y. City 4s, 1959 ... M. N.*	100⅝ Jan. 3	99½ Jan 24	99⅝ Mar. 5, 1910
N. Y. City 4s, 1959, rcts.	100⅛ Feb. 11	99¼ Jan 25	99½ Mar. 4, 1910

YEAR'S RANGE IN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Where no sale occurred in 1910 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama Currency Fund 4s ... J. J.	....	....	111 Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 ... J. J.	....	....	100 Feb. 18, 1898
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, March 1, 1958.	....	....	113⅜ Jun. 19, 1909
North Carolina 6s, 1919 ... A. O.	....	....	126 May 4, 1907
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910 ... J. J.	....	....	99⅝ Feb. 3, 1909
North Caro. consol. 4s, small	....	....	100¼ Apr. 8, 1907
North Caro. special tax ... A. O.	....	....	117 Dec. 11, 1903
South Carolina 4s, 1933 ... J. J.	....	....	117 Jan. 22, 1909
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913 ... J. J.	....	....	95½ Nov. 15, 1909
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, small	....	....	95 May 20, 1909
Virginia def. ctfs.	....	....	1½ Dec. 22, 1904
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cfs.	56 Jan. 4	43 Feb 8	50 Mar. 2, 1910
Va. fund. debt 2-3s, 1991 ... J. J.	90⅞ Jan. 20	90⅞ Jan 20	90⅞ Jan. 20, 1910
Virginia Riddleberger	....	....	90 Dec. 20, 1907
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. ... Q. Jan.	101¼ Mar. 4	100¼ Jan 20	101¼ Mar. 4, 1910
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon ... J. Jan.	100¼ Feb. 5	100¼ Feb 5	100¼ Feb. 5, 1910
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. ... Q. F.	115¼ Jan. 3	115¼ Jan 3	115¼ Feb. 25, 101
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon ... Q. F.	115¾ Jan. 28	114¾ Jan 17	115¼ Feb. 1, 1910
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon ... Q. F.	102 Jan. 17	101⅞ Jan 5	102 Jan. 17, 1910
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	102¾ Feb. 24	101¾ Feb 5	102¾ Feb. 24, 1910
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	....	....	101½ Apr. 23, 1909
Panama 2s, 1936, reg.	....	....	100 Oct. 27, 1909
Panama 2s, 1938, reg.	....	....	101 Feb. 11, 1909
Panama 2s, 1908-18, reg.	....	....	100⅜ Oct. 11, 1909
Argentine 5s, J. P. M. & Co. rcts.	97 Feb. 4	95⅜ Jan 4	96⅝ Mar. 4, 1910
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, Feb. 15, 1925 ... F. A.	95¼ Feb. 2	94⅝ Jan 3	95⅝ Mar. 5, 1910
I. Jap. Gov. 4½s, 2d ser. Jy. 10, 1925 ... J. J.	95½ Feb. 1	93⅞ Jan 3	95¼ Mar. 5, 1910
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, Jan. 4, 1925 ... F. A.	92⅞ Feb. 2	88½ Jan 23	92¼ Mar. 3, 1910
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1925 ... F. A.	....	....	110 Nov. 28, 1909
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 ... Q. F.	....	....	111 May 3, 1906
Phil. Isl. p. w. & imp. reg. 4s, 1935 ... Q. M.	....	....	108¾ Feb. 26, 1908
Republic of Cuba 5s ... M. S.	104 Jan. 17	102⅝ Jan 6	102⅝ Mar. 4, 1910
Republic of Cuba 4½s	98¼ Feb. 25	97 Jan 17	98¼ Mar. 4, 1910
Sao Paulo (U. S. of B.) 5 p. c., 1919.	97¼ Feb. 3	96⅝ Jan 3	97 Mar. 2, 1910
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s ... Q. J.	99½ Feb. 26	97⅝ Jan 4	99¼ Mar. 2, 1910
U. S. of Mex. 4s, Dec. 1, 1953 ... J. D.	96⅞ Mar. 3	94¼ Jan 7	96⅝ Mar. 3, 1910
U. S. of Mex. 4s, Series A	96½ Feb. 25	95⅝ Jan 24	96¼ Feb. 25, 1910
U. S. of Mex. 4s, Series B	95⅝ Feb. 8	95½ Jan 24	95½ Feb. 8, 1910

$12,500,000

KANSAS CITY TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT GOLD BONDS

Dated January 3, 1910 Due January 1, 1960

Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York, Boston, and Chicago

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange

Coupon bonds, denomination $1000, which may be registered as to principal; registered bonds, denominations $1000, $5000 and $10,000. Coupon and registered bonds interchangeable.

Callable as a whole on January 1, 1930, or on any interest date thereafter, at 105 and accrued interest

Trustee, ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, Chicago.

Now authorized (including bonds offered)	$15,000,000
Reserve to retire, par for par, all First Mortgage 6% Bonds of the Kansas City Belt Railway Co., due July 1, 1916	2,500,000
Reserved for construction, equipment, additions and improvements	32,500,000
Maximum authorized issue	$50,000,000

The Kansas City Terminal Railway Co. is incorporated under the laws of Missouri, to own and operate a union passenger station and a comprehensive system of freight and passenger terminals in Kansas City. These bonds are secured by the mortgage above referred to. Attention is invited to a letter from the President of that Company, dated March 3, 1910 (of which a copy will be sent upon application) and in particular to the statement thereof summarized as follows:

The following ten Companies are bound unconditionally to provide funds for payment of principal and interest of these bonds:

- Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.
- Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.
- Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.
- Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.
- Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.
- Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
- Missouri Pacific Ry. Co.
- St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co.
- Union Pacific R. R. Co.
- Wabash R. R. Co.

Each Company agrees to pay an amount equal to one-tenth of the principal and interest, when due, of all bonds of this issue at any time outstanding. If any company shall fail to meet its obligation under this agreement, the other companies must make up all deficiencies ratably.

The combined surplus income of these companies last year was more than $78,000,000 above fixed charges.

WE WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE BONDS AT 97¾ AND INTEREST

Subscription books will be opened at the offices of the undersigned at 10 o'clock, Tuesday, March 8, 1910, and closed at or before 3 o'clock the same day. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications and also in any case to award a smaller amount than applied for.

All subscriptions should be made on forms which may be obtained at our office and must be accompanied by deposit of $50 per $1,000 bond, to be returned if the subscription be not accepted. The balance will be payable upon allotment. If only a portion of the amount applied for be allotted the balance of the deposit will be applied toward the amount remaining to be paid. In case of failure to pay the balance of the subscription when due, all right in any previous payment will vest in us absolutely without accountability therefor.

Temporary negotiable receipts will be issued pending the delivery of engraved bonds.

J. P. MORGAN & CO
NEW YORK

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
CHICAGO

A simultaneous offering will be made in London by
MESSRS. HIGGINSON & CO. and MESSRS. MORGAN, GRENFELL & CO.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be held at its principal office, No. 763 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, **April 5, 1910**, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) to elect three Directors to serve for a term of three years; (2) to ratify the action of the Board of Directors in authorizing the guaranty by Bethlehem Steel Corporation of the performance by Bethlehem Steel Company, or its successors or assigns, of the agreement dated February 4, 1910, between Bethlehem Steel Company and Didier-March Company, a corporation of the State of New Jersey, in regard to the construction by Didier-March Company, or its assignee, of a by-product coke oven plant on property near the plant of Bethlehem Steel Company and the manufacture and sale by Didier-March Company to Bethlehem Steel Company of specified amounts of coke and gas, and to ratify the contract of guaranty, executed in the name of Bethlehem Steel Corporation by its President, under date of February 7, 1910, of the performance of said agreement by Bethlehem Steel Company; and (3) to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of shares of the capital stock of the Corporation, both preferred and common, will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 14, 1910, and will be reopened at 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, April 6, 1910.

Dated Newark, N. J., March 1, 1910.
R. H. JONES, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 175 Remsen Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1910, at 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the annual election of directors of said company and of three inspectors of election to serve for the succeeding year will be held at the same place on the same day between the hours of 1:15 and 2:15 in the afternoon.

For the purpose of the annual meeting, by resolution of the Board of Directors, no transfer of stock will be made on the books of the company from the close of business on March 24th, 1910, to the close of business on March 28th, 1910.

JOHN L. SHERWOOD, Secretary.
Brooklyn, February 28th, 1910.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The Queensboro Corporation.

New York, February 18, 1910.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION will be held at the general office of the Corporation, No. 170 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, March 7th, 1910, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION,
FREDERICK E. ANDERSON, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera Company will be held at the office of the Company, Broadway and 39th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, the fourteenth day of March, 1910, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and of electing Inspectors of Election, and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, February 28, 1910.
R. L. COTTENET, Secretary.

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY COMPANY for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election to serve for the succeeding year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 135 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, March 14, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on March 7, 1910, at 3 P. M., and reopened on March 15, 1910, at 10 A. M.

Dated New York, February 25, 1910.
CYRIL H. BURDETT, Secretary.

United States Steel Corporation.

For the purposes of the annual meeting of stockholders to be held April 18, 1910, the stock transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. March 15 to 10 A. M. April 19.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

RARE OLD NEW YORK PRINTS TO BE SOLD

The Edwin Babcock Holden Collection of Maps and Engravings Up for Auction.

RECORD PRICES PREDICTED

Specimens of Work of Paul Revere, Doolittle, Maverick, and Norman in the Lot.

Collectors of old prints, engravings, maps, and early views of historic buildings and localities in and around New York are looking forward with interest to the coming sale of the collection of New York material gathered by the late Edwin Babcock Holden. It was with some surprise that collectors learned a few days ago that this collection was to be disposed of, and it is predicted freely that record prices will be obtained. Mr. Holden's collection of New York contains 776 items, including not only some of the rarest known engravings, but scores of maps, drawings, early street plans, and much material that is absolutely unique.

Mr. Holden was still a young man when he died a few years ago. The upper floor of his late home, 823 Riverside Drive, was fitted up as a repository for his rarities. He was at one time President of the Grolier Club, and the small exhibit given there in 1897 of his New York material surprised those who viewed it by its extent and value.

The sale will be held in the rooms of the American Art Association about April 20. The collection is not limited to early New York, but includes what is undoubtedly the finest collection of Washingtoniana in existence, besides a lot of Franklins and an unusually complete series of specimens of the work of early American engravers, such as Paul Revere, Doolittle, Maverick, Pelham, Norman, and Tiebout.

Something of the value of Mr. Holden's collection of New York material alone may be seen from the fact that tentative offers have been made to some of the large museums and libraries to sell it in bulk for about $25,000. There are a number of views and maps that will bring more than $100 apiece, and several are likely to go close to the $500 mark.

Mr. Holden had the first engraved view of New York, a curious little print entitled "Fort Nieuw Amsterdam op de Manhatans," published in Joost Hartgers's little pamphlet of New Amsterdam in 1651. About $500 may be considered a conservative valuation of this book, but this will be sold later with Mr. Holden's library of Americana.

The second view of New York is found on the rare Visscher map, closely followed by the Vander Donck map and view. There are three Visscher maps, the first, 1656, being the rarest, and less than half a dozen copies are known. Mr. Holden had the first and third maps and views.

Next in importance come the Hugo Allard maps and views, the view being popularly known as the "Recapture of New Amsterdam Picture," engraved about 1673, and it was the standard picture for the Dutch map makers for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Holden had the two different Allard views, one of them being an early and hitherto undescribed state of the plate.

He could not get a Burgis print, 1717, of which the New York Historical Society has the only known copy, but his collection includes the large Bakewell version of the Burgis view as well as the still later Poppel view, 1733, which was based also upon the Burgis view, being, in fact, the same plate with some variations.

From this period until about the breaking out of the Revolution there is very little attainable of New York, but in the latter years of the eighteenth century and the early part of the last century a number of large and finely executed engravings of different parts of the city appeared, most of which to-day are of the greatest rarity and which are sought so eagerly by collectors that their prices have more than quadrupled in the last twenty years.

A recital of a few of the scarcest New York views in Mr. Holden's collection will include the three handsome colored engravings by Hill in 1823 of "New York from the Heights Near Brooklyn," "New York from Weehawken," and "New York from Governors Island," each of which is worth more than $100; the aquatint panoramic views by Havell of New York from the East and North Rivers in 1844, also in the $100 class; the large mezzotint of New York from the steeple of St. Paul's, of which barely a dozen are known and for one of which $200 was paid a short time ago. Mr. Holden had all of the fine old views of the conflagrations of 1776 and 1835, the famous Bridges map engraved by Peter Maverick, showing the plan of laying out the streets; the old Montressor map, the Birch views, engraved by Seymour; many engravings from the New York, Columbian, and other magazines from 1790 on, showing Wall Street scenes, the Federal House, which stood where the Custom House is now, the old Belvedere Club on the East River, John Adams's home when Vice President at Charlton and Varick Streets, formerly occupied by Aaron Burr and known as Richmond Hill; a Leney engraving of New York from Weehawken, all the early views of Broadway, with scores of individual prints of the old-time hotels and public buildings.

One of his great rarities is a complete set in four parts of the Tallis panoramic views showing every building in Broadway on both sides of the thoroughfare above Chambers Street in addition to similar views of John, William, and Fulton Streets. Only one other perfect set is known, and yet they were published in 1854 for 12½ cents a number. For an imperfect set of these views, close to $500 was paid a few weeks ago. Of almost equal rarity are the four parts of Jones & Newman's Pictorial Directory of Broadway and other streets, published in 1848.

The few collectors who have had an opportunity of seeing the Holden collection in its entirely have pronounced it the finest in existence. This is saying a good deal, for among Mr. Holden's rivals in picking up old New York material were William F. Havemeyer, I. N. Phelps Stokes, H. H. Cammann, John D. Crimmins, John N. Golding, Simeon Ford, J. Clarence Davies, Henry Goldsmith, Amos F. Eno, E. A. Cruikshank, H. D. Colt, and Henry Morgenthau, all of whose collections are very complete.

The Weekly Financial Review.

Fifteen million tons of anthracite coal that were to be wasted in the methods that formerly obtained in mining have been recovered by the Lackawanna Railroad Company in its mines since the conservation idea was put into practice. An interesting article in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW tells about what the coal roads are doing in this way.

Something of the power and wealth of New York's great private banking houses is told in an article about New York State's proposition to examine private banks.

J. J. Hill's methods in managing his railroads and building them up are compared with those of Mr. Harriman in another article. Something of considerable importance about Interborough's equipment is told in a story devoted to this subject.

Gowns, wraps, and hats of the latest Paris design by the world's premier dress artists and milliners in the Spring Fashion and Easter Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday, March 13. Be sure and order a copy well in advance.—Adv.

HOUSE FALLS, INMATES ESCAPE

Six Families in Williamsburg Routed Out of Bed as Side Wall Collapses.

Six families who occupied a three-story brick dwelling at 66 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, were routed out of bed early yesterday morning, when a large part of the side wall suddenly collapsed and the mass of débris dropped into an alley. The building, which was erected many years ago, was looked upon with distrust by neighbors. The first knowledge the tenants had of anything being wrong was when they heard a low, rumbling noise, and then a crash as the wall collapsed.

Intense excitement followed. When Capt. Dooley of the Bedford Avenue Police Station reached the scene with the reserves the street was filled with people. It required much persuasion to keep the excited tenants out of their homes, and they finally were given shelter in a vacant house adjoining, several hours being occupied in removing household goods.

An Inspector of the Building Department had condemned the building, which he said was liable to collapse completely at any time.

AUCTION SALES.

Fifth Avenue | Auction Rooms

Incorporated,
Nos. 333-341 4th Av., S. E. corner 25th St.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer.

Rare Antiques

NOW ON FREE VIEW
FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

A valuable collection of genuine Colonial, Sheraton, Adams, Dutch, Spanish, English, Venetian and French Furniture in the original and refinished condition, collected by

James Curran, of Philadelphia, Pa.,

consisting of a pair of ball and claw feet Arm Chairs and Washstand, formerly the property of GEORGE WASHINGTON; also high case Clocks, Escritoires, Chairs, Sideboards, Dining and Extension Tables, Pie Crust Tables, Highboys, Lowboys, Chests of Drawers, Card and Work Tables, Dressers, high post Bedsteads, Sofas, Wardrobes, Cellarettes, Pier and Side Tables, Desks, Bookcases, Mantel Clocks.

Spanish, Elizabethan and Gothic Cabinets, Directoire Desk, Jacobean and Venetian Chairs, Louis XIV. and XV. Reception and Parlor Suites.

ANTIQUE FLEMISH TAPESTRY.

Capo di Monti, Sevres, Lowestoft, Cantagalli and Empire Porcelains, Sheffield Plate, Washington Andirons and Fenders, Solid Silver, Cut Glass, &c.

Sale—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 10, 11 and 12, at two o'clock.
CATALOGUES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, AUCTIONEER.
Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on Monday, March 7, 1910, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey St., for account of whom it may concern, 125 shs. Downsville Lumber Co.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.

Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

VAN PRAAG
522-4 West 112th Street,
Between Amsterdam and Broadway.
Beautiful 5 & 6 Room Apartments, $37 to $47.
TELEPHONES, ETC.

TO SUBLET.—A beautifully located apartment in the Beaconsfield, corner 136th St. and Riverside Drive, consisting of 8 outside rooms and 2 baths; apartment faces Riverside Drive; can be seen at any time. R. MAYER.

AT THE URANIA
238 West 129th St.—Five rooms, bath, electric elevator, steam heat; every convenience. Janitor, or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

128TH ST., 39-41 West.—Five and six room apartments; modern improvements; $375, $575 yearly.

113TH ST., 610 WEST.—Six rooms; unfurnished; rent $55; concessions.

West Side.

Cross Chambers
210 5th Ave.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath to sublet; overlooking Madison Square Park; all improvements. Apply James E. Ball, Supt.

We store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th St. Telephone 2667—Bryant.

Seven-room apartment, 103 West 88th St., private house block; good light. S. B. Goodale, 12 West 27th St.

East Side.

THE LEXINGTON,
144-6-8 EAST 22D ST.
Second floor front apartment; 5 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water; all night elevator service; private telephone; electric light; immediate possession; rent $51.00; seen day or night.
FOLSOM BROS., Inc.,
835 Broadway, cor. 13th. Tele. 324 Stuyvesant.

237 Lexington Av., Corner 34th St.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS
2 rooms and bath, Service.

57th, 434 East.—Single apartment, six rooms and bath. Janitor, or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

KINGSTON—129 E. 76th STREET,
Handsome apartment; 8 large, light rooms.

Bronx.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS,
American Real Estate Co., Owner.
MOST HOMELIKE IN ALL NEW YORK!
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 6 rooms and bath, $28 to $42.
NON-ELEVATOR APTS
4 to 6 rooms and bath, $21 to $33.
Large, light rooms, Electric lights, hardwood floors, artistic decorations.
HOT WATER AT ALL TIMES.
Plenty of Steam Heat NOW
Apply to Rental Office, 985 Southern Boulevard (just around corner from Simpson St. Subway Station.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Sublet Until Oct. 1.—Elegant furnished three-room and bath, corner apartment, Hotel Bretton Hall, Broadway and 86th St., $150 month. Liberal concession. A 123 Times, Times Square.

Bachelor apartment; 2 rooms and bath; service; $50 monthly. 88 Union Square.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

Desirable Dwellings, Apartments to Let. | Call or send for list. PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH.
TELEPHONE, 958 MORNINGSIDE.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WINTERROTH PIANOS,
105 East 14th St. and 14 West 125th St.
Upright pianos, $75; $5 monthly. New self-playing pianos, $350. Call and hear them.

Must sacrifice beautiful mahogany upright piano, (perfect condition,) $100; cost $450; also lot furniture. Owner, 56 East 76th St., private house.

Special sale of used pianos; Steinway, Bohmer, Weber, and other Uprights, and Steinway Baby Grand, at lowest prices. No reasonable offer refused. Christman Sons, 35 W. 14th St.

Knabe mahogany baby grand piano, like new, sell very cheap. Anguera, 316 West 42d St.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

SPANISH,
FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, ETC.
Low rates and most efficient instruction. In classes and privately. Native teacher only.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
MADISON SQUARE (1,122 BROADWAY).
Harlem Branch........343 Lenox Av., near 127th St.
Brooklyn "........................218 Livingston St.

Lip reading, substitute for hearing; speech defects corrected; experienced teacher. B 34 Times, Times Square.

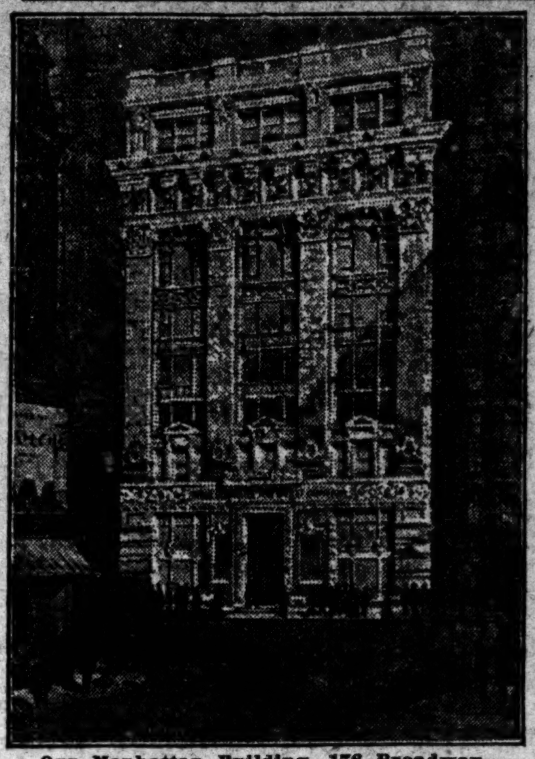
REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

Owner will sell valuable house and lot on installments of $25 monthly, same as rent. Suburbs, 258 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

REMEMBER

You may possibly buy real estate only once in a life time. We want to print so indelibly on your mind the good name of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company that when your turn comes to buy—be it next week—or twenty years from now—nothing will do for you except our policy of title insurance. We stand first in experience, effectiveness and money guarantee.



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Frank Bailey
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Martin Joost
Augustus D. Juilliard
Clarence H. Kelsey
Woodbury Langdon
James D. Lynch
Ranald H. Macdonald
James H. Manning
Edgar L. Marston
William J. Matheson
Charles Matlack
William A. Nash
William H. Nichols
Robert Olyphant
Charles A. Peabody
William H. Porter
Frederick Potter
Charles Richardson
Henry Roth
James Speyer
Sanford H. Steele
Paul M. Warburg
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Capital and Surplus, $14,000,000
176 Broadway, Manhattan
175 Remsen St. and 196 Montague St., Brooklyn 350 Fulton St., Jamaica 67 Jackson Ave., L. I. City

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

THE best place to buy a specialty is at a specialist's.
Title insurance is a specialty and the only great title company in New York City doing nothing but a title insurance business is
THE TITLE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK
135 Broadway, N. Y.
203 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

West Side.

West Side Dwellings FOR SALE.

$16,500.—One block from elevated station; three story high stoop, 17 ft. wide; elegant bath; parquet floors; solid porcelain pedestal wash basins in dressing rooms, hot water heating system; special bargain at this price.

$22,500.—Near 86th St. Subway station; three story, bath extension; two baths; size 18.9x55x100; price very low, but must sell at once.

$25,000—Four-story American basement, 18 ft. wide, 100 ft. lot, bath extension to top, three tiled baths, hardwood floors, electric light; convenient to subway; possession at once if desired; terms to suit.

$25,500.—Convenient to 72d St. subway express station; three story, high stoop; two baths; electric light, 18.6x60x100; possession May or October; fine condition. A good house at a low figure.

$26,000—Four-story American basement; three tiled baths, electric light throughout; silk decorations; condition perfect; owner moving to country, will sacrifice.

$30,000—Three-story high-stoop, ready to move into to-morrow; in absolutely perfect condition; electric light, new fixtures, parquet floors in every room; new decorations; two new tiled baths; bath extension; a perfect little gem.

$35,000—Four-story American basement; 17x60x100; bath extension; three tiled baths, electric light; convenient to 86th St. subway station; mortgage $21,000; rented to October, 1910, at $2,300.

$45,000—In the Seventies; exceptionally fine four-story brownstone Residence; box stoop, bay window; strictly private section; size 20x60x102.2, with bath extension; complete electric light system; three baths, two tiled and fitted with Mott fixtures; parquet flooring in all rooms; parlor in silk; billiard room in basement; will sell now on long contract (October 1), free and clear, or 4½ per cent. mortgage, to suit.

FULL PARTICULARS OF
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave.

Private House Owners.
We have for sale an Apartment House below 100th St., close to subway express station, which pays 8% net. Owner would consider a private house in part payment.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Av.

429 WEST 117TH STREET.
Morningside Heights; Subway Station, 116th St. 4½-story American basement dwelling. Facing block controlled by Columbia College. Unusual opportunity for a profitable purchase. Caretaker will show house without permit. Wm. C. & A. Edw. Lester, 30 East 57th St.

Bargain $18,000 Mtg. to suit; near 96th St. Subway express station; 17 ft., 3-story and basement private house on private house block; family must sell. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Washington Heights.

NO. 790 ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, near 148th St. Lot 30.4x100.
4-story high-stoop dwelling, 14 rooms. This fine house is a decided bargain and will be a profitable purchase for an owner who will make it his residence for a few years. Open for inspection; caretaker on premises. Wm. C. & A. Edw. Lester, 30 East 57th St.

East Side.

FOR SALE
Choice Plot on 5th Ave.
50x100, below 46th St. at very reasonable price.
Apply Owner, Room 1010
135 Broadway
or your broker.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Ownership
of Real Estate may be jeopardized by careless or inefficient searches of the records. This Company's careful work in title searching is proverbial and its policies afford absolute protection.
Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company
CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
SURPLUS - - 5,500,000
($5,000,000 added to surplus in last 17 years)
160 Broadway, New York.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
375 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

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REAL ESTATE
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 3 East 35th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON MORTGAGE.
Minimum Charges to the Borrower.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave.

MONEY
1ST MORTGAGES.
Charges 1% and disbursements.
2d Mortgage Money. Low Charges.
Butler & Herrman Co.
76 WILLIAM ST.

LOANS ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
$1,000,000, approximately, or any substantial part, to loan on high-class Manhattan property.
J. G. ZACHRY & CO.,
46 Wall St. Tel. 3454 John. Estab'd 1887.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON 1ST & 2D MORTGAGES.
Good applications wanted.
John R. Keirns, 119 Nassau St.

4% FIRST MORTGAGES.
I have a large special fund to loan upon choice Manhattan real estate; net charges very reasonable; quick decisions. 'Phone 2573 Cort. W. O. Beaton, 115 B'way.

MORTGAGE MONEY For Quick Decision See H. H. HAZELTON Low Rates & Charges 93 Liberty Street. 'Phone 4545 Cort.

MORTGAGE MONEY | At lowest rates and charges. A. W. J. Petrie, 31 Nassau.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SINGER'S High Grade
ONE FAMILY HOUSES
NO BASEMENT
Fourth St. and Prospect Park West
HARDWOOD TRIM, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, HOT WATER HEAT.
ALWAYS OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
OTTO SINGER, Builder.

I have THE HOUSE, just one, for the discriminating buyer in Flatbush; a handsome, comfortable house in sound condition and tastefully decorated recently; it lacks nothing for solid comfort and is the home for the buyer I am sure to find; frame, detached, centre hall, 12 rooms and bath; lot 50x100; Prospect Park South section; this house is well worth $14,000. I can deliver it at $12,750. H. M. EPPES, 185 Montague St., Brooklyn.

PRICE $6,000.—Two-family brick house; hardwood trim and floors, 2 heating plants. PRICE $6,500.—Three-family brick house; all rented; Bay Ridge Section. PRICE $5,500.—One-family frame cottage; all improvements; lot 40x100. $250 will secure any of the above. H. M. EPPES, 185 Montague St., Brooklyn.

UNDERSELLING EVERYBODY.
Cheapest 8-room, 1-family house, Flatbush; every conceivable improvement; $5,500, worth $7,500; $500 down. Albert Edwards, owner, office Church Av. & Brighton Beach "L" station; open Sundays.

Henry Meyer Building Co.
will send booklet upon request of their one-family stone front houses; price $7,250; finest section of Flatbush. Address corner Av. D and E. 25th St., Brooklyn.

Two or four splendid lots, $700 each, near Gravesend Av. Eureka, 128 Times Downtown.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS,
2,334 Andrews Av.; 10 rooms, bath; private; price low; open day, evenings.
J. H. WELLWOOD,
103 West Burnside Av., near Jerome Av.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FLUSHING, MURRAY HILL STATION. Best lot proposition ever offered; lots 1,500 feet from Murray Hill Station, $700 each; fully improved; ⅓ cash. T. R. Pritchard, opposite Station, Murray Hill.

Eight-room house; all city improvements; restricted; overlooking lake and Park; 22 minutes by Subway to City Hall; $250 cash, balance as rent. H. Arthur, 1,100 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

ATTRACTIVE FARM
—26 MILES FROM MANHATTAN.—
ABOUT 50 ACRES 900 feet frontage on well-known highway; estate section; surrounded by fine country places; fine old-fashioned farmhouse, 14 rooms; stable, 7 stalls, accommodations 8 cows; 2 carriage houses, for garage purposes if desired; 40 acres cleared, 10 woodland; beautiful trees about house. Land very fertile and high.
Place could be made into most attractive estate without great outlay.
Price way below anything in section.
Apply to ROGERS,
18A E. 34th St., N. Y. Tel., Madison—7171.

$50 cash, $5 monthly, buys sacrificed contract for $400 bungalow plot; hour out; guaranteed deed, if cash. Sound View, Box S 36 Times, Times Square.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK AND INCOME

MANY buildings are failures from the start because of their exteriors. The ugly appearance of a building often makes it an eyesore and keeps it vacant with a loss in income and loss in value.

Success from the start means the right selection of brick for the exterior finish.

Also Bath Portland Cement. Prompt deliveries.

FREDENBURG & LOUNSBURY
289 Fourth Avenue, New York City
"The largest distributors of front brick in the world."

Reduce Plumbing Bills
We will PROVE to you how. Write or 'phone to The Soles Plumbing Inspection System, 1,691 Park Av. Tel. 359 Harlem.

New York Whitewashing Co.—Cold water painting, Calcimining. 1,873 Lexington Av. Telephone 1394 Harlem.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

100 ACRES
Within one mile of proposed station of New York, Westchester & Boston; two miles to White Plains Station on Harlem Division; two trolley lines within short distance.
Frontage on two macadamized thoroughfares; miles of unobstructed Sound view. Surrounded by country estates of Howard Willets, Samuel G. Bayne, Paul Thebaud, Charles Smithers, and others.
Unusual opportunity for picturesque development; small stream and lake.
For a limited term this property is offered as $1,600 per acre; liberal terms.
WESTCHESTER LAND EXCHANGE,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., OR
28 E. 42D ST., NEW YORK CITY.

RIVER VIEW MANOR
at
Hastings-on-Hudson
is the best example of a beautiful home place for cultured people with modest purses about New York.
HASTINGS HOMES COMPANY,
47 West 42nd St.

WELL WORTH INSPECTION.
Beautiful location on Chester Hill; station 5 minutes' walk; corner plot, 60x110; well planned house of 13 rooms and 2 baths; extra lavatory, steam heat. Trees and other features make this an attractive home. Mortgage $7,000 at 5%. Price right. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

We have the best list of properties for rent in MOUNT VERNON, PELHAM HEIGHTS, BRONXVILLE and vicinities ranging in price from $30 to $250 per month.
COOLEY & WEST, Inc.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

AT NEW ROCHELLE.—One mile from Depot; high elevation; 13-room house; built 1908; hardwood trim and floor, 75 feet of veranda; two baths, hot water heat; beautiful grounds; modern garage and stable; price $35,500. H. M. EPPES, Broadview Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—PITTSBURG.

Business Properties.
FIRST WARD, N. S.—Never again will this valuable corner (3,300 sq. ft.) one square from Federal St., be offered for $24,600; rental $2,460; this is a clean-up sale!! Will be sold within 48 hours!! Terms to suit. Brokers protected.
CLARENCE PETTIT,
621 West Diamond, N. S.,
Pittsburg, Pa.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A responsible builder can secure part or all of 150 choice, improved Flatbush lots, unsurpassed for price, terms, and transportation; can sell all the houses you can build; loans easy; might consider exchange for good income property. Albert Edwards, owner, Church Av. and Brighton Beach "L" Station, Brooklyn.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

Beautiful restricted bungalow sites on hills of Staten Island, overlooking ocean; easy terms. Refined. 110 Times Downtown.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Desirable Property at Glen Spey, New York. Mrs. William McLaughlin, Round Hill, Nova Scotia.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT
Single or En Suite
IN THE
CENTRAL SYNDICATE BUILDING
320 BROADWAY
High Class Service—Building Always Open
APPLY H. L. MOXLEY & CO., AGENTS
ON PREMISES

25 Broad Street
WILL sublet at enormous sacrifice—2453 sq. feet on 4th floor to May, 1913
Suitable for Brokers' offices.
Apply to Warren & Skillin 174 Fulton St.

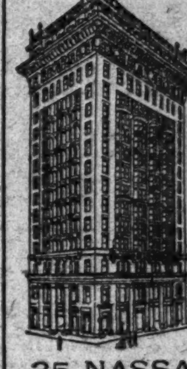
Stores, Lofts, Buildings, TO LET
in downtown business districts.
Send for List.
WARREN & SKILLIN
174 FULTON ST. 'PHONE 5077 CORT.

9 East 22d St.
Bay window store to rent on favorable terms.
85 feet east of Broadway on the best street in midtown section.
FULL COMMISSION.
E. S. WILLARD & CO., 45 Pine St.

28TH ST. ARCADE,
118 East 28th St., near Subway.
STORES, OFFICES, SALESROOMS AND STUDIOS AT MODERATE PRICES. APPLY ON PREMISES.

Front part of store, including large show window; very reasonable. McGrath, 120 Cedar St.

OFFICES
Singly or in Suites



BANKING ROOM
4,400 sq. ft. on Ground Floor.
PROVIDENT BLDG.
W. S. NORTON,
Agent on Premises
TEL. 5999 CORT.
Full Commission to Brokers.
35 NASSAU STREET,
S. W. Cor. Liberty Street.

7 EAST 41ST ST.
Five-story American basement dwelling for business. Owner, 31 Nassau St., Room 713; 2 to 5 P. M.

Bronx.

Realty Building, southeast corner 149th St., 3d Av.; large and small modern offices, facing elevated, Subway; busiest corner the Bronx; electric light; janitor's services; from $250 a year. Loeb.

Astoria, L. I.

To let for manufacturing, 2½ lofts, size 60x100 each, with steam power, elevator service; light on all four sides; also plot 30x100, if desired; in Astoria, corner Munson and Franklin Sts.; take 92d St. Ferry or Dutch Kills car at 59th St., Manhattan, over the Queensboro Bridge and inspect this modern building; finely located, overlooking the East River; suitable for any kind of business. Apply Wm. Kral & Co.

New Jersey.

For Rent—Loft containing about 5,400 square feet; light on three sides; electric elevator, steam heat, automatic fire sprinklers; low insurance. Reade Mfg. Co., 1,027 Grand St., Hoboken, N. J.

Factory, 50x95, 6-story and basement; fireproof; whole or part; light on four sides; 415-417 East 93d St. Inquire 408 East 92d St., Adam Happel.

LOFTS Rent inducements. 10 West 18th St., 28x90; good light. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Amsterdam Av., 162d.—Choice stores and desirable offices to let in Jumel Building; very low rental. Apply Leo, Agent, on premises.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

40 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE
to the finest residential section in New Jersey. Cool, bracing air, purest of water, excellent schools, in the beautiful City of
EAST ORANGE
Unparalleled opportunity now to buy or rent ideal homes. 90 trains daily; low commutation. Address
FELL & DEVINE
343 MAIN ST.
EAST ORANGE
N. J.

Baldwin Park—South Orange Heights
300 feet elevation; extended mountain view; 40 minutes to Hudson Terminal Building, D., L. & W. R. R.; 90 trains daily; select residential suburb; restricted property, all improvements; fifty New York families have already made this their home; houses range from $7,000 to $15,000; also a few choice building plots for sale; terms and payments made satisfactory; write or call for booklets. Cornelius A. Baldwin, 30 Church St., N. Y., or 451 Summit Av., So. Orange, N. J.

$8,500.—Modern house, 9 rooms, bath, large open attic, steam, hardwood floors; built for owner by days' work; fine shape inside and out; lot 40 by 170; conveniently located on one of the best streets in East Orange. Ask C. H. NEVIUS, Grove Street Station, East Orange, N. J.

WEST SUMMIT, N. J.
6 acres, 11-room house, barn, $6,000.00.
12 acres, 5 minutes to depot, $2,400.00.
50 min. out on D., L. & W. Several other bargains. A. A. Potter, Murray Hill, N. J.

BEST SECTION OF PASSAIC.
Will sell at bargain fine residence, handsome grounds, (43 city lots), every convenience and improvement. OUTWATER, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Farms, country homes, all kinds, everywhere; bargain list mailed. Lebkuecher, 71 Bible House, Manhattan.

Artistic Nutley houses $4,750 up; choice lots $250 up. Lambert, 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

COUNTRY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Country Homes Near N. Y. City. **FARMS** I. J. Auerbach, 14 East 23d St., New York.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED $5 for 3 Months.
Compare This Price with Others!
Our trade connections give us the pick of the latest models in all makes. Every machine is in fine working order, and we will keep it so during term of rental. WE SELL rebuilt machines at a saving of 50% to 75%, with a year's guarantee.
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ Barclay St.
5 Doors from B'way. Tel. 5915 Barclay.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES
Rented $3 month; $100 machines $15 to $50 six months; rental allowed to apply if purchased. Typewriter Sales Co., 5 Cortlandt St. Telephone 1983 Cortlandt.

OFFICE PARTITIONS.
Highest grade of workmanship; lowest price. Save money by getting our price before you buy. David Kramer, 43 Broad St. 'Phone connec'n.

New and second-hand desks, typewriter, bookkeeper, roll and flat top; chairs, tables, partitions, and railings. QUICK & McKENNA, 2 Reade St.

Second-hand office furniture, cash registers, typewriters, safes, partitions, bookcases, mimeographs, time clocks, showcases, office labor-saving appliances. Nathan's, 4 White.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES, $10 to $50; rented, bought, repaired. Eagle T. Co., 312 B'way.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOSEPH S. BROWN, Plaintiff, against MICHELE COSTABILE, NORTHERN BANK OF NEW YORK, FRANCESCO NAPOLITANO, "MARY" NAPOLITANO, wife of Francesco Napolitano, first name "Mary" fictitious, defendant's real first name being unknown to plaintiff, Defendants.

The above named defendants are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after service of this summons, and exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1910.
HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Francesco Napolitano and "Mary" Napolitano, wife of Francesco Napolitano, first name "Mary" fictitious, defendant's real first name being unknown to plaintiff, defendants above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable M. Warley Platzek, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated February 25th, 1910, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

HILLQUIT & HILLQUIT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEVENTRITT, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATILDA LEVENTRITT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1909. DAVID LEVENTRITT, JULIUS HIRSCHBERG, OLIVIA LEVENTRITT, Executors. LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE STATE BANK, Plaintiff, against ACHILLE GINZBOURGER et al., Defendants.

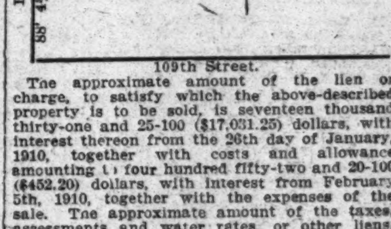
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of February, 1910, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of First Avenue, distant eighty-eight (88) feet four and three-quarters (4¾) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 109th Street with the easterly side of First Avenue; running thence easterly parallel with the said northerly side of 109th Street and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-five (95) feet; thence northerly parallel with said easterly side of First Avenue, thirty-seven (37) feet six (6) inches; thence westerly parallel with said northerly side of 109th Street, ninety-five (95) feet to the easterly side of First Avenue; thence southerly along the said easterly side of First Avenue, thirty-seven (37) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, February 21st, 1910.
JOHN HARRINGTON, Referee.
WALTER T. KOHN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 309 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is seventeen thousand thirty-one and 25-100 ($17,031.25) dollars, with interest thereon from the 26th day of January, 1910, together with costs and allowance amounting to four hundred fifty-two and 20-100 ($452.20) dollars, with interest from February 5th, 1910, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is seven hundred dollars and interest.

Dated, New York, February 21st, 1910.
JOHN HARRINGTON, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SAMUEL A. McGUIRE, plaintiff, against EMILY M. KALLOCH and others, defendants.

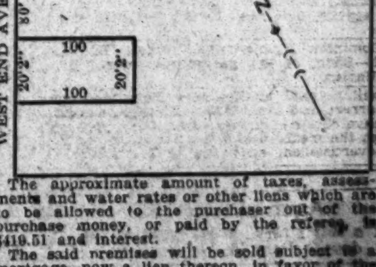
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of December, 1909, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of March, 1910, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue, distant eighty (80) feet nine (9) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of 105th Street; running thence easterly, parallel with 105th Street or nearly so and a part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, and parallel with West End Avenue or nearly so, twenty (20) feet and two (2) inches; thence westerly, and again parallel with 105th Street or nearly so, and a part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue, aforesaid; thence northerly, along the easterly side of West End Avenue, twenty (20) feet and two (2) inches to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, January 27th, 1910.
ADAM WIENER, Referee.
FLANNAGAN & ERSKINE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 910 West End Avenue:



The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $419.51 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage, now a lien thereon, in favor of the New York Savings Bank, upon which there is due and unpaid the principal sum of $20,000.00, with interest at the rate of 4½% per annum from the first day of December, 1909.

Dated New York, January 27th, 1910.
ADAM WIENER, Referee.
FLANNAGAN & ERSKINE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Lost.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—Pendant diamond earring, solitaire surrounded by diamonds, Feb. 28, about 9 o'clock, either at or near 42 West 52d St., or outside 39th St., Metropolitan Opera House; liberal reward. M. White, Hotel Netherland, New York.

LOST—Saturday, between Upper Montclair and Brooklyn, by the Erie Railroad, a gold feather pin set with diamonds. Liberal reward if returned to C. W. Church, Jr., 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

LOST—At or near Cafe Martin, on Saturday night, March 5, a diamond and pearl crown brooch. A very liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to J. Loewi, 46 East 76th.

LOST.—Sunday, March 6, between Park Av. Hotel and Church of the Puritans, 130th St. and 5th Av., lady's green enameled watch, with green enameled dragon pin; reward. Room 124, Park Av. Hotel.

LOST—Saturday night, Herald Square Theatre on taxi to West 75th St., yellow satin bag containing opera glasses, lorgnettes, &c.; reward. 326 West End Av.

LOST—On 46th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., a baby lamb muff, at 6:30 Saturday evening; suitable reward. English, 47 East 58th.

LOST—Saturday evening, Subway or near Columbia, sable fox neckpiece; reward. Apartment 32, 430 West 119th.

LOST—Last Sunday evening, 6th Av. "L," 23d to 81st St., sealskin collar; suitable reward. Return to Mme. Mann, 75 West 71st St.

LOST—March 3, lady's small open-face gold watch with monogram "P. F."; reward. Pauline Feldman, 419 East 71st St.

LOST—Gold open-face watch, monogram M. L.; reward. M. Leahy, 1,446 Prospect Av., city.

LOST—Diamond ring on Jerome Av., Sunday; reward. Chambers, 219 Fulton St.

$200 REWARD for sapphire and diamond flexible lint bracelet, lost March fourth, between Fourth Avenue and 22d Street and Fifth Avenue and 55th St. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Lost and Found—Cats, Dogs

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—Sunday, Feb. 27, 10:30 P. M., St. Nicholas Av. and 112th St., male French bulldog; 5 years; brindle; answers to name of Jimmie; no collar; two small scars on neck; suitable reward; no questions asked. Carter, 50 West 112th St.

LOST—Sunday, March 6, 3:30 P. M., on 5th Av. near 54th St., white maltese terrier, answering to name Bubbies; red leather collar; return to 33 East 74th St.; reward $10.

LOST—A young female fox terrier, with black head; name Trixie. Reward. 61 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Saturday, gold locket, "T. B. S."; reward. Smith, 128 West 42d St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Found.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND—Times Square, 42d St. and Broadway, gold brooch, sapphire and two pearls, Saturday, March 5, 1910. 125 West 86th St.

FOUND, March 4.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. Co. Apply 9 Morris St.: SECOND AV. ELEVATED—Pocketbook, gloves, books, muff, pin of association. THIRD AV. ELEVATED—Umbrella, pocketbook, 3 purses, glasses, books, gloves, manuscript, lunch box, wall paper, muff. SIXTH AV. ELEVATED—Umbrella, overalls, can of cleaner, book, pamphlet, rope, cloth, glove, cane, purse, cigarette case, map, 43 gloves, cap, metal covers, rubber cap, catalogue. NINTH AV. ELEVATED—Pocketbook, wallet, book papers, collars, truss. SUBWAY—Soap, glove, umbrella, bag, purse, pocketbook, necklace, gloves, books, keys, valise, plans, 2 neckpieces, memoranda and letters, vest, advertising matter, pins, waist, fishing tackle, skirt trimmings, keys, cream, belt, switch.

FOUND, March 4—CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J. Apply foot of Liberty St., city. R. R. TRAIN: Package. LIBERTY ST. FERRY: Package of papers.

FOUND, March 4—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Article Office, Grand Central Station. Two packages, five umbrellas, muff, two rings, books, pair gloves, toothpick.

FOUND, March 4—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City. Valise, umbrella, package.

FOUND, March 4—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City, N. J. Hand bag with dark gray leather, streaked with black; wedding ring, brown dress suit case, flat wire.

FOUND, March 4—D. L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City, N. J. Two pocketbooks, three umbrellas, two packages, pair gloves.

FOUND, March 4—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Jersey City, N. J. R. R. TRAINS: Veil, gloves, hand bag, slippers, four pairs rubbers, vest piece, umbrella, two packages, umbrella, cane. 23D ST. BOAT: Muff.

FOUND, March 4—WEST SHORE R. R. Apply Station Master, Weehawken, N. J. R. R. TRAINS: Two packages, grip.

FOUND, March 4—NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. S. S. NEW HAMPSHIRE: Nightshirt. S. S. PLYMOUTH: Nightshirt, stickpin, small hand bag, black muff, clock, lady's coat, hand bag, rubbers, lady's shirt. S. S. CHAPIN: Ring. S. S. PROVIDENCE: Two receipts, eyeglasses, rosary beads.

FOUND, March 3.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply 9 Morris St.: SECOND AV. ELEVATED—2 umbrellas, bag, purse, books, spectacles, calendar, apron, &c., demijohn. THIRD AV. ELEVATED—Books, 6 umbrellas, valise, 2 purses, prayer book glasses, 2 pairs gloves, rosary, belt, hat, shoes, trousers, signs, castors. SIXTH AV. ELEVATED—Bag, 4 umbrellas, hand bag, grip, music, papers, roll letters, odd glove, 3 pair gloves, key, ties, towel, &c.; games, &c.; bird gravel, clock, can milk. NINTH AV. ELEVATED—3 umbrellas, books, combs, papers, box paper, glass case, iron. SUBWAY—7 umbrellas, 2 hand bags, watch, sketch, pair gloves, books, fancy straw, clothes, conductor's time card, scale, blanks, photo, underwear, coat, coffee, shoes, pair rubbers, keys, belt, &c., belt, tin, chisels, tools, dumbbell.

FOUND, March 4.—CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J. Apply foot of Liberty St., City. R. R. TRAINS—Package. LIBERTY ST. FERRY—Package of papers.

FOUND, March 4—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Article Office, G. C. S.: Two packages, five umbrellas, muff, two rings, books, pair gloves, toothpick.

FOUND, March 4.—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, L. I. City: Valise, umbrella, package.

FOUND, March 4.—ERIE R. R. Apply information desk, Jersey City, N. J.: Hand bag with dark gray leather streaked with black, wedding ring, brown dress suit case, flat wire.

FOUND, March 4.—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply information desk, Jersey City, N. J.: Two pocketbooks, three umbrellas, two packages, pair gloves.

Situations Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.—RASMUSSEN BUREAU.
Now waiting, Scandinavian chambermaids, waitress, general houseworkers, useful men, married couple, cooks. 722 Lexington. (58.)

COMPANIONS, governesses, teachers, housekeepers, maids, secretaries. Mrs. Pillsbury, 507 5th Av. 6185 Murray Hill.
TRAINED AND PRACTICAL NURSES.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—Married couple; Scotch, man gardener, milker, and useful; wife plain cook or laundress; references; country preferred. Cooper's Bureau, 657 6th Av., (38th St.)

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 30th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, laundresses, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, useful men. Henderson's Agency, 110 West 134th. Tel., 486 Morningside.

Old Dominion Employment Bureau, 88 West 134th—Bond, $1,000; guarantees colored help. 1,119 Harlem.

$100 will be paid by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any person who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The Times.

Agents Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

JAFFE BROS., LTD., BELFAST, require soonest possible an agent to represent them in the United States. Applicants must have a live connection among the retail buyers of all classes of embroidered and fancy linen goods. A first-class man will receive fullest support. All particulars, terms expected, and financial references will oblige, and will be treated in strictest confidence. Applications to Jaffe Bros., Ltd., Belfast, Ireland.

Help Wanted—Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

COOK.—A good cook in a private family; wages $35; references. Box B 28 Times, Times Square.

GIRLS WANTED—Twenty-five girls wanted in braid factory. William Salmon, 723 Lorimer St., Brooklyn.

MILLINERY.—First-class trimmer wanted; high-grade worker; no other need apply. Mme. Salinger, 276 Grand St., City.

STENOGRAPHER. — Refined, well-educated young American woman for ladies' business office; chance of advancement. Call 3 to-day, 54 West 39th St.

WANTED—An experienced, refined woman in charge of apartment hotel pantry and table service; $35 per month, with living, or $45 per month live at home. Write C. R., B 40 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A good cook in a private family; wages, $35 per month; references required. Z 165 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 17 and 23 years of age, to learn telephone operating for Central Office positions; for those who qualify salary of $5 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at Application Department, New York Telephone Co., 58 West Houston St., cor. Wooster St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A gentleman who has some experience in insurance business for lucrative position with large corporation; state salary. Stability, 258 Times Downtown.

CUSTOM HOUSE EMPLOYES.—Examinations in New York May 9; salary, $600 to $1,500; recent customs frauds mean many appointments; candidates prepared free. Franklin Institute, Department 513 L, Rochester, N. Y.

EXCELLENT opportunity; wanted, experienced fur salesman, one that controls a fair amount of out-of-town trade. A1 reference required. Polusky & Margoes Co., 14 West 27th St.

HONEST MAN, 60 or otherwise, can have good home in the country if handy around house, garden, &c.; references. A 116 Times, Times Square.

MAN.—Coffees and teas; wanted an experienced man in this line to cover the hotel and restaurant trade in this city; to such a man ample opportunity and liberal terms will be given; state experience in reply. Address S. Allen, 45 West 34th St.

MEN, tired of working for others, let us start you in business for yourself; no mail order or fake; strictly legitimate; come and see us. Manager, Room 907, 277 Broadway.

MEN wanted to prepare for Railway Mail examinations; commencement salary $800; preparation free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 249 M. Rochester, N. Y.

PATTERNMAKERS.—Good men on machinery patterns. Apply Manhattan Pattern Works, 424 West Broadway.

SALESMAN, traveling, to take side line misses' and children's furs and bearskin sets; only experienced. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d St.

Wanted—Able-bodied men for the U. S. Marine Corps, between the ages of 19 and 35. Must be native born or have first papers. Monthly pay $15 to $69. Additional compensation possible. Food, clothing, quarters, and medical attendance free. After 30 years' service can retire with 75 per cent. of pay and allowances. Service on board ship and ashore in all parts of the world. Apply at 100 West 42d St., 101 Park Row, New York; 330 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or 288 Market St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—An A1 wall plaster salesman to cover Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey; must be thoroughly acquainted with trade and conditions in this territory; splendid opening for a competent man; none but experienced wall plaster salesmen need apply. Box A 67 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Intelligent, ambitious young man to solicit advertising; experience unnecessary. Call Monday morning Room 210, Times Building.

General.

$100.00 WILL BE PAID by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any person who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The Times.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, Stenographers, Law Stenographers, Salesmen, Superior Office Help, furnished free of charge. Universal Exchange, 1 West 34th St. 'Phone 4470 Murray Hill.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, reliable office help wanted. Universal Exchange, now located at 1 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, office help, furnished free. 4470 Murray Hill. Universal Exchange, 1 West 34th St.

EFFICIENT STENOGRAPHERS, office workers furnished free; expert multigraphing. Jupp Exchange, 87 Nassau. Cort. 4221.

IF STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typewriters, &c., are needed, use "Wright" Agency, 335 Broadway. 973—Franklin.

LIND'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 729 Lexington Av.—Reliable servants, all nationalities; references investigated. 'Phone 4696—Plaza.

STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 233 Broadway. Tel. 7035—Barclay.

Domestic Help.

A.—COLONIAL BUREAU, 60 West 39th.—Strictly reliable domestic help; specialties: governesses, lady's maids; references thoroughly investigated. Telephone 5582—Murray Hill.

DUNCAN'S HELP EXCHANGE, 250 West 133d St.—Reliable colored help; investigated references. Telephone Morningside—5078.

MISS BRINKLEY,
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
4 East 42d St. Tel. 2484 Murray Hill.
Housekeepers, governesses, visiting and resident; also competent, thoroughly trained servants supplied after a careful and thorough investigation of their references.

MISS WILD,
Employment Office,
47 West 34th St., Rooms, 1011-15-17.
Tel. 2943-2944 Murray Hill.
Thoroughly trained, high-grade servants supplied after references are personally investigated; circular sent on request. Educational department under management Mrs. Janes.

MRS. DICKINSON,
Co-Operative Emp. Bureau,
331 Madison Av. 'Phone 3734 Murray Hill.
Bureau suppplies high-class household servants, male, female; references personally investigated; waitresses, cooks supplied for dinners, luncheons; entertainer for children's parties.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 170 East 3d St. Telephone 2508—Orchard.

RELIABLE SERVANTS, all kinds. Mrs. Neilson, 503 5th Av., Room 300; 42d St. entrance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Situations Wanted—Females

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, CONFIDENTIAL and Responsible Clerk.—8 years' experience; willing worker. T 173 Times Downtown.

BOY, with knowledge of drawing, wishes position in architect's office. Bender, 329 East 83d St.

COOK.—By first-class, competent cook; Scandinavian; best references. B 37 Times, Times Square.

EXPERIENCED TYPIST.—Young lady desires typewriting to do at home. Address G. Jackson, 344½ 7th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS.—Colored; out by day; make ladies' or children's dresses or shirtwaists. Harris, care of Blackwell, 8 East 132d St.

GOVERNESS, experienced, speaking, teaching perfect French, German, English, music, desires re-engagement; expert European traveler; highest personal references. Graduate, 233 East 60th St.

Furnished Rooms of the Better Sort.

$100.00 will be paid by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any person who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisment appearing in The Times.

Situations Wanted--Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

LADY'S MAID.—Position wanted as a lady's maid; understands facial and body massage; willing to travel; best city reference. Call or write care of Mrs. Lavens, 178 East 80th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' practical experience; competent to hold difficult position; accustomed to taking technical dictation and attending to office details; unquestionable references; $15. Qualified, T 180 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six months' experience, desires position where faithful and competent discharge of duties will gain advancement; excellent references; $8. Miss Edith, T 179 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Position wanted as stenographer by young girl of 17; just graduated from business college. Address F. B., Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson.

STENOGRAPHER.—Practical experience; technical, legal; quality; good judgment, education; references. Intelligence, 179 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—For position requiring limited experience; correct spelling; transcriptions; references. Manhattanite, 190 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent education, business ability; understands office detail; thoroughly experienced. Miss Donald, T 163 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Business school graduate; bright; willing to work hard to get a start. Miss Funk, 605 Madison Av. 'Phone 2993—Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, experienced, well educated, capable, wishes permanent position. Robson, 548 West 156th St.

YOUNG GIRL, experienced maid, neat sewer. P. McKenna, 117 9th Av.

TWO AMBITIOUS YOUNG GIRLS, with common school education, capable of clerical or office work; do not wish to work Saturdays, but will work on Sundays; willing to start at small salaries. F. B., Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson St., city.

Situations Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACCOUNTANT, &c.—Am a middle-aged man, good appearance, quiet, but aggressive, good salesman, conversant English, German, French, understand no particular line, but have good adaptability; would like to connect with good concern in trustworthy capacity; am first-class accountant and office manager; would work on commission basis or give trial. Address O. D., 237 West 137th St.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books; $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,204. 'Phone 2114 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER. — Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit-loss, business statements. Christie, 860 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; opens, closes, balances, disentangles, audits books; $5 monthly; kept part time accurately. Accountant, 51 John St. 'Phone 2327 John.

ARCHITECT.—Experienced on good work, practical draughting, specifications, superintendence, wishes position April 1; references. B 52 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; books opened, audited, system installed; firms not employing bookkeeper, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 285, 280 Broadway. Telephone 2471 Worth.

BOOKKEEPER, Accountant, Auditor, 30, married, experienced; opening, balancing, closing books; prompt and accurate balance. Cummiskey, 130 West 109th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert, careful driver and mechanic; six years' experience; good references, good character. Arthur J. Smith, 380 East 155th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; 29 years of age; good at figures; willing, obliging; A1 horseman; desires position with refined family in country. W. St. M., care of Ginsburg, 305 North Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

DETECTIVE seeks work by day or week, shadowing, investigating. Bean, 892 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

MASSEUR.—Skillful; Carlsbad; experience; good references. Grusat, 503 East 78th St.

OFFICE MAN,
Correspondent and Stenographer.
IRON AND STEEL TRADES.
Experience of highest order, both manufacturing and mercantile; can handle large amount of work and relieve busy official of important details.
Executive ability; can develop latent talent in subordinates; conscientious and faithful.
Bookkeeper and accountant.
Before panic had advanced from stenographer to private secretary, correspondent, and managing clerk in charge of selling force, successively.
Present place offers no advancement; desire position, not necessarily of immediate big salary, but where there is chance to advance.
Address T 164 Times Downtown.

POSITION for an able-bodied man, bricklayer by trade; has family to support and is at present in great need of employment; he has been investigated and found deserving, willing, and able to do any kind of manual labor; porter in store or hotel, or somewhat similar position. Box A 112 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN.—Stocks and bonds; position as salesman on salary and commission in the city; am experienced. A 100 Times, Times Square.

TRANSLATING from Dutch, German, French; extensive experience. Translator, Suite 1,017, 225 5th Av., Manhattan.

YOUNG LAWYER, thoroughly educated, desires position requiring thoughtful abilities. B 31 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 21, having just completed his education, which includes graduation from New York City Grammar, High and Training Schools, desires to become affiliated with responsible business house in capacity of clerk; location immaterial; New York City preferred; references beyond criticism. Address Box 46 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, age 30, of good appearance, desires a position with some reliable New York firm to travel; State or N. E. States; A1 references. L. H. H., No. 745 Jennings St., Bronx, New York.

YOUNG MAN, 27, with six years' experience as cashier in small financial concern, wants a chance to make good with some one worth while; have good education, address, &c.; will tackle anything with a future. B 24 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG man, 19, desires position with house where strict attention to business will be appreciated. Box 73, 2,121 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position with a reliable mercantile concern; can make good and furnish bond. T 174 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes position where there is chance for advancement. B 51 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Business Opportunities.

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS.
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS OF GOOD FINANCIAL STANDING WHO DESIRE TO INCREASE THEIR SALES AND NEED ADDITIONAL CAPITAL CAN SECURE SAME UPON THE SECURITY OF THEIR BOOK ACCOUNTS; CORRESPONDENCE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS BANKERS, R 170 TIMES DOWN-
$16,000 will buy the best country hotel (busi-

Bills discounted; merchants and manufacturers financed; companies organized; legal papers drawn. Mercantile Advancer, 320 5th Av., Room 213.

Wanted—A partner with executive ability to organize and manage selling department of established corporation; salary $3,600 a year to start; must invest $15,000 for one-half interest. Davis Electric Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Inventions developed; ideas perfected; expert mechanics to give advice; bench room with use of machinery to let. F. Alexander, Inc., 129 Fulton St., New York.

$100 will be paid by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any person who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The Times.

Unfurnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Charming room, furnished or unfurnished, for business woman; kitchen privilege. B 13 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; all locations; references; doctors' offices. Leland Board Directory, 4 West 33d St.

5TH AV., 46, (11th.)—Well-furnished front parlor; other rooms; good board; table guests.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Double room; running water; telephone; good table.

16TH, 30-32-33 WEST. — Large and small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Second-story, well-furnished front room; absolute cleanliness; superior board; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, finely furnished; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; closet, baths, telephone; table optional; references.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Attractive rooms, comfortably furnished; table guests accommodated; references. Telephone 6666—Col.

71ST ST., 165 WEST.—Elegantly furnished second-floor front and other rooms; superior board; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Small, large rooms; private bath; suitable two; all conveniences; reasonable; references; table board.

76TH ST., 105 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms; excellent table and service; reasonable; table guests.

77TH ST., 104 WEST. — Pleasant, medium room, suitable two; southern exposure; table boarders; references.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Single room; table board.

83D ST., 71 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; attractively furnished; homelike table; telephone. Pearsall.

87TH ST., 352 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent home table.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Well-furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

95TH ST., 50 WEST.—Private large, small rooms; modern comfort; cuisine Francaise; few accommodated; references.

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Private bath suite; also smaller rooms; superior table; refined service; references exchanged; table guests.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Rooms, newly furnished and decorated; table a specialty; Subway express; references.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Light, sunny, small room; superior board; very reasonable. Levan.

123D ST., 2,053 7TH AV.—Airy, well-furnished rooms; steam, 'phone; substantial board; moderate; references.

149TH ST., 542-546 West, near Broadway Subway.—Healthiest, prettiest section in city; "The Audubon," high-grade rooms and board; large, pleasant room; $17 for two; another, $15; smaller room, $7; every comfort; parlor dining, dining rooms, reception parlor, private telephones; booklet on request.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone, 793—Bryant.

THE MARBLE HOUSE,
BROADWAY AT 215TH STREET.
TELEPHONE AUDUBON 943.
Healthiest and most beautiful location in New York, overlooking Hudson, Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil. Running hot, cold water; private baths. Suites, garage. SUPERIOR TABLE. Table guests. SUBWAY STATION; CARS AT ENTRANCE. 35 minutes City Hall.

East Side.

1.—IRVING PLACE, 53, (GRAMERCY PARK DISTRICT, NICHOLAS FISH MANSION.)—ATTRACTIVE TO THOSE APPRECIATING QUIET, WELL-ORDERED HOUSE; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOMS; REFERENCES.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references; 'phone.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Homelike, first-class table board can be had at above address.

45TH ST., 17 EAST.—Handsome large room, front; fine location; convenient, central; private house.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large sunny room; elevator; also single room; excellent board.

IRVING PLACE, 71. — Desirable furnished rooms; suite two rooms; private baths; small rooms.

MADISON AV, 108-110.
Large room, second floor, bath adjoining; references.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston, on Little Neck Bay; easy commuting distance; special rates starting season early. Apply direct or 1,122 Broadway.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Two rooms; good location; near stations and golf club; excellent table. 14 Walnut Crescent. Tel. 301J.

Want Philosophy

It costs more to ride in a taxicab than in a trolley car. But the taxicab gets you right to your destination—in the quickest possible manner.

The New York Times charges more for its Want Advertisements than some other newspapers, but it furnishes the medium by which the better class of people can obtain results—in a hurry. The higher rates eliminate a great deal of undesirable advertising, and you don't get mixed up with a great mass of quantity—you pay quality rates. You travel in quality company, and if your advertisement is a good, intelligent piece of information—you get quality results.

* * *

The principal thing in The Times is to have advertising that is intelligent. The readers are intelligent readers; they read primarily to get intelligent news, and advertisements will appeal to them more forcibly if they are the kind that say something.

* * *

These articles are not written for the purpose of urging advertisers to use more space. The Times believes that a good advertisement that hits the nail on the head the first time gets better results from one insertion than a meagre "economical" advertiser would get with two or three insertions.

The Times makes every effort to give the very best results obtainable for its clients. If you don't feel quite competent to write the kind of an advertisement that you think will get the best results, call or telephone 1000 Bryant and The Times will help you.

* * *

Three or four lines in a Situation Wanted advertisement shows that you want work, and no doubt gives an idea of what you want—but a few more lines, tersely written, telling your experience, capabilities, something specific about yourself—that's the advertisement that will be most likely to get the best answers.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1—1—Suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath; permanent only; references. 63 West 46th St.

5TH AV., 61.—Square, front, one flight; electricity, steam heat; gentlemen; permanent; $5. Campbell.

7TH AV., 2,512.—Nice room and bath in apartment to respectable party; $2.25. Kelly.

12TH ST., 126 WEST.—Furnished room; running water; telephone.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable hall rooms, large closets, running water, bath; conveniences; $5-$6 weekly.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—Very desirable rooms, all conveniences; Southerners accommodated; references.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; moderate; references.

45TH ST., 232 WEST.—Exceptionally cheerful rooms, large and small, near Hotel Astor; quiet home.

45TH ST., between 5th and 6th Avs.—Large, small rooms; hot, cold water. 3545 Bryant.

46TH, 43 WEST.—Double and single front rooms; all conveniences; phone; breakfast.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor, with extension, bath, suitable for doctor.

64TH ST., 10 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; bathroom adjoining; suitable for one or two. Czermak.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; absolutely clean; daintily furnished; private house; electric lights, telephone; private baths; every modern convenience; exceptional service; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large front, well-furnished parlor and back parlor suitable for doctor or dentist; all conveniences; telephone; Subway; "L."

69TH ST., 129 WEST.—Private family, just moved from country, have few newly furnished rooms.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Sunny third-story front room; private bath; hot water supply; telephone in room; single room adjoining; reference.

71ST ST., 68 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Elegant, sunny room; two or three bachelors; private bath if desired; references.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelors' superior accommodations; high-class, private house; references. Phone 7063 Schuyler.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—Handsome, airy suite, also large and small rooms, overlooking Central Park; beautifully furnished; cheerful; homelike, spotlessly kept; reasonable.

82D ST., WEST END AV.—Beautiful corner suite, (five windows,) exclusive apartment; also large front room, bath adjoining; references. 9711—River. Hart.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Medium, sunny room; dressing room; running water; also small; phone; references.

83D, 57 WEST.—Desirable; warm; sunny; large, small; abundant hot water; private house; telephone.

83D ST., 56 WEST.—Very pleasant room, suitable one or two; private house; references.

90TH ST., 100 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single or connecting rooms; Subway. 5128J—Riverside. Peyton.

91ST ST., 15 WEST.—Large, sunny front room in modern elevator apartment; also smaller rooms; convenient "L," Subway; $4.50-$9. Brown.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, large room; private bath; also small room; conveniences; telephone.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Alcove, parlor, bedroom; lavatory, telephone; also large room, suitable two, $6.

94TH ST., 137 WEST.—Large, sunny front suite; private bath; private family; quiet house; telephone.

101ST ST., 215 WEST.—Select sunny, corner room, facing Hudson, with private family; gentleman; phone 6000 River. Harrison.

103D, 81 WEST.—Neatly furnished airy room, $3-$4, suitable two; "L," Subway. Phelps.

111TH ST., 119 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; all prices; also bath; Subway; phone service. Miss Buckley.

121ST ST., 203 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; convenient to "L" Subway.

121ST ST., 164 WEST.—Desirable large room; suitable for two; modern conveniences; telephone.

123D ST., 11 WEST.—Two large rooms, front or back, second floor; private house; board optional; reasonable; gentlemen preferred; convenient to Subway.

138TH ST., 628 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, running water, shower bath; private house; Subway; reasonable.

143D ST., Near Riverside Drive.—In exclusive elevator house; attractive furnished light room; private family. Telephone 4226—Audubon. Apartment 53.

143D ST., 518 WEST.—Unusual outside room; quiet; elevator; telephone; Subway; Christian family. Apartment 26.

149TH ST., 548 WEST.—Couple will rent spare rooms; refined home; house near Broadway Subway.

151ST AND BROADWAY, (Washington Irving.)—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; overlooking Hudson; high-class elevator apartment; reasonable. Telephone 4400 Audubon. Apartment 24.

152D ST., 557 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; home comforts; private family; references.

ABSOLUTELY SELECT, noiseless residential neighborhood, 86th St. Park entrance; four connecting, spacious. T 155 Times, Downtown.

A refined gentleman can find accommodations with a small private family in an apartment with all modern improvements; within two blocks of 110th St. Subway station and both street car systems; near Riverside Drive; breakfast. Address Box X Y Z Times, Times Square.

DESIRABLE back parlor; physician's office many years; excellent for young doctor or dentist starting; board optional. Address Success, 263 West 125th.

HERALD SQUARE.
126 West 36th.—Nicely furnished rooms; also front room suite; private family; good location; gentlemen preferred. Telephone 1167—Murray Hill. Daly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600 (corner 137th.)—Ideal Summer location; luxurious two-room suite, private bath; electric light, shower, telephone, refrigerator, &c.; Subway express at corner; meal accommodations. Pierson.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 593.—Room, adjoining bath, for gentleman; elevator apartment; 137th St. Subway one block; no other roomers. Hengerer.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, corner 127th St.—Handsomely furnished four, five, six rooms; housekeeping apartments; elevator, telephone, electricity; $11 weekly upward; beautifully furnished room, bath, kitchen, $5, $6 weekly.

THE CRESCENT.
Head express Subway station.
Lenox Ave. and 126th St.
Harlem's most beautifully furnished, refined, and centrally located apartments; SINGLE or EN SUITE; EACH suite and room has its own private bath and telephone. Electricity, steam, central switch board service. HIGHEST CLASS RESTAURANT, a la carte, table d'hote. Telephone 1523 Harlem.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 425 CONVENT Av., (148th St.)—Single room; gentlemen; telephone; private house. Owner.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 53.—A very pleasant double room with bath to rent at 53 Washington Square; $18 per week, with meals for one; single rooms, $4 per week up.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103.—Room, with private bath; $10 per week; hotel service.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY
to rent your apartments and rooms, furnished or unfurnished, is increased by consulting us; no charge for listing.
A. E. HENNING & CO.,
110 West 34th St.

East Side.

2D AV., 221.—Large heated, elegantly furnished rooms to let, with hot and cold running water; all conveniences.

13TH ST., 203 EAST, corner house.—Furnished rooms; private house; steam heat; bath; single or couple. Willoughby, care janitor.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

East Side.

24TH ST., 134 EAST.—Elegant, large adjoining rooms, suitable for studio or doctor's office.

33D ST., 32 EAST. — Elegantly furnished rooms; southern exposure; bath; telephone; Subway; board optional.

32D ST., 19 EAST.
Handsome rooms, private baths; restaurant with best Southern cooking; meals served to apartments.

43D ST., 131 EAST.—Refined home, sunny, heated, square; closet, bath; permanent gentlemen; references. Neilson.

43D ST., 13 EAST, (Opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Small, pleasant room.

58TH ST., 36 EAST.—Two connecting rooms, also single; private bath; other rooms; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 665, Near 56th St.—Those desiring absolute cleanliness and comfort of well-ordered, quiet house, double and single rooms, all conveniences; select people only; terms moderate; telephone.

PARLOR FLOOR, with, without basement, furnished, containing eight rooms; private house. 241 East 118th.

Brooklyn.

170 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.
Handsome private house, with accommodations for a few guests; large second floor front room, also single room; available March 1; house, table, and appointments substantial and attractive; references. Telephone 2597-J Main.

1.—HEIGHTS, 3 MONTAGUE TERRACE.
Rooms for gentlemen, overlooking water; with and without private baths; convenient Wall St. Subway, bridge.

GREENE AV., 147.—Newly furnished alcove room; also smaller; table guests. Telephone 3158-W Prospect.

Say you saw it in The Times.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIGMUND MOSES, Bankrupt.—No. 13,257.
To the creditors of Sigmund Moses of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the twenty-ninth day of January, A. D. 1910, the said Sigmund Moses was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1910, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, February 28th, 1910.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 12,912.—LOUIS ETKIN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Louis Etkin, bankrupt, has filed his petition for confirmation of composition, February 25th, 1910, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York on Monday, March fourteenth, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 25th, 1910.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL COHEN, ISIDORE COHEN, and SAMUEL COHEN, doing business as M. COHEN & SONS, Bankrupts.—No. 13,055.
To the creditors of Michael Cohen, Isidore Cohen, and Samuel Cohen, doing business as M. Cohen & Sons of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the third day of January, A. D. 1910, the said Michael Cohen, Isidore Cohen, and Samuel Cohen, doing business as M. Cohen & Sons, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1910, at twelve o'clock noon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, February 28th, 1910.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 13,369.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL JONES, bankrupt.
To the creditors of Samuel Jones of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1910, the said Samuel Jones was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
March 3, 1910. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SELIG KEIZER, bankrupt.—No. 12,836.
To the creditors of Selig Keizer of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1910, the said Selig Keizer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1910, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, February 28, 1910.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.
United States District Court, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of S. P. PEARSON & COMPANY, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, Elbert B. Hamlin, Receiver in Bankruptcy of S. P. Pearson & Company, offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of the said Company, subject to confirmation of title as to real estate by the Trustee or Trustees in Bankruptcy of said S. P. Pearson & Company, hereafter to be elected or appointed.
The property, assets, and effects to be sold comprise a foundry business, and consist of the land and buildings located at No. 315 East 97th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, together with all the machinery, equipment, tools, furniture, and fixtures contained therein.
The above-described property may be inspected on the premises from 28 February to 5 March, 1910, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Bids for the above-described property, assets and effects as an entirety may be submitted to the Receiver at his office, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before two o'clock on the afternoon of 7 March, 1910, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of the bid. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on the premises by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on 14 March, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.
Dated New York, 21 February, 1910.
ELBERT B. HAMLIN, Receiver,
59 Wall Street, New York City.
Messrs. STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER CLARKE and GAETANO CHRISTEFARO, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Saturday, March 12, 1910, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 215 Manhattan Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of wines, liquors, cigars, fixtures, &c. Also receiver's right, title, and interest in and to a certain lease.
WM. F. CARRELL, Receiver.
320 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INTER STATE TUBE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Inter State Tube Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part I., to be held in the County Court House of the City and County of New York on the 8th day of March, 1910, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporation name to Inter State Pneumatic Tube Company.
Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, January 29, 1910.
INTER STATE TUBE COMPANY.
By P. H. McNULTY, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Public notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held February 18, 1910, the following petition was received:
TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK:
The petition of the RICHMOND LIGHT & RAILROAD COMPANY respectfully shows:
FIRST: That your petitioner is a street surface railroad corporation organized and existing under the Laws of the State of New York, and has duly made and filed, pursuant to Section 90 of the Railroad Law, a statement of extension, branch of, alterations and changes in its Road herein proposed, together with a Map showing the proposed change.
SECOND: Your petitioner now operates in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, a double-track surface railroad by means of an overhead system of electrical power, a portion of which runs through, along, and upon Wiener Place (or Street) in said Borough, to and across Central Avenue, to and through Private Right of Way, to and along Tompkins Avenue to junction of Richmond Turnpike and Arrietta Street.
THIRD: The City of New York is now engaged extending Stuyvesant Place (or Street) from intersection of Wiener Place to and across Arrietta Street to junction with Griffin Street.
FOURTH: Your petitioner will relinquish that portion of franchise on Wiener Place and Tompkins Avenue, and prays that in lieu thereof a franchise be granted to lay rails and operate Road on new Stuyvesant Place (or Street) Extension, to and across Arrietta Street to junction with Griffin Street, a distance of one thousand and fifty feet (1,050′,) more or less, as shown on accompanying tracing.
FIFTH: Your petitioner now holds franchises on Arrietta Street from Richmond Turnpike to New York Bay, granted by the Village of New Brighton, March 28th, 1895, and July 11th, 1895, and Village of Edgewater, June 26, 1895, to the Staten Island Electric Railroad, (to all of the rights and franchises of which Company your petitioner is the successor,) and now asks your Honorable Board to grant authority to lay rails and operate road on Arrietta Street from intersection of Central Avenue and Stuyvesant Place to Richmond Turnpike.
SIXTH: May 29th, 1905, your petitioner leased from Department of Docks and Ferries, right to operate its railroad from Jay Street to Ferry Landing over Viaduct and portion of Ferry Terminal, and prays that franchise be granted by your Honorable Board.
SEVENTH: Your petitioner proposes to operate the Road to be constructed upon such altered and changed route, by the overhead trolley system of electricity, substantially similar to that now in use on its other lines, or by such other motive power (other than locomotive steam power) as may be lawfully employed.
Your petitioner therefore prays that the franchise hereinbefore mentioned, on Stuyvesant Place (or Street) Extension, be granted to it in lieu of the franchise now enjoyed by it on and along Wiener Place and Tompkins Avenue. Also that authority be given to lay rails and operate on Arrietta Street between Stuyvesant Place (or Street) Extension and Richmond Turnpike, and that the franchise for operation over the Viaduct and portion of Ferry Terminal be granted by your Honorable Board.
WHEREFORE your petitioner prays that Public Notice hereof of the time and place when and where this Application will be first considered, be given as required by the provisions of Section 92 of the Railroad Law and of all other laws applicable thereto, and that the desired consent or franchise be granted in accordance with the provisions of the Greater New York Charter and the Laws of the State.
Dated February 8th, 1910.
RICHMOND LIGHT & RAILROAD COMPANY,
by S. F. HAZELRIGG,
Vice President.
[Seal.]
Attest:
J. E. PHILLIPS, Secretary.
State of New York, County of Richmond, ss.:
S. F. HAZELRIGG, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the Vice President of the RICHMOND LIGHT & RAILROAD COMPANY, the petitioner herein in the foregoing petition. That he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true. That the reason why this verification is not made by the petitioner is that it is a corporation and deponent is an officer of said corporation, to wit, its Vice President, and that the grounds of his information regarding the matters in the foregoing petition, so far as the same are not within his personal knowledge, are statements made by officers and agents of the corporation to him as such Vice President thereof.
S. F. HAZELRIGG.
Sworn to before me this 8th day of February, 1910.
THEO. B. BRADLEY,
[Seal.] Commissioner of Deeds.
State of New York, County of Richmond, ss.:
On this 8th day of February, 1910, before me personally came J. E. PHILLIPS, to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say: That he resides in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York; that he is the Secretary of the RICHMOND LIGHT & RAILROAD COMPANY, the corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that he knows the seal of said corporation; that the seal affixed to said instrument is such corporate seal; that it was so affixed by order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, and that he signed his name thereto by like order.
J. E. PHILLIPS.
Sworn to before me this 8th day of February, 1910.
THEO. B. BRADLEY,
[Seal.] Commissioner of Deeds.
And the following resolutions were thereupon adopted:
Whereas, The foregoing petition from the RICHMOND LIGHT AND RAILROAD COMPANY, dated February 8, 1910, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held February 18, 1910.
Resolved, That in pursuance of law this Board sets Friday, the 18th day of March, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and Room 16 in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place when and where such petition shall be first considered, and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard; and be it further
Resolved, That the Secretary is directed to cause such petition and these resolutions to be published for at least fourteen (14) days in two daily newspapers in The City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in the "City Record" immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publication to be borne by the petitioner.
(The Times and The World designated.)
JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.
New York, Feb. 18, 1910.

NOTICE.

The Citizens National Bank, located at Johnstown, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing up its affairs, its corporate existence having expired at close of business on the 13th day of December, 1909. All noteholders and others, creditors of said Association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
P. F. McANENY, Cashier.
Dated Johnstown, Pa., February 10, 1910.

STORAGE NOTICES.

LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
32-42 East 42d St. 45-55 East 41st St.
NEW YORK.
To Mrs. K. R. Appleby, Charles August Boas, Mr. J. M. B. Galopin, Mr. Wm. Garner, Sr., or wife, Anna Garner; Mr. Charles B. Geissenhainer, Mrs. Charles Gibson, Mrs. Kate Taylor Grannis, Mr. John Lloyd, Mr. Abbott Loring, Mrs. Irene McCoach, Mrs. M. A. McCord, Mrs. G. A. MacDonald, Mrs. F. Mastinelli, Mrs. G. Matheson, Mr. or Mrs. N. T. Mellis, (Mrs. E. C.,) Mr. William H. Morrell, Mr. or Mrs. W. E. Mulligan, O'Reilly's Storage Warehouse Company for F. E. Grant, Mr. G. Watt Tripp, Mr. P. B. Vermilya, William A. Warnock, executor for estate of S. M. Warnock; Henry L. Washburn, and Mrs. E. Willis: You are hereby notified that the storage being due, and the time for payment of this company's lien therefor upon the property hereinafter described, having expired, and due notice thereof having been given you, this Company will cause such property, to wit: Household goods, personal effects, and merchandise stored by you in its ware houses, and (or) silver storage vaults, to be sold at public auction, according to the statute in such cases made and provided at the auction rooms of George S. Merle, No. 155 East 125th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, March 15th, 1910, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
WILLIAM J. MURPHY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
32-42 East 42nd St. 45-55 East 41st St.
NEW YORK.
To Mrs. E. G. Davidson, Thomas G. Dean, Miss Esther De Puy, Miss J. Despres, Hughes Bros. & Bangs, M. M. Kallman, Mrs. Johanna Krause, W. W. Mitchell, Mr. or Mrs. J. F. Miller, Mrs. Josephine E. Miner, A. C. Monson, New York Cold Storage Company, Mrs. H. B. Pettingill, Mrs. Mary E. Rose or Josephine Astin, F. A. Rosengarten, J. H. Roth or De Fretz de Morgenstein or J. E. Trenchard or Wm. M. Fleitmann; Joseph R. Vorauer and Max Williams: You are hereby notified that the storage being due and the time for payment of this company's lien therefor upon the property hereinafter described having expired, and due notice thereof having been given you, this company will cause such property, to wit: Household goods, personal effects, and merchandise stored by you in its warehouses and (or) silver storage vaults, to be sold at public auction, according to the statute in such cases made and provided, at the auction rooms of George S. Merle, No. 155 East 125th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, March 22nd, 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M.
LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
WILLIAM J. MURPHY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HARNED, CAROLINE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE H. HARNED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James M. Tully, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1909. BEDELL H. HARNED, Administrator. JAMES M. TULLY, Attorney for Administrator, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The leading dress designers of Paris, New York, and London and the most notable milliners contribute their latest creations to THE NEW YORK TIMES Spring Fashion and Easter Number next Sunday, March 13. No stylishly dressed woman can afford to miss it. Order a copy to-day.—Adv.

THREE BRONX FIRES KEEP CROKER BUSY

Twice He and Commissioner Waldo Make Rapid Trips from Downtown.

SEVERAL RESCUED; FEW HURT

Policeman Leads Seven from Smoke-Filled Tenement—Two Down Ladders—Five Firemen Cut or Overcome.

The Bronx had three fires yesterday between 11 A. M. and 8:30 o'clock last night, and the police reserves of the Morrisania, Alexander Avenue, Tremont, and Highbridge Stations were kept busy, as were the ambulances from the Lincoln Hospital. Twice Commissioner Waldo raced up to the Bronx, and twice Chief Croker made the run from Great Jones Street in time little less than a mile a minute. In none of the fires, however, was anybody killed.

The first one occurred in the six-story apartment house at 372 East 189th Street, where the flames started in the basement. Mrs. Pauline Hatch, who lives in the rear of the ground floor, alarmed by the odor of smoke, ran across the hallway to see about the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Sullivan. Mrs. Sullivan had gone to church, with a word to Mrs. Hatch to keep her eye on her young ones, John, 6 years old, and Nellie, 12.

Mrs. Hatch found the Sullivan apartment filled with smoke and the children lying prostrate on the floor. Grabbing them up, she ran out into the street. All the tenants got out safely.

Capt. Frank Mauser and Fireman John Sharkey of Engine Company 60 were found overcome by smoke in the cellar by their comrades, who dragged them out to safety. The flames were extinguished after a loss of $3,500.

That fire had not been put out when three alarms came in from 2,733-37 Third Avenue, near 145th Street. That is a long two-story building, the top floor of which was occupied by Prof. Long's Dancing Academy. The lower floor was occupied by the stores of S. S. Kresge, A. Herman & Co., and Blackman & Son. The flames started in the cellar of the Kresge store.

The churches were turning out their congregations at this time, and the elevated trains were depositing hundreds of Sunday travelers who wanted to see the fire. The crowd grew so dense and unmanageable that all the police reserves of the Alexander Avenue, Morrisania, Tremont, and Highbridge Stations were called to hold them in order. Edward Stewart, 10 years old, of 509 East 156th Street, fainted away in the thickest part of the crowd and was rushed away to the Lincoln Hospital by Dr. Baker.

The Mott Haven Reformed Church, adjoining the burning building, had not turned out its congregation when the fire broke out. The police had to open a way for the church-goers to get out when the doors were flung open. There was no one in the dancing academy.

The long building was still smouldering yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Alfred Gregory of Hook and Ladder 28 was cut about the face and hands last night at 8 o'clock when he fell from the second to the first floor of the burned-out framework. Other firemen who were injured earlier in the afternoon by falling glass were John Karbro of Truck 17, George Weiss of Engine 71, and Casimir Woorickl of Truck 32.

This fire tied up the elevated traffic for a short time. The damage was estimated at $75,000 by Chief Croker.

The third fire, which brought out all the police reserves, called Commissioner Waldo and Chief Croker, and entertained an immense crowd, came last night at 8:30 o'clock. It was in 494 and 496 East 134th Street.

No. 494-96 is a five-story factory building, the basement of which is used by several of the companies having work rooms on the upper floors. Some of the tenants of the adjoining apartment houses said they saw a workman in the basement yesterday afternoon as late as 5 o'clock. That's where the blaze started.

It quickly spread up through the factory building, destroying it. The Janausch Manufacturing Company occupied the first and second floors, the Piano Metal Goods Company the third floor, the Manufacturing Company the fourth, and the Reliable Glass Company the fifth.

No. 492 is a six-story tenement house. This was soon filled with smoke. Some of the tenants, upon looking out into their hallways, were so frightened by the smoke that they would not make an attempt to escape, waiting for help from the outside.

Policeman Edgar Stevens of the Alexander Avenue Station, while running through the house to see if anybody had been left in the building, found Mrs. Mary Campbell lying prostrate in her apartment on the fourth floor. She didn't want to leave, because, she said, she had some money that she must take with her. He carried her downstairs forcibly, reaching the street exhausted. He was revived by Dr. Baker of Lincoln Hospital and went back up through the smoke-filled house.

On the third floor he found John Blecker and his wife, Marie. Mrs. Blecker didn't want to leave without a cage filled with six canary birds, and her husband wanted to take out a bulldog. Finally Stevens got them all out in the hallway and down to the street.

Going back, he found on the second floor James Goguhan and his wife and two children. They were afraid to go out into the hallway. Taking the two children in his arms, Stevens led the way down to the street, where he was hailed with cheers.

Mrs. William Feeney and her ten-year-old son James waited a long time on the sixth floor. Hugh Hanihan, who lives across from them on the same floor, joined his voice to theirs, and they called from the back windows loudly to attract the attention of the firemen, who ran up ladders and took them down to the street.

The factory building was burned out from top to bottom. The tenement at 492 was damaged slightly by smoke and water. The fire was not under control until 11:30 o'clock. Chief Croker estimated the damage here at $75,000.

TOSSES BABE FROM FIRE.

Watchful Policeman Catches It Unharmed, and Mrs. Rottner Jumps.

Extension ladders played an important part in the rescue of several people from a burning apartment house at the southwest corner of 115th Street and Madison Avenue early yesterday morning. Nevertheless, three women were burned, a fourth broke her right ankle, and a man was overcome by smoke. The injured were:

ROTTNER, MARTHA, Mrs., 19 years old; fractured right ankle.

NACHT, ROSE, 19 years old; burns on legs and arms.

WEINSTEIN, ANNIE, 40 years old; back and shoulders burned.

WEINSTEIN, REBECCA, 28 years old; right arm burned.

MARACHINO, GIUSEPPI, overcome by smoke.

Three ambulance surgeons from Harlem Hospital attended to the injured, and neighbors took them in.

The fire is supposed to have started either in Nathan Cohen's fish store or Kleininger Brothers' confectionery shop, both on the street floor. The second floor is occupied by Mrs. Rottner, her husband, their four months' old son, and the maid, Rose Nacht. On the third story are the apartments of Mrs. Weinstein and her family, on the fourth those of Mrs. Martha Lowenthal and her family, and on the top floor is the home of Giuseppi Marachino, editor of the Italian Herald.

Albert Monens of 64 East 116th Street saw a blaze in the lower front part of the building as he passed at 1:30 o'clock. He pressed the electric bells in the hall to alarm the tenants, and then ran into the street shouting for help.

As Policeman King of the East 104th Street Station ran up in response, Mrs. Rottner appeared at her parlor window, holding her baby in her arms. She wore only a night robe, and the baby also was lightly dressed. King shouted to the woman not to jump, but he could see that she was terror stricken. While he was telling Monens to watch her until he tried to get up to her apartment, she threw the child out of the window, and King caught it squarely in his arms. The baby was not hurt, and King turned the child over to a neighbor.

The next instant Mrs. Rottner leaned to the ground. Monens and King tried to grab her. She knocked them both down, and her right ankle bent under her and broke.

As soon as the firemen arrived long extension ladders were placed against the side of the building, and for the next twenty minutes some unusual rescues were made. Stringing themselves along the ladders the firemen passed women and children down to one another until they reached the sidewalk. Rose Nacht ran to the front window of Mrs. Rottner's apartment with her night robe ablaze, and the fireman who was at the top of the ladder tore it from her, and passed her down the line entirely unprotected.

Mrs. Weinstein, in trying to get down the blazing stairway, was burned on the shoulders, and after retreating to her apartment was carried down the ladders. With her were rescued her thirteen-year-old daughter Jennie and her brother-in-law, Isidor, and sister-in-law, Rebecca. The latter's right arm was slightly scorched.

Martha Lowenthal and her four young daughters and two sons were all taken down the ladders, as was Jacob Sidman, a boarder. None of these was hurt.

Mr. Marachino and his 3-year-old daughter were still in their apartment when a long extension ladder was propped against the window in front. The child was asleep and unharmed, but Marachino had tried to find a way out for them by the stairs. He had staggered back when the smoke proved too much for him, and was lying on the floor unconscious when firemen picked him up and sent him down the ladder.

Battalion Chief Andrews sent in a second alarm when he saw how the fire was spreading, but the first assignment of apparatus and men proved to be sufficient to handle it. The rescues were made by Lieut. Cook and Firemen Young, O'Connor, and Ferris of Truck 26 and Driver Smith and Firemen Tappen and Howe of Truck 14.

The fire practically wiped out the front of the ground floor and the hallway leading to the second. Additional damage was caused by water, and the total loss was about $5,000.

MRS. E. T. SHERMAN RESCUED.

Carried from Country Home, Which Burns in Early Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIMFIELD, Mass., March 6.—The country place of Mrs. E. T. Sherman of New York City, one of the finest in Western Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Mrs. Sherman, who has been confined to her bed, was carried from the burning building by neighbors who responded, only partially clothed, to urgent telephone appeals by Mrs. Sherman's daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Hamlin.

Dr. William Pearsall of New York City, who had been attending Mrs. Sherman, lost all his personal effects. When the household was aroused Dr. Pearsall got a fire extinguisher and apparently had checked the flames, which, however, made their way into the partitions and forced Dr. Pearsall to flee from the building in his night clothes.

A favorable wind saved the stables. The cause of the fire, which started in the servants' quarters, is unknown. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Mrs. Sherman is the widow of E. T. Sherman, a member of the Herring Safe Company. Her New York home is in Fifth Avenue.

Newton Baptist Church Burned Out.

NEWTON, N. J., March 6.—The Second Baptist Church was badly damaged by a fire this morning which started from a defective flue. Five thousand dollars damage was done. The church had only recently been overhauled. The organ was saved. The Presbyterians offered the stricken congregation the use of their chapel, and services were held in it this evening.

SPAIN'S BEST BULL FIGHTER.

Chico, Champion, Owned the Ship on His Way from Mexico.

Largartiquillo-Chico, said to be one of the best and youngest bull fighters of Spain, is here or his way home from Mexico, where he has been fighting bulls. He got in yesterday on the Spanish liner Montserrat. The fighter received an ovation when he left Mexico City and another when he boarded the steamer at Vera Cruz. Though a picturesque figure when dressed for the arena, he looked like a prosperous Spanish merchant when he stepped from the steamer yesterday morning. He is stockily built, with a clean-cut, fine-looking face. He has to his credit forty-five bulls killed in Mexico.

"Chico is one of the best toreadors in Spain," said Third Officer Rossello, who interpreted for the passenger. "Chico," he explained, "though only 26 years old, has been in the bullfighting profession since he was 19 years old. He killed his first bull in Madrid while acting as substitute."

"It is my profession," said the fighter, when some one commented on his prowess. "Fear? There is no time for that. When one is fighting all is movement."

The fighter is regarded as a hero on the Montserrat. On the voyage from Vera Cruz to Havana there was a company of seventy-five Spanish vaudeville actors. On the first night at sea there was a grand entertainment on board, at which the toreador was a guest of honor. A stage was constructed on the forward deck, electric lights were strung about, and a canopy erected over the deck. This was composed of flags representing the nationality of every passenger on board. It was a wonderful time, so the officers say, and as a compliment to Chico Senorita Eusebiro Ascue sang the toreador song from "Carmen."

GIANT WAVE HITS LORRAINE.

Smashed Rails and Ports of French Liner, Flooding the Smoking Room.

Rough weather and high seas were the portion of the French liner Lorraine on the voyage from Havre which ended here yesterday. For five days the steamer had to plow through a gale-lashed sea. At midnight Monday the boat was struck by a tremendous sea, which brought her up short on her course and passed astern, leaving her with rails smashed, forward ports wrecked, the smoking-room bulkhead dented, and the smoking room flooded.

E. H. Clabburn, Frank B. Dennie, and A. E. Wuhlsehleger, passengers, and a steward were in the smoking room when the wave struck.

"Look at those broken ports, and you can judge with what force the water struck," said Mr. Clabburn yesterday. "The two in the centre of the wall went to pieces before we realized what had happened. The side ports were splintered. A flood of water poured in on us."

Chief Smoking Room Steward Albert came near meeting with an accident on Thursday. He and several passengers were on deck when another wave broke over the bow. The passengers ran, but Albert, not quick enough, was caught by the water. He was carried along the deck for many feet, being rolled over and over, until he brought up in the scuppers.

Special Customs Inspector Timothy Donohue, walking about the pier after the vessel had landed her passengers, stumbled against Raphael Pupilla, a second-class passenger. There was a metallic sound. Donohue searched the man, and found some old silver spoons and a small quantity of jewelry.

The passenger explained that the spoons were heirlooms. They were returned to him, but he was made to pay duty on the jewelry.

FAST TIME FROM MANILA.

Atlas Brings in Big Hemp Cargo—Had Mishap in Clear Weather.

The big American ship Atlas dropped anchor off Staten Island yesterday, 165 days out from Manila. She brings 21,730 bales of hemp. The voyage was a good one, and the vessel made, for her, a record passage. She can do better than 165 days, for Capt. McKay recalled that she came from Hongkong to Baltimore in ninety-nine days.

On Dec. 31, while the vessel was sailing against the wind, her officers below were startled by a terrific crash on deck. They ran out, to find that the foretopgallant and main topgallant masts had broken off, bringing down stays and rigging. The weather was fair at the time. The skipper found that the fids, or holding wedges, had split, and this caused the accident. Spare spars were brought up and the damage repaired.

Of the crew of thirty-five men Capt. McKay is the only American on board. Eleven of the crew are Japanese. The Atlas was last here in October, 1908, when she sailed with oil for Japan.

SPRING SEEMS TO BE ON THE WAY HERE

This Conservative Statement Is Based on Jersey Robins and Coney Island Doings.

AN EXCISE ARREST THERE

Which Is Possibly Better Evidence Than the Crowd Which Provided the Cause and Mobbed New Fashions.

One swallow does not make a Summer, according to the compilers of poetical quotations, nor do the two robins which appeared on the Rand estate, near Montclair, N. J., yesterday, make a Spring. But all of these may be used as testimony, though the compilers of legal maxims have it that all testimony is not evidence.

Having thus stated conservatively the tendency to believe that, perhaps, Spring is here, or at least approaching, the undoubted facts about the Montclair robins may be given. One of the two robins seen on the Rand estate was a white robin, with a pumpkin-yellow breast. His mate is an ordinary brown robin, who doesn't seem to be suffering whatever from incompatibility of temper, though she must be from a sphere different from that of her white lord.

This is not the same white robin that appeared around Montclair last year, for Mayor Henry V. Crawford, who watched that one pass the Spring in growing content, found his body on the lawn one day. He had evidently been killed. The Mayor offered $100 reward for the man who did kill him, and had the body mounted by Town Clerk Harry Trippett, the same being on view in Mayor Crawford's office.

The traditional two bluebirds appeared yesterday on St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and the several plain brown robins showed themselves at several places in Montclair.

Corroborative of the Montclair testimony is Coney Island's, for 50,000 New Yorkers went down there yesterday and acted as if it were not only Spring, but Summer. The B. R. T. ran extra trains, and there was an excise arrest. The excise arrest may be considered particularly good evidence.

The day was fair and beautiful until 6 o'clock, when a heavy sea fog rolled over the island. Two scenic railways gave their first thrills of 1910, and the Japanese ball games gave the first thrill of a sure-to-win gamble of the new year at Coney Island.

Neither Luna Park, Dreamland, nor any of the larger attractions is yet open, but numberless smaller things that help to make one laugh and spend money were running full time yesterday, and last night several dancing halls were doing regular Summer business in spite of the sea fog outside.

Surf Avenue, the Bowery, and the other main thoroughfares were filled with women dressed for Spring. Two women, accompanied by escorts, appeared on Surf Avenue, near Schweickert's Walk, with two Chantecler hats. The crowd turned that way. The wearers were unabashed, but their escorts looked as if they wished they were somewhere else. Lieut. Conboy finaly rescued the party by opening a way for their escape.

NEW SHIRTWAIST STRIKE.

Workers in a Brooklyn Shop Out—30,000 to Parade on May Day.

The officers of the Waistmakers' Union reported yesterday that a strike had been declared in the shop of A. Taradash, 20 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, for recognition of the union and a fifty-two-hour week. These strikers were unorganized during the recent strike of the waistmakers, but have since joined the union by twos and threes. Some of the shops in Manhattan which were unorganized during the general strike will make demands this week for recognition of the union.

A committee of arrangements was appointed yesterday at a meeting of the officers of the union to arrange for a May Day parade of all the 30,000 waistmakers who took part in the strike. The pickets who served jail sentences will ride in a large automobile, followed by members of the Women's Trade Union League, also in automobiles.

HUGHES AT HOSPITAL BENEFIT

Speaks at Mass Meeting to Raise $100,000 for St. Peter's of Albany.

ALBANY, March 6.—Gov. Hughes was one of the speakers to-day at a mass meeting at Harmanus Bleecker Hall called for the purpose of stimulating the raising of a $100,000 fund for the benefit of St. Peter's Hospital of Albany. The Governor, after commending the good cause in which those behind the movement were engaged, said:

"No one looks very far into the conditions of human life at the present time without realizing that after all we are growing more and more tender, more and more mindful of the sacredness of human life, more and more regardful of the right of every man to a fair show, more and more insistent upon everything which will bring to those who hitherto have been outside the bounds of happiness and good fortune within that favored area where the sun smiles upon the fortunate child of the privileges of democracy well sustained."

IN NEW JERSEY.

In Christ Hospital, Jersey City, is an unknown woman unconscious. She was about to cross the car tracks at Sixth Street, Jersey City, on Saturday night when an east-bound belt line trolley car struck her, throwing her about twenty feet. The car proceeded on its way. A stranger in an automobile took the injured woman to the hospital. James and Harry Corbett of 57 St. Paul Avenue, Jersey City, passengers in the trolley car, reported the accident to the police, with the result that early yesterday morning the motorman, Edward Elliott, and Leo Higgins, the conductor, were arrested.

The Vestry of Calvary Episcopal Church, Bayonne, yesterday announced that it had issued a call to the Rev. W. V. T. Finkins of St. John's Episcopal Church, Passaic.

Mrs. Mary Bruen, mother of the Rev. J. De Hart Bruen, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Belvidere, is 84 years old and has spent seventy-two years of her life in teaching Sunday school. At present she has charge of a Bible class in her son's church.

Michael Smith, who said he had no home, was arrested yesterday in Newark after he had held up and robbed Miss Bertha Kunwell of 106 Pennsylvania Avenue, that city, earlier in the day. The young woman struggled with Smith and attempted to stab him with her hat pin. A policeman heard her screams and came to her assistance. The woman's pocketbook was found in the prisoner's coat pocket.

Fearing that his right leg would have to be amputated, August W. Schmidt, 52 years old, a grocer with a store at 790 South Fourteenth Street, Newark, committed suicide last night by inhaling gas.

Verona will hold an election on Tuesday, March 15, for the purpose of naming members of the Board of Education, and Judge John L. Johnson is advocating the election of a woman. "It is my belief," says Judge Johnson, "that if feminine influence was exerted in school affairs it would have a beneficial effect."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
1:30	56 East 115th St.; Annie Weinstein and others	$5,000
2:20	1,487 2d Av.; John Davis	Trifling
3:20	375 East 10th St.; Bernard Berger	Trifling
6:15	20½ Mott St.; unknown	Trifling
9:25	172 Allen St.; David Bartelstone	Trifling
11:40	372 East 189th St.; Mary Sullivan	$2,000
11:40	270 Avenue B; Fry Brothers	$5
P. M.		
12:15	2,733 to 2,737 3d Av.; A. Herrman and others	$45,000
1:55	30 West 22d St.; unknown	$100
4:50	228 East 98th St.; Henry Brookenthal	Trifling
5:15	105 4th Av.; William Falconer	Trifling
6:30	145 Ludlow St.; Henry Lowsky	Trifling
8:20	494-496 East 134th St.; Harriet Janauch and others	$75,000
11:20	403 West 127th St.; J. Saxon	Trifling

TESTED OIL WITH A MATCH.

Kaplan'll Get Over It, but He'll Never Look the Same.

Charles Sackle of 483 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J., yesterday dropped into Max Kaplan's second-hand shoe shop, at 8 West Eighteenth Street, that town, to purchase a pair of shoes. Those he liked were $1.25, but he had only $1.

He told Kaplan that he had two and a half gallons of fine crude oil in a five-gallon can at home, and offered to give the shoemaker the oil and $1 for the shoes. The bargain was made, and Sackle hurried home and lugged the oil back to the shop.

The shoemaker was a little suspicious that the can did not contain all the oil Sackle said it did, so he lighted a match and shoved it into the top of the can, to see how far up the oil reached. The match ignited the gas, and the can exploded with a roar that startled the neighborhood, as well as Kaplan.

When the shoemaker was picked up from the corner into which he had been thrown by the explosion, it was found that the blaze had destroyed his red beard and taken most of the flesh from his face. He was removed to the hospital. Neighbors extinguished the flames.

The police arrested Sackle, but Kaplan blamed himself and refused to make a complaint. Incidentally, Sackle lost his oil and didn't get the shoes.

JERSEY STORAGE BILL UP.

Prison and Fine for Not Labeling Foods When Thus Put In.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 6.—The ninth week of the present New Jersey Legislature opens to-morrow. Among the important measures to be considered at hearings will be the James bill, which makes it a misdemeanor, punishable with a prison term and fine, for any one to keep meats or produce in cold storage longer than six months. It also provides that foods must be marked with the date they are received in storage, and goods in one storehouse cannot be shifted to another one. The proposed law makes the penalties fall on both the owner of the stuff and the owner of the cold storage warehouse.

The regulations are to be in the hands of the State Board of Health, which will have entrance at any time for its inspectors, the right to condemn meats, &c., and compel their removal and destruction.

MONTCLAIR SERVANTS SCARCE

Housewives Offering Extra Inducements to Get Them.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 6.—Servants were never harder to obtain in Montclair and other North Jersey towns than now.

"If we want to avoid suburban race suicide," said one woman to-day in commenting on the situation, "we must provide help for the convalescent mother, and we must adopt a different attitude toward those who help us keep up an element very essential to the Nation—American home life."

The scarcity of household help was emphasized last week by inquiry at one old-established employment agency, where it was stated that the only woman who had applied for employment in three weeks was a deserted wife with a four-year-old child. Her services were quickly in demand.

An immigrant German girl who had just arrived advertised the other day for a place, candidly stating that she was ignorant of American household methods. Sixty-three Montclair women sought her services. The problem of obtaining and keeping help is most trying to the wives of commuters who live on salaries of from $2,000 to $5,000 per year. They are trying to offset the attractions of higher wages offered by the wealthier families by giving their servants two or three nights a week off.

Preaches to Lusitania's Crew.

The Rev. William Wilkinson, the "Bishop of Wall Street," preached a sermon yesterday morning on board the Cunard liner Lusitania to the members of the crew on the after part of the upper promenade deck. Dr. Wilkinson said that every man in the world who is doing his best is useful, and has a divine calling whether he is a minister, Captain, fireman, or able seaman.

DANCING HALL RAIDED.

Children's Society Agents Arrest Eleven Girls and the Manager.

Francis J. Hughes, an agent of the Children's Society, and two of the society's women agents made a raid on a dancing hall at Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway last night, arresting the manager, who said he was Frank Sugrue of 438 West Forty-third Street, on a charge of impairing the morals of minors, and eleven girls, ranging from 11 to 17 years, charged with improper guardianship.

The agents then called the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and the reserves and a patrol wagon were sent over. Five thousand people, according to the police, followed the patrol wagon to the station house.

The manager gave bail and the girls were taken to the Children's Society rooms for arraignment in Children's Court to-day.

Capt. Thompson of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station seemed much surprised by the raid. He said that his men had made inspections of the hall and found that it was conducted in an orderly manner.

IN EMMET'S MEMORY.

Germans Join the Irish in Celebrating the Patriot's Anniversary.

The Germans joined with the Irish last night in honoring the memory of Robert Emmet when a chorus of 600 members of the United German Singing Societies was the principal musical feature at a celebration in Carnegie Hall of the one hundred and thirty-second anniversary of the young Irish patriot.

The affair was under the auspices of the Clan-na-Geal of New York, and 2,500 admirers of Emmet, with their wives and sweethearts, gathered to hear the varied musical programme and an address by John P. Cohalan. Thomas C. O'Sullivan presided.

CITY BREVITIES.

THE TIMES has received $1 from "244 Fifth Avenue" for the Cotter family of 426 East Seventy-ninth Street.

At the benefit for the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, to be given at the Hudson Theatre this afternoon, the tickets for seats in the upper gallery will be sold for $1 each. They can be obtained at the theatre.

The ninth lecture in the series on "The Dynamic West" will be given by J. E. Ransdell at the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The subject will be "Our Inland Waterways."

The opening session of the Advertising Forum will be held this evening in the auditorium of the West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-seventh Street. William C. Freeman will speak on "Opportunities in the Advertising Profession," and Channing Rudd on "How to Make Advertising Sell Goods."

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Successfully treated by the
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Telephone, Columbus 6495.

Many people have an erroneous impression of a "liquor cure." They fear a "hospital," with burly attendants, isolation, possible rough handling, and unpleasant notoriety. They find here, instead, comfortable surroundings, trained nursing, expert medical attention, and the same privacy they would have in their own homes. They can, if they wish, keep in constant personal touch with friends or business. A call at our Institute will verify these statements and involve for the inquirer no obligation and no publicity.

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Fifth Avenue and Forty-Seventh St.
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Wallach Bros.
At Third Avenue, Cor. 122d St., Only.
Many Hart, Schaffner & Marx
Winter Suits and Overcoats
Now $12.50

WE have moved all those Hart, Schaffner & Marx Winter Suits and Overcoats that we have reduced to $12.50 to our Harlem Store (Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.) so that you may have the widest possible choice. It is well worth a trip there. They will not last long—Better COME IN TODAY.

16-hour
Eggs
Gathered from the nests at 4 o'clock daily and on your grocer's delivery wagon at 7 o'clock the following morning. Price 65c. Order from your dealer.
THE 16-HOUR EGG COMPANY
46 East 41st St., New York

SPECIAL SALE.
Spring overcoat to measure of imported herringbone vicuna cheviots. Twenty different colorings, silk lined and faced to edge, $25.00.
Send for our new Spring samples and fashion booklet.
ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th St.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
"A portrayal of which any actress should be proud."—Sun.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in Sir A. W. Pinero's "MID-CHANNEL"

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Closed To-night and To-morrow.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT AT 8:30
HATTIE WILLIAMS and all Star Cast
in the 3 act farce | THE GIRL HE COULDN'T LEAVE BEHIND HIM.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
"BILLIE BURKE CHARMS."—Tribune.
BILLIE BURKE in W. S. Maugham's MRS. DOT
BILLIE BURKE'S BENEFIT
in BEHALF OF THE
ART WORKERS' CLUB FOR WOMEN
TUES., MCH. 15, 1:30. Sale begins Wed'y

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
To-day Collierism: "To be or not to be IT—is the question."—Wm. Collier.
WM. COLLIER in his greatest success A LUCKY STAR

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Saturday at 2:15.
"As tender as Little Lord Fauntleroy, and 3 times as funny."
FRANCIS WILSON
THE BACHELOR'S BABY.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38 St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Sat. at 2.
THE DOLLAR PRINCESS
WITH BEST CAST OF 100 EVER SEEN

CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. | Montgomery and Stone in THE OLD TOWN.

BURTON HOLMES | Supplementary (Wright Kramer) LYCEUM THEATRE | TO-DAY AT 3 OLD JAPAN

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15.
Matinee Wed. Best Seats $1.50. | Henry W. Savage offers
MADAME X
The play that thrilled all New York.

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
Jos. M. Gaites' New Musical Production
BRIGHT EYES by the Authors of 3 TWINS, with Cecil Lean & Florence Holbrook.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Eves. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
"Don't miss it at any cost."—Eve. Sun.
The Fantastical Musical Comedy
THE ARCADIANS
WITH ITS WONDERFUL CAST OF 100

GAIETY B'WAY & 46TH ST. EVES 8:15 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15
FORTUNE HUNTER
WITH JOHN BARRYMORE

JOE WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. Best Seats $1.
It's Naughty, But It's Nice.
2ND MONTH WHERE THERE'S A WILL
Seats Selling 6 Weeks Ahead.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night, at 8, Barbiere di Siviglia. Mlle. de Hidalgo (debut); MM. Bonci, Forsell, Pini-Corsi, Didur. Cond., Podesti. Followed by Ballet Div't with Mlle. Pavlowa and M. Mordkin.
Wed. Evg., at 8, Pique-Dame. Mmes. Destinn, Meitschik, Gluck, Wickham; MM. Slezak, Forsell, Didur, Otto, Muhlmann. Cond., Mahler.
Thurs. Evg., at 8, Double Bill: Fra Diavolo. Followed by Entire Ballet Coppelia, with Mlle. Pavlowa and M. Mordkin.
Friday Evg., at 8............Revival of Freischuetz
Sat. Mat., at 1:45, Double Bill: Werther. Followed by Act I. of Coppelia, with Mlle. Pavlowa and M. Mordkin.
Saturday Evening, at 8.................Germania
NEXT WEEK: Mon. Evg., Faust. Mmes. Farrar, Maubourg; MM. Jadlowker, Gilly, Didur. Con. Podesti.
Tues. Aft., March 15, Special Matinee at 2, At Popular Prices, DOUBLE BILL. Prices from 50c. to $3. | HAENSEL und GRETEL And Entire Ballet COPPELIA Tickets on sale Mch. 9.
Good Friday, Mch. 25, Special Matinee at 11:30, Parsifal (Last Time). Tickets on sale Mch. 9.
AT THE NEW THEATRE.
Tues. Evg. at 8, La Boheme. Mmes. Farrar, Alten; MM. Martin, Scotti, Pini-Corsi, Gianoli. Cond. Podesti.
Wed. Mat., at 1:45, L'Attaque du Moulin. Followed by Act I. Coppelia, with Mlle. Pavlowa & M. Mordkin.
At the Brooklyn Academy of Music.
To-night, at 8, La Gioconda. Mmes. Destinn, Homer, Meitschik; MM. Caruso, Amato, de Segurola, Begue, Missiano, Tecchi. Cond., Toscanini.
WEBER PIANO USED.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c.-$1.50.
GREATEST COMEDY HIT IN 20 YEARS. SEVEN DAYS

ACADEMY of Music. Evgs. 8:15. Good Reserved Seats 50c
2 WEEKS ONLY—Henry W. Savage offers
THE MERRY WIDOW
The Original Production & Brilliant Cast. Popular Prices. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"A play that sends 'Raffles' back to the infant class."—Leslie's Weekly.
3RD MONTH H. B. WARNER IN
ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE

GARDEN Thea. 27th & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed., Fri. & Sat.
BEN GREET PLAYERS IN REPERTOIRE
"THE RIVALS," Sheridan's famous comedy.
"Everyman" Special Mat. Every Friday, 3:15.

STUYVESANT THE BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE LILY

BELASCO Theatre, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
CHARLOTTE WALKER
in EUGENE WALTER'S play JUST A WIFE

PLAZA 59th St., Mad. Av. Daily Mat. 25c. Evs. 25c, 50c, 75c.
La Danse des Nymphes, Four Mortons, Winsor McKay, The Lombards, Kara, others.

AMERICAN West 42d St. Daily Mat. 25c
A Princess of Israel, Montgomery & Moore, Reine Davis, Hope Booth & Co., "Dope," Karno's Comedians and others.

SPRINGER'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE THE CHARLES KLEIN'S GREATEST PLAY, THIRD DEGREE

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Eve., 8:15, The Great Comic Opera Success, "The Tyrolean" ("Der Vogelhaendler"); Sat. Mat., 2:15, "Wilhelm Tell."

HAMMERSTEIN'S BILLY B. VAN, JAS. THORNTON, JACK GARDNER, CHIP & MARBLE, CHARMION, ots.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. Mortimer Kaphan, Impersonations.

COLUMBIA. B'way & 47th | BURLESQUE. Daily Mats. 15c. to 50c. Evs. 25c. to $1. Smoking Permitted.

MURRAY Hill Thea. Mat. To-day. Smoking. The Mardi Gras Beauties.

Olympic East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. SCRIBNER'S BIG SHOW.

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38 NEW ST. (One Block below Wall St.)
Highest Class MEN'S CLOTHING at lowest prices
Special Sale of Surplus Stock at ½ former prices.
Your Chance to Obtain
FULL DRESS AND TUXEDO $22.50
Suits, $40 to $50 values; now
Newest Spring and Medium Weight
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THE NEW THEATRE
Central Park West, 62-63 Sts. Tel. 3800 Col.
Non-Subscription Performances This Week:
To-night, Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Evgs., Sat. Mat.
Seats in All Parts of the House.
Tickets For All Performances, Two Weeks in Advance, Ordered by Mail or Telephone, Will Be Delivered by Messenger to Any Address in Manhattan.

Sheridan's Delightful Comedy,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL
John Mason and his Company in
A SON OF THE PEOPLE
(Special Engagement.)
Shakespeare's Charming Comedy,
TWELFTH NIGHT
THE WITCH
A drama of the witchcraft period.

To-night, 8:15..The School for Scandal
Tues. Evg., 8, (Opera)......La Boheme
Wed. Mat., 1:45, (Opera)..L'Attaque du Moulin, and (Ballet)..........Coppelia
Wed. Evg., 8:30..............The Witch
Thurs. Mat., 2:15...A Son of the People
Thurs. Evg., 8:15...A Son of the People
Fri. Evg., 8:15.....A Son of the People
Sat. Mat., 2..............Twelfth Night
Sat. Evg., 8:30..............The Witch
NEXT WEEK.
Mon., (Premier,) Tues. & Wed. Evgs. & Wed. Mat., Sister Beatrice and Act IV. of Brand; Thurs. Evg., The Witch; Sat. Mat., Twelfth Night; Sat. Evg., The Nigger.
Prices: Drama, $2 to 50c; Opera, $5 to $1.
At the Brooklyn Academy of Music To-morrow Evg., THE NIGGER.

America's Foremost Theatres and Hits.

HIPPODROME
Entire Block, 6th Ave. 43rd-44th Sts.
Daily Mats., 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50.
A Trip to Japan | Ballet of Jewels | Inside the Earth | 10 New Circus Acts

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE, 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av.
To-night, 500th Performance. Souvenirs.
FORBES-ROBERTSON The Passing of the Third Floor Back.
Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

Broadway Thea. B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
The Jolly Bachelors with Nora Bayes

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
CYRIL SCOTT IN THE LOTTERY MAN

HACKETT Theatre. 42d St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
THE TURNING POINT By Preston Gibson.

Lew Fields' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
BLANCHE RING in THE YANKEE GIRL

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
MAXINE ELLIOTT in THE INFERIOR SEX.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
WHITNEY OPERA CO. THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8.15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Clyde Fitch's Greatest Play, THE CITY

COMEDY 41st St., bet. B'way & 6th Av. Ev. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
MARY MANNERING in A MAN'S WORLD.

WEST END 125th, West of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LEW DOCKSTADER'S MINSTRELS

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. & 8th Av.
To-night at 8, LUCIA, Mme. Tetrazzini, Mr. McCormack, M. Sammarco, etc. Wed., SALOME (8:30), Miss Garden and regular cast. Fri., PELLEAS & MELISANDE, Miss Garden, Miles. Gerville-Reache, Trentini, MM. Dalmores, Dufranne, Huberdeau, Crabbe; Mus. Dir., M. de la Fuente. Sat. Aft., RIGOLETTO, Mme. Tetrazzini, Mr. Orville Harrold (debut as the Duke), MM. Sammarco, Scott, etc. Sat. Eve. (pop. prices), AIDA, Mme. Mazarin, Mlle. D'Alvarez, MM. Zerola, Crabbe, Scott, De Grazia.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR NEXT SEASON NOW OPEN, 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

POSITIVELY FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., March 10, at 2:30.
MAUD ALLAN
in her CLASSICAL DANCES,
assisted by the Russian Symphony Orchestra,
MODEST ALTSCHULER..........Conductor
Miss ALLAN will Dance and Interpret Greig's Peer Gynt Suite, Mendelssohn's Spring Song, Strauss's Blue Danube Waltz and other selections from SCHUMANN, BACH, RUBINSTEIN and TSCHAIKOWSKY.
Prices 75 cts. to $2, Boxes (seating 8) $16 and $24. On sale at Box Office, R. E. Johnston's office, St. James Bldg., B'way and 26th St. Telephone 608-609 Mad. Sq., also at McBride's and Tyson's Ticket Agencies.

David Belasco's Stuyvesant Thea., 44th St., nr. B'way.
SECOND MATINEE THIS (MON.) AFTERN. at 4
BARRERE ENSEMBLE
(ELEVEN WIND INSTRUMENTS)
Compositions by Reinecke, Pierne, d'Indy, &c.
Assisting Artists } Mme. Anna Arnaud, Mrs. David Mannes.
Seats $1.50, $1, 50c., at Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THIS (MON.) AFTERN. AT 2:30. ELLEN BALLON
Pianiste, assisted by
The New York Symphony Orchestra
WALTER DAMROSCH..........Conductor
Tickets $1.50 and $1.00 at Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
Thurs., March 10, at 8:15; Friday, March 11, at 2:30.
Eighth Concerts of the First Series.
GUSTAV MAHLER....Conductor
FRITZ KREISLER..........Soloist
THE MACDOWELL CHORUS.

THREE SUBSCRIPTION MATINEES.
WULLNER C. V. BOS at the Piano.
SCHUBERT & SCHUMANN CYCLE SERIES.
TUES., THUR, & SAT., MENDELSSOHN HALL, MAR. 8, 10, 12, at 3.
Seats $2, $1.50, $1. Box Office & Tyson's. Concert Dir., M. H. HANSON, 437 5th Av. (Chickering Piano.)

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Sixth Concert Tuesday Evg., March 8, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Seats $1.50, at Box Office & Mrs. Seaver, 1 W.34

Carnegie Hall Wed. Aft., March 9, at 2:30.
ELMAN
FAREWELL RECITAL
Tickets at Box Office. M'g't Wolfsohn Bureau

PLAZA HOTEL, To-morrow, at 3 o'clock. | ELECTRA
EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON
For Benefit of Babies' Dairy.
Tickets $2, of Chamber Recital Co., Suite 99, No. 542 5th Av. (Tel. 1121 Bryant) also Tyson's & McBride's

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | Barrymore, Rankin & Co., Claire Romaine, Loie Fuller's Barefoot Dancers, others.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c | Harry Bulger, Violet Black & Co., Great Lester, Blonde Typewriters, others.
BRONX 149th St., 3d Ave. Daily Mat. 25c | NAT M. WILLS, Margaret Moffat & Co., 5 Olympiers, Merrill & Otto, others.
KEITH & PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. B'way, 28th St. Mat. Daily, 25 & 50c. | IRENE FRANKLIN, Jas. Young, Jack Wilson Trio, Kathleen Clifford & Co., others.

—OPEN 11 A. M. TO 11 P. M.—
SPORTSMAN'S SHOW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
ADMISSION - - - 50c